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President's remarks	Steve Guthrie	2
Sacred Heart Church Celebrates 100	Andrew Elliott	3
Mister Boston Bruin the First: the Hastings Legend	Dave and Sharon Barry	5
Diary of Alexander J. Grant, 1914	Dennis Carter-Edwards	12
Town of Peterborough Census Index 1852	Marianne MacKenzie and Elwood Jones	16
Steamships on the Otonabee	Elwood Jones	26
Coroners' Inquests	Peter Lillico	27
Queries	Diane Robnik	28
Hickson; Henry John Graham; Hendren / Newall; Roseberry; Sloane; Tighe; Peterborough Hockey Pictorial (1925); Year of the British Home Children 2010; Bob Geale; Kenneth Meikle; Erica Cherney; Salvation Army Band 1914; Hutchison House Book Launch; Wall of Honour		
The End of Time – Or at least the Decade	Don Willcock	30
2 The Career of Charles Fothergill	Ernest S. Clarry	31
News, Views and Reviews		36
Three Loonies; Omemee Historical Society; Sam Lowry Weaver Shop, Lang Pioneer Village; Notice of Trent Valley Archives Annual General Meeting (p. 38)		
Turkeys were named for Turkey.....		36
Montreal Canadiens by D'Arcy Jenish (book review)	Don Willcock	38
Trent Valley Archives Strategic Business Plan		39
Punch Imlach Brought the Maple Leafs to Peterborough in 1962		40
Historical Society and Rural Heritage in City of Kawartha Lakes ...	Eden Bell & John Marsh	41
Conservation Corner	Basia Baklinski	44

Cover picture: A section of a page from the 1929 fire insurance plan for Peterborough showing the area from Barnardo Home (shown as vacant) to the Nicholls Hospital. Note the cooperage, Queen Alexandra School and the Grace Sunday School, a project of George Street United. (TVA, Martha Kidd fonds) The colour coding shows brick (red), wood frame (yellow) and brick veneer (red and yellow) and other details useful for a fire insurance agent to know.



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

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

admin@trentvalleyarchives.com
www.trentvalleyarchives.com

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Board of Directors

Basia Baklinski
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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 Willcock
Dorothy Sharpe, typist

Trent Valley Archives Trust Fund

Peter Lillico, Michael Bishop,
Tom Robinson

Trent Valley Archives

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

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PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Steve Guthrie

The Trent Valley Archives has had some exciting months since our last issue. The Christmas Stories event, jointly sponsored with Showplace, was an unqualified success, and a feather in the cap for Bruce Fitzpatrick and Diane Robnik, who were our tireless ambassadors. The final show was a cheerful event filled with great songs and stories, but it also had a firm base in historical research, the trademark of the Trent Valley Archives. Then we had the book launch for our newest publication, *An Historian's Notebook*, written by Elwood Jones. The book tells Peterborough's history in 100 stories, and the book has impressed people from the first sight. If you only have one book on Peterborough, this is the one to have. Then our board of directors and other interested members began the process to develop a strategic business plan for the next five years. During the next phase, anyone who wishes to be part of the process should contact Diane and get the necessary details.

In the near future, the Trent Valley Archives needs to find ways to cope with a shortage of space for all its activities. We are proud of our high community profile and the high standards for our many outreach projects, our tours and special events, our research activities and our books. We are the history happening place. Our ten year plan was a great success, but now that we have been in our current building nearly 12 years, we need more options. We need a large capital reserve fund to ensure that we can continue to maintain our standards even after we expand.

Many other events of a wide community importance are in process. After 12 years, the Wall of Honour project is on the home stretch, possibly completed by early summer. Dave Edgerton and Susan Kyle are verifying the names of World War I veterans, and are appealing for a wide array of volunteers to assist them.

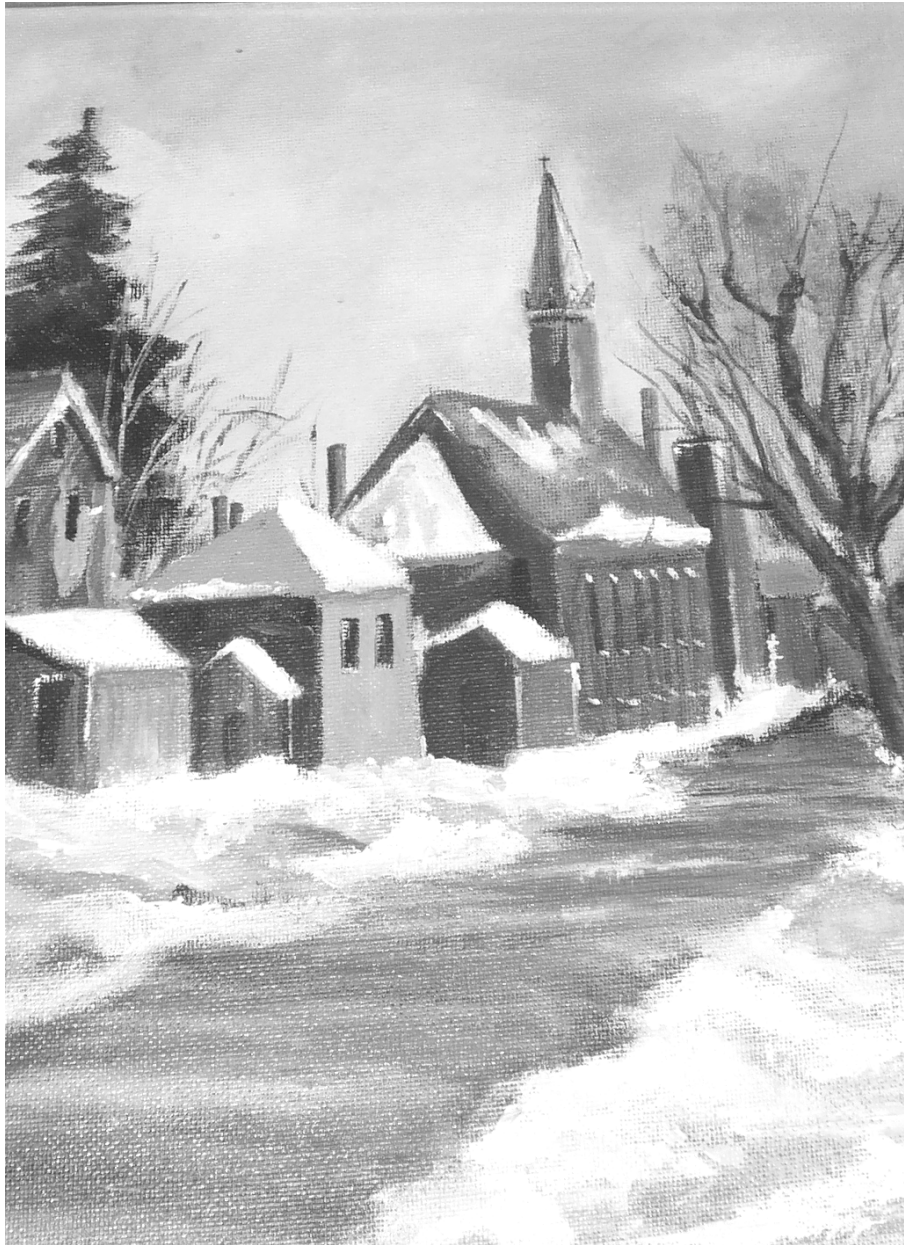
There was concern that the historical archives, memorabilia and regalia of the local Orange Orders were in danger after the local Orange Hall was chosen to be the warming room for downtown Peterborough. The Orange Order has assured the community that it is still operating and it will protect its archives. Some of the county records are in the pioneer village near Bobcaygeon, and many archives have some Orange memorabilia. Still, there is room for concern.

The St Martin's Parish Hall in Ennismore remains an enigma. The heritage community agrees it should be preserved, but the diocese remains adamant that the building is a drain on resources.

The Trent Valley Archives has received many important archival collections over the past few months, and we would be grateful for volunteers to help us complete the processing on some of the most important collections. During 2009, we were blessed with a half dozen fine archival volunteers, and a superb volunteer librarian. But we can always use more. We also have a solid board of directors and many volunteers who we call upon for special events. Thanks to all of you, for without you we would not be the success we are.

Sacred Heart Church, Peterborough, Celebrates 100th Anniversary

Andrew Elliott



*Sacred Heart Church from Aylmer Street, oil painting by
Diane Collins*

One hundred years ago, on November 21st, 1909, Sacred

Heart Catholic Church formally opened its doors in Peterborough, becoming the second Catholic Church in the city. Located at the northeast corner of Romaine and Aylmer streets, the church has provided a spectacular and imposing presence in a neighbourhood otherwise made up of low rise residential and industrial buildings. Recently, I had a chance to see the church up close, and the excellent design and construction are a testament to the skills of noted architect John Belcher and the contractors William Langford and Richard Sheehy.

The church was one of John Belcher's last projects as an architect (he would die in 1912), and perhaps a crowning end to a career that began in earnest with his design of the Bradburn Opera House in the mid 1870s. As the population of Catholics increased in Peterborough in the early part of the 20th century, and with many of them being of French origin and living at the south end of George Street and Aylmer Street, the Catholic Church decided to purchase a plot of land for 2300 dollars and develop a new parish here in 1907. Belcher, a long time Catholic and already the diocesan architect, was commissioned to design a new church, and the partner contractors Langford and Sheehy were asked to make Belcher's design a reality. Excavation and foundation work began in late 1907, stopped for

the winter, and then resumed in the spring of 1908. The main frame of the church, built of red granite from Stoney Lake, was completed by the fall of 1908. In 1909, the spire was built and interior features, such as pews, altars, and intricate paintings on the ceiling, were installed.

This was a project of substantive proportions. It is worth noting that the Catholic church documented its efforts with rigorous detail, both with information bulletins in the local newspapers, and also for its own record-keeping purposes for future posterity. Combine this with detailed notes made by contractor William Langford, and we are fortunate to have an excellent record of project expenses. For example, the contractors Langford and Sheehy gained \$46,000, though much of these funds went towards paying other people for certain construction materials and efforts. Contrast this with the architectural fees of Belcher - he received about \$1600 - or with the three dollars that one Jim Salva received for 18 hours of digging for the furnace, or two dollars and eighty five cents for the 16 hours of work that George Donovan received for helping to lift the bell into place in the central tower on November 20, 1909. Even the one dollar that was paid to a W. Forsythe for his four hours for painting a sash window in the basement was documented.

From the intersection of Romaine and Aylmer Street looking at the building, this is one massive structure. Belcher designed Sacred Heart church in the Neo-Romanesque tradition of architecture, a style that lent itself well to large structures and especially to churches. Defined by a certain kind of heaviness in overall look, certain features stand out such as the large rosette window over the front door, the tall stained glass windows, the semi-circular arches in the tower windows, the lighter coloured limestone blocks (some now turning a reddish hue) used at corners and above the windows as a contrast to the darker granite. It is 145 feet long, 60 feet wide, the tower at the south end is 84 feet high, with the spire topped with the cross is another 60 feet high.

There are two other outdoor features worth noting. One is the wonderful Arts and Crafts style house built as the manse in the 1920s and located directly to the east of the main church building. The second feature is more curious. At the north end of the church property, there is an unusual stone wall that runs from Aylmer Street all the way east almost to George Street, only ending where the CPR railway tracks cross here on a diagonal line. This stone wall is at least two feet thick, and almost ten feet tall. Halfway up the wall, and extending three quarters of the way along the length of the wall, is a long wooden line. Also, at one point in the wall there is the ghostly outline of a doorway (now blocked up by stones). I am told that the doorway used to open up to a house on the other side of the wall, which was used as the manse until the new manse was built. I am also told that the long wooden line used to have steel pegs in it at regular intervals, and this is where buggies pulled by horses could be tied up. But one story about why the wall itself was built is the most interesting: when the church first opened, an Irish minister was appointed, much to the dismay of some of the French population in this part of the city, and so in anger, some

French Catholics built this wall in order to put a certain distance between the Irish priest and their living quarters!

The interior Sacred Heart Church will take your breath away. There are beautiful stained glass windows designed by N.T. Lyon Glass Company of Toronto (they cost almost \$2500), wooden church pews, slender pillars which rise up to support an arched and painted ceiling, and a nave that has a spectacular dome painted in yellow and green (though at one point it was painted with intricate religious scenes). Another dominating feature of the church interior is the Cassavant pipe organ. It is a little newer than the rest of the church, having been purchased for \$4000 from the Cassavant Organ Company in Schefferville Quebec and then installed in 1914.

Today, after a number of minor renovations and additions over the years, the church seems in fantastic shape. A highlight of my tour of the church was to go up into the bell tower. Now this is not for the faint of heart, and at moments, even I wondered whether I was going to survive the climb. To reach the first section of the tower, you must go through a door next to the pipe organ, then climb a swaying ladder up a good 80 vertical feet, and then clamber out onto a wooden platform which is lighted by one tall window. Here, you are surrounded by four thick stone walls and a wood door. The wood door, with an original lock made by the Peterboro Lock Company, and covered with writing by people who have been up in this room over the years, will open in order to let one clamber into a hollow area above the church ceiling and below the roof. In the tower room, you can see the outline of a hole where the bell was lifted through, and now on this floor are the remains of a wooden pulley that was used to lift the bell. Attached to this pulley is a rope (leading in one direction to the main floor and higher up to the bell) by which the bell is rung. In order to get to the bell, you must climb another fifty feet on another swaying wooden ladder up to the little room where the bell is located. I climbed this ladder and was able to stick my head into the bell room before I was overcome by a strong fear of heights. Before I clambered down the ladder again, I was able to make note of the old bell and the wonderful interior design of the stone and brickwork, which many people will never get to see. I am told that there is yet another ladder that takes you up to the top of the spire!

As we reach the 100th anniversary of Sacred Heart Church, which will celebrate the occasion of its achievement on Sunday Nov.22, 2009 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, perhaps we should take a moment to pay tribute to the efforts of those designers and builders who still knew their craft, to the people who attended and supported the church all these years, and to the idea that religious institutions like this one ought to be protected for the inspiration of future generations.

A version of this article appeared in the Peterborough Examiner, November 2009.

Mister Boston Bruin the First **The Hastings Legend**

Dave & Sharon Barry

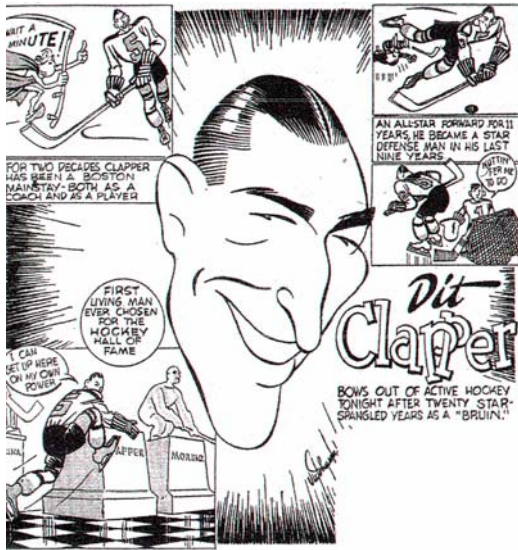
This article is largely based on the genealogical and historical research of Dit Clapper's family, which was performed by the writer and his wife, Sharon Barry. The research comes from a number of readily available sources and tool, such as; the various Censuses records of Canada, the Ontario Vital Statistics records, relevant grave yard transcriptions and records, the original Land Records for Peterborough County (held at the Trent Valley Archives) various municipal Directories and numerous old newspaper articles from the Peterborough Examiner and the now defunct Hastings Star (Trent University Library) and of course, the "Fowlds Papers," at the Trent University Archives. Other sections of this article, such as the history of the German-Palatine families, are based on various history publications about the Palatines and the Loyalists at Trent Valley archives. Most significantly though, this section of the article is simply based on the wisdom and knowledge of local history scholars such as; Dr. Elwood Jones, professor emeritus (history), Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario and editor of this publication and Dr. Peter McConkey, professor emeritus, York University, Toronto and his insight and knowledge of the French Canadian families of the Peterborough area and his help with the history of the Ethier family of Quebec. However, the more personal aspects of this article would not have been possible without the invaluable interest and cooperation of the Clapper family and their willingness to share their precious old memories and records with the author. Other parts of this article are simply based on the memories and stories of the writer's family, as well as on the Barry family archives, including the late 1800s to early 1900s Diary of the writers grandfather, as well as on the memories of various other long time residents of the village of Hasting, such as Jim Morrow, Jack Crowley (since deceased) and Jim Coveney. I wish to thank, firstly, my wife Sharon, for all her tedious hours performing much of the basic genealogical research and compilation, Dit's son Don Clapper in Prince George BC, for his insight into Clapper family history, Patricia Funk (Dit's niece) in Hastings, for her insight of both the Clapper and Scriver family histories and, Greg Theberge, Dit's grandson, of Sundridge, Ontario for the several family pictures that they so graciously allowed to be included in this article and Jim Coveney of Hastings, a local collector of artifacts and historical items, Ian McCullough of the Campbellford History Society, for the loan of the Connelly School picture and for help with collecting Clapper related data from old publications of the Campbellford Harold, Rose Mary McConkey of Peterborough, a local amateur genealogist, for the historical insight and data provided by her and of course Dianne Robnik and the staff at Trent Valley Archives, for all their help and assistance.



Dit presented a sterling silver tea set the night he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame, 12 February 1947.

The man we currently refer to as "Mister Boston Bruin;" Bobby Orr, wasn't born for yet another full year, following the resignation of the first "Mister Boston Bruin," – The famous Number Five; **Aubrey Victor "Dit" Clapper**, of Hasting, Ontario. Dit Clapper, who was sometimes referred to in Boston as "the Iron Man of Hockey," played twenty consecutive years of professional hockey with the famed Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, a feat then unheard of. Having earned the reputation as a tough and tenacious yet honest and clean competitor Dit went on to become one of the league's all time greats, leading this burgeoning young NHL franchise to three Stanley Cup Championships – the first championship coming in the very second year of his career with the Bruins. Dit also served as "Team Captain" of the famed Bruins for fourteen years – his tenure as Captain, also becoming a league record that prevailed for many years, until more recent stars such as

Ray Bourque and Steve Yzerman eventually exceeded his record. In a very elaborate ceremony, on the night of February 12, 1947, in the last year of his career, of which he was then both player and coach of the Bruins, Dit became the first NHL player to be inducted into the "Hockey Hall of Fame" and to this day, is the only player to receive this very prestigious honor, while still playing the game. Dit spontaneously removed his famous number five jersey during the ceremonies that evening and graciously donated it to the "Hockey Hall of Fame." Dit's famous number "five" was then formally retired that evening (the first player number ever retired by the Bruins) and another of his jerseys bearing that number was immediately hoisted to the rafters in the Boston Gardens. To this day, it remains amongst only nine other retired numbers of famous Boston players, three of them belonging to his former teammates; Shore, Hitchman and Schmidt. Of course, Dit's jersey was later joined by the famous number four jersey worn by Bobby Orr, where they now hang side-by-side at the new TD Garden in Boston. Dit was also made an honorary citizen of the city of Boston that evening. His son Don Clapper tells of taking a Boston cab to a game with his mother, toward the end of Dit's hockey career, when the cab driver, upon recognizing the Canadian accent and upon being so thrilled, realizing that he had Dit Clapper's wife and son in the cab, exhorted; "Dit Clapper could be the mayor of Boston, if he wished!"



Aside from his impressive hockey stats and "All Star" performances over the years, Dit most importantly was known and regarded by all in the sport, as a true gentleman, both on and off the ice. Some hockey historians claim Dit's stats would have been even more impressive, had he played a meaner and tougher brand of hockey, the aspect of professional hockey that he most disliked. Hockey legend has it that Bobby Orr, Dit's successor to the title "*Mister Boston Bruin*," many years later, chose number "four," out of respect for Dit, as he felt choosing a higher number for himself would upstage or diminish Dit Clapper and the

many, many, contributions he had made to this storied franchise and the sport of ice-hockey in Boston.

Dit Clapper is much later mentioned in the 1977 Hollywood cult movie "Slap Shot," starring Paul Newman, also an avid hockey fan. In this movie, with Newman playing Reggie Dunlop, the player-coach of a very dysfunctional hockey team (playing out of a fictitious American city called Peterboro) laments, "why can't hockey be played the way old time players like Dit Clapper played it."

However, the life and history of the legendary, Dit Clapper, has presented itself as a bit of an enigma to the sports historians and writers, over the years, with some claiming he was raised, lived, died and is buried in Newmarket, Ontario. In fact, Dit had very little association with Newmarket, other than to be born there and then later in life when his family lived in nearby Aurora for a very short period in 1917 to 1920.

Dit Clapper, although born in Newmarket, Ontario, on February 9, 1907, as Aubrey¹ Victor Clapper, moved with his family to the village of Hastings, as a two or three month old infant baby - his parents returning to their old ancestral home, some eighteen miles south-east of the city Peterborough, Ontario. Dit, the middle child and youngest boy in the family of six, was the only surviving member of his family, including both parents, to be born outside of the

Boston Traveler, Wednesday, February 12, 1947

Hastings area. Dit's immediate family, with generations of family roots in the Hastings area, remained there most of their lives, except for the very short period that they relocated to Newmarket in 1907 (where Dit was born) and then in 1917 when they relocated to Aurora, Ontario (near Newmarket) for a few years, and then on to Oshawa Ontario, for another year or so, before returning to their native Hastings in the fall of 1923. Consequently, the village of Hastings has always claimed Dit Clapper as their native son, and conversely, Dit always claimed Hastings to be his home and in the end, chose to be buried there, amongst generations of his family.

The origin of the nickname "Dit" is not certain, but it is most commonly said to have originated from a younger sister who had difficulty pronouncing the name Victor. Victor was Dit's second name and the name he originally went by in his early youth, perhaps because the name Aubrey had been more commonly used as a girl's name.

¹ The boy's name Aubrey (more frequently a girl's name) is pronounced "Aw-bree" and is of an Old German origin, used mostly in Europe and Quebec in the late 1800s and early 1900s. Its meaning is "elf or magical being, or power." It stems from an old Irish-Norman-French form of the German name Alberich - from German mythology it was the name of the king of the elves. It also has a French origin, stemming from the Old French Auber, meaning blond ruler or elf ruler. Saint Aubrey (12th century) was one of the founders of the Cistercian order. Although once a common boy's name, today it is almost exclusively given to girls.

Apparently, the Clapper family perceived the youngster's pronunciation of "Victor" to sound like "Dit" and so the nickname stuck. However, the term "dit" could also have originated from their French-Canadian tradition, as dit had become a functional word or nickname of sorts, employed by French-Canadians meaning "know as" or "called." Thus, the Clapper family with their German-French origin and traditions may have utilized the term "dit-Victor," "to designate the use of the name Victor in lieu of his first given name Aubrey. Still, others claim the nickname came from a Boston sports writer, upon his arrival in that city in 1927. However, this story doesn't offer much credence with the old Hastings families, as the author's mother and her sisters the six Jones girls of Hastings, who were neighbors and good friends of the Clapper siblings during their upbringing, always, referred to him as "Dit," claiming this was the only name they ever knew him by. Although he fondly became known as Dit to his old Hastings family and friends, his first name, Aubrey, continued in use as his more official name as a young boy during his early days at the Hastings Public School. He also continued to sign his name as "Aubrey Clapper," on official documents throughout this life.

The surname **Clapper** has both English and German origins. The English or Anglo-Saxon origin comes from, Middle English "*clapper*," meaning "*rough bridge*," and was applied as a topographic or habitational name to families or septs from any of the many small locations so named from this term. One of the first recorded bearers of the name was, Osgoode Clappa, who died in the year 1054, a nobleman of Danish origin who served Edward the Confessor², one of the last Danish Kings of England. However, another possible Anglo origin of the name Clapper is from an old English word "*clop*," which meant lump or hill. As such, it became a reference to or a nickname for someone who was large or physically powerful, this aptly describing the famed Dit Clapper, as he was a very tall and physically powerful athlete of the era, standing six foot, two inches, and weighing well over two-hundred pounds at the peak of his NHL career. The Germanic origin of the surname Clapper stems from the middle-low German name, "*Klopper*," a figure of speech or metonymic occupational name relating to various trades tools, such as "*hammer*." This Germanic origin of the name, also suits Dit, as although he was known as a very mild mannered and gentlemanly hockey player, who disliked the less savory aspect of the sport, he didn't hesitate to hammer an opposing player with a hard but

always clean body check, in defense of a smaller or younger teammate, who was being unduly roughed up by the opposition.

It appears the Clapper family of the Hastings area is of the later ethnic German origin (above) having arrived in Canada in the early 1820s from Ireland. Although, the 1871 Canadian Census shows the "origin" of the Clapper family to be Irish, the following 1881 Canadian Census shows their "ethnic origin" more specifically as German. This is historically consistent with events of the era and strongly suggests that this family is of Irish-German Palatine origin – the Palatines having arrived in Ireland in the early 1700s from the Rhineland area of Germany. Furthermore it is highly likely that the Clapper family more specifically, came from Rathkeale in County Limerick – this area being the known origin of other Irish-Palatine immigrants to the Peterborough area, such as the Switzer family, who came with the earlier Peter Robinson mission.

The same 1861 Census of Canada West also indicates that Dit's earliest maternal ancestry was French, stemming from the surname "Akey" (Achy) - this surname being anglicized from the French

surname "Ethier." The surname Ethier was native to the Limoges area of central France and perhaps stems from the old French word "*estier*," meaning "*canal*," so designated for someone living near a canal. However, the surname Akey also has a German origin, stemming from Middle High German eich (e) "oak," hence a topographic name for someone who lived near an oak tree.

Dit's oldest brother, Donald Bruce Clapper, the senior family member had speculated in a 1985 letter to a local Hastings and Warkworth area history buff (Mrs. Aureen Richardson) that the Clapper family had immigrated to Canada via Ireland, having come from old Irish-French Huguenot roots, but this premise now appears to be only partially true. Although central France was home to a large Huguenot population, many of whom eventually migrated to

Ireland during the Irish plantations period of the mid seventeenth century, this name is much more associated with New France. The Ethier family origins date back to the earliest days of New France, when a Leonard Ethier who was born in Limoges, in 1641, went out to New France and married Elisabeth Godillon in 1651 – Elisabeth being one of the so called "King's Daughters," young single Roman Catholic, French women who were sent out to New France as part of King Louis the Fourteenth's program to promote the settlement of his colony in the mid seventeenth century. Leonard and Elisabeth had ten



² Edward foreshadowed the country's domination by the Normans, whose Duke William of Normandy defeated Edward's successor, Harold II, and seized the crown.

children, becoming the great ancestors of the Ethier family of Quebec, but Leonard sadly disappeared much later in life, presumably captured and killed by the Mohawk.

In the late seventeenth century, the Lutheran population, from the historic Rhineland-Palatinate region of Germany (now part of Bavaria) had been embroiled in constant religious warfare against various Catholic factions, including predominantly Catholic France, which later invaded them, under King Louis the Fourteenth. This led to much famine and misery for that population and so in the year 1710, England, under Queen Anne, came to the rescue, providing transport for the refugees to England, as well as to some of her North American colonies, where many of the Palatine families settled in the Mohawk Valley of Upper New York State. However, some of the German refugees that had originally landed in England were later relocated to Ireland, mainly being sent to County Limerick. The intent of this move was to produce a so called, more favorable Protestant-Catholic balance in Ireland, in the hope of suppressing Catholic unrest there.

In Ireland, the Palatines remained very much to themselves, seldom marrying outside their community, except on occasion to marry within the small French Huguenot (Protestant) community of Ireland – some ten thousand of these French Protestants having earlier settled there, as followers of William of Orange in the late 1600s. In time, both the Palatine and Huguenot communities assimilated culturally with the native Irish in all aspects but religion, eventually dropping their native language in favor of English. Therefore, many of them came to regard themselves as being of Irish origin only, some eventually considering themselves to be even more Irish than the Irish. However, both groups steadfastly maintained their protestant persuasion, reconciling their native religions of Germany and France with the Church of Ireland (Anglican) – this of course expected of them by their English hosts. However, many of the Palatines later turned to Methodism, under John Wesley in the mid eighteenth century, while others remained loyal to the Church of Ireland, as did the Huguenot community. Consequently, the Huguenot and Palatine populations of Ireland, because of their Protestantism, became associated with English dominance, suffering at the hands of the native Catholic majority.

As dissatisfaction, sickness and misery increased among the Palatine and Huguenot families in Ireland, many joined their downtrodden Catholic countrymen and immigrated to the British North America colonies of Canada. Although this wave of Irish immigration commenced as early as about 1818, the majority of them came in the late 1820s and early 1830s – this later group becoming some of the earliest Irish immigrants to be processed at the new Cholera Station at Gros Ile, in Lower Canada (Quebec) which opened in 1832. Like many of their native Irish compatriots,

the Palatine families firstly settled in Lower Canada (Quebec) for a short period, where they mostly worked as small tenant farmers, farm laborers, or in many cases, simply became paupers, squatting on unclaimed land. However, like previously in Ireland, the Palatines in Lower Canada again remained very much to themselves, seldom marrying outside their community, except to again occasionally marry within the French-Canadian protestant or Huguenot community of Quebec.³

In Lower Canada, the Irish-Palatines primarily settled in the newly developing Protestant areas of the colony, below the Saint Lawrence River and bordering on upper New York State and Vermont. There, they also integrated with other American-Palatine families of the area – their common bond now being both their ethnic origin as well as their Methodist religion. The American-Palatine families had earlier arrived in the area from the Mohawk Valley of upper New York State as “United Empire Loyalist,” (UELs) in the late 1700s and early 1800s, following the end of the American Revolution and the earlier opening of Lower Canada to Protestant settlement, following the British conquest in 1759.

Over time, both Palatine groups, along with their fellow Protestants, the Huguenot, as a religious and cultural minority in lower Quebec, again found themselves on the outside looking in. So, by the 1840s through the 1850s, as their dissatisfaction and resentment grew, many again took flight – this time to English speaking Upper Canada (Ontario) which had become much more Protestant and English in character. In Upper Canada, both groups primarily settled in the eastern counties of Frontenac, Perth and Lanark, but some eventually migrated inland to the more central counties of Hastings, Northumberland, Durham and Peterborough. However, during this same period, the eastern counties were also experiencing an influx of the last of the direct Irish-Palatine immigration from Ireland, who like their Irish compatriots, were now escaping the Potato Famine. Consequently, many Palatines from all three groups were now reunited, in the eastern counties of Upper Canada, some one-hundred and fifty years after leaving their native Germany.

Others claim that the Clapper family of Hastings also has aboriginal roots, but this research was unable to positively confirm or deny this claim. From a purely historical perspective, this assertion appears quite plausible though. By the middle 1800s, the Mohawk or Oka Indians of southern Quebec (along the shores of the Saint Lawrence River) had lost a great deal of trust and confidence in the Catholic missionaries, due to their mishandling of aboriginal land rights along the borders that they shared with Upper Canada (Ontario) and New York State. By the

³ The Huguenots were from the Protestant Reformed Church of France (or French Calvinists) from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

early 1800s, many of the Christian Oka Indians of this area had therefore, abandoned their Catholic faith and turned instead to the "Methodist" Church that had gained a foothold among them. Simultaneous to all this upheaval, members of the Catholic Ethier (Akey) family appear to have married into French Huguenot (Protestant) families in the early 1800s – the French Huguenots now settling in Quebec following the British conquest of 1759 and the opening up of the new French speaking British colony to Protestant settlement. However, these marriages caused major issues within their Catholic Ethier relatives, forcing them to relocate to the more Protestant southern areas Quebec. Thereafter, the Anglicization of the French surname Ethier to Akey would have occurred. Following this, intermarriages between the French-Canadian Huguenot, other Protestant families, the Palatines and the Oka (Mohawk) natives of the area became quite common place – their common bond again being the early Methodist Church. However, considerably more research will be required to establish this actual Akey-Mohawk connection.



A typical homestead, Dummer Tsp, c 1850s

William S. (middle name, probably Solomon) **Clapper** (1st Generation) Dit's Great Grandfather, was born in 1829 in Lower Canada (Quebec). As mentioned above, the 1861 Census of Upper Canada shows him to be of Irish origin, indicating that he probably emigrated directly from Ireland as an infant with his parents. The same 1861 Canadian Census records William S. Clapper's wife as Mary Elizabeth Akey. Mary Elizabeth is also shown as born, in Lower Canada in about 1834, being of ethnic "French" origin.

The 1861 Canadian census also shows William S. Clapper and his wife Mary Elizabeth Akey as members of the "Church of England" (Anglican) – this also consistent with both the Palatine and Huguenot history, as the early Methodists in Canada were known to have maintained their traditional ties with their Episcopalian brother and sisters, until the various Methodist factions were united as the "Methodist Church of Canada" in 1884, following which, their

Methodist clergy were now authorized to perform marriages.⁴

During this same era, other Akey families are known to have resided in the Hastings and Campbellford area - these families possibly being connected to Mary Elizabeth Akey. A Victor and Clayton Akey (presumed to be brothers) had ties to this area in the late 1800s and so one may speculate that this Victor Akey was connected to Mary Elizabeth Akey-Clapper and therefore may be Aubrey Victor (Dit) Clapper's namesake. Members of the Methodist Akey family from Lower Canada also lived in the New Market area in York County north of Toronto and in Hungerford Township, in neighboring Hastings County, while Roman Catholic members of the Akey family simultaneously lived in neighboring Douro Township, during this same period.

In 1861, William and Mary Elizabeth Clapper lived in a log house, on a small farm plot, consisting of twenty-five acres on Lot-8; Concession-11 of Dummer Township – this property then owned by a John Drain, one of the earliest families to settle in Dummer Township. Between the years 1848 to 1854, William and Mary had four children - all of these first born children being registered on the 1861 Census as born in "Upper Canada." Because Dummer Township was not specifically mentioned as the birth location of these first four children, one may speculate that these children were born elsewhere in Upper Canada, possibly in Frontenac County, where many of these Palatine families are known to have originally settled, upon relocating to Upper Canada. Furthermore, their relocation to Dummer Township may have occurred via Hungerford Township, in Hastings County, near the town of Tweed, because, as mentioned earlier, several families of the surname Clapper and Akey are shown as residing in this area in the earlier 1852 Canadian Census as well as the later 1861 Census. However, more research will again be required to connect these families to William S. Clapper and his wife Mary Elizabeth Akey, or the other Akey families in Upper Canada.

It appears that William and Mary Elizabeth were married very young –William at about age-18 and Mary Elizabeth at about age-13. A search of the old Vital Statistics marriage records for the Newcastle District for the 1840s did not disclose a Clapper-Akey marriage, therefore indicating that William S. Clapper and Mary Elizabeth Akey were married in Lower Canada (Quebec) prior to relocating to Upper Canada.

Although the time of their arrival in Dummer Township has not been exactly determined, William and Mary Elizabeth are known to have resided there by 1857, as their next six children are all recorded on various other documents as being born in Dummer Township, between the years 1857 to 1870.

⁴ One should therefore search in Anglican or Episcopalian records for old family history during this era.

While living in Dummer Township, it is likely that William and Mary Elizabeth, like many others in the area, would have eked a living, farming this small rocky lot, while working for their landlord, John Drain⁵, who had purchased the property a few years earlier, in 1849. Alternatively, William who is shown as a laborer in the 1861 census may have worked in one of the small saw mills in the area, or possibly in one of the larger flour or gristmills that had sprung up closer to the village of Warsaw.

It appears that William and Mary Elizabeth remained in Dummer Township for about eighteen years, before relocating to the village of Hastings, where their youngest child Frederick was born in 1875 – this becoming the first direct Clapper connection with the village of Hastings. In Hastings, William no doubt, would have worked in one of the larger Fowlds family mills that had remained in operation there, following the great Hastings fire of 1863. Sadly, William S. Clapper died shortly thereafter (presumably in Hastings) as a relatively young man, in his early fifties – his death occurring sometime between 1875 and 1881. His wife Mary Elizabeth Akey-Clapper continued on, but appears to have moved back to Dummer Township, where she lived on for a number of years with some of her grown children, until about 1891, when she either remarried or passed away. Eventually, her children all married and scattered to other nearby areas, such as, Belmont Township, where other Clapper families⁶ of UEL origin were now residing, as well as Asphodel and Haldimand Townships, or into the village of Hastings.



William Henry Clapper
(2nd Generation)
Dit's Grandfather,
who is simply
shown as born in
Upper Canada in
1850 (possibly
Hastings or
Frontenac County)
was the second
child and first born
son of William S.
Clapper and Mary
Elizabeth Akey. It
appears that he was
primarily raised in

Dummer Township and married Mary Ellen Scriver the daughter of a devout Hastings area Methodist, Daniel Scriver, of the adjacent township of Asphodel, in 1874 - the Scriver home and property, being on the very north-east limits of the village of Hastings, near

Our Lady of Mount Carmel RC Cemetery. In the early years of their marriage, William and his new wife Mary Ellen seemed quite unsettled, moving about various locations, within the Hastings area. Their first child John was born in the village of Hastings in 1875, but a few years later in 1877, William Daniel Clapper (Dit's father) was born in neighboring Seymour Township, just south of the hamlet of Trent River, Ontario. William Henry Clapper and his wife Mary Ellen then appear to have moved back into the village of Hastings, where their next three children were born, Henry Lewis in 1880; Ethel Jane in 1884 and Eliza Aerminthia (Minnie) in 1886. Then in 1889, their youngest child, Christina May Clapper was born in Asphodel Township, where they were now living beside Mary's parents, Daniel and Ellen Scriver.

The Scrivers, an American-Palatine family of Dutch-German origin, were descended from a Jacobus Van Skiver or Van Schryver (anglicized - James Scriver) a United Empire Loyalist, who had fought on the British side as a corporal in the "Kings American Regiment," during the American Revolution, and was mustered out of his regiment in Saint John's Harbor in 1783, relocating to Prince Edward County in Upper Canada shortly thereafter. Daniel Scriver, a descendent of the original Jacobus Van Schryver then relocated to Asphodel Township where he purchased two hundred Acres of land, consisting of Lot-8; Concession 10 from a descendant of Richard Birdsalls in the year 1871 – this property then bordering on the Village of Hastings. Richard Birdsalls, also a UEL settler and historic figure in the area had completed the first land survey of the township some fifty years earlier, in the early 1820s. The Scriver property on the edge of the village of Hastings was later subdivided, where the Scriver clan built a number of family homes – the area later becoming affectionately known as "Scriverville."

William Henry Clapper who was listed as a laborer on various censuses of the area, throughout his life, probably worked in one of the Hastings mills owned by the Fowlds family, the accredited founders of the village of Hastings. However, Don Clapper, Dit's oldest brother, claims his grandfather lived mainly from the land, hunting, fishing and trapping in the Hastings area – this activity more likely being his passion and a means of supplementing his factory income.

In the later 1881 Canadian Census (following Confederation) at the age of thirty-one, William Henry Clapper claimed himself to be of ethnic German descent (appearing to recognize his German-Palatine connection) while his wife Mary Ellen Scriver is shown as being of Dutch descent, consistent with the Scriver family history. By 1911, with William and Mary Ellen both in their early 60's, all of their children had left home, except for their youngest daughter, Christina May, who was still living with them, on the edge of the village of Hastings. During their senior years, William and Mary Ellen maintained their

⁵ John Drain and his wife, Ann came from the County Antrim, Ireland and settled in *Dummer Township* in 1849.

⁶ This was the origin of the other Clapper families of Peterborough.

precious family ties, enjoying regularly visits from their children and grandchildren. Sometimes Dit and his older brother Bruce, stayed for extended periods during the long summer months, allowing them to continue their involvement with the various minor softball and lacrosse teams there, during the early 1920s when the family lived in the Aurora and Oshawa area. Sadly, William's beloved wife Mary Ellen Scriver died on April 2, 1924 and is buried in the Clapper family plot in the Trent Valley cemetery in Hastings. William Henry Clapper lived on in the old homestead in Hastings, for another fourteen years, dying there in 1938. He is buried alongside his beloved wife Mary Ellen Scriver, in the Trent Valley Cemetery.

Hastings Star, 10 April 1924

Death of Mrs. Wm. Clapper

The death occurred on Wednesday April 2nd, of an old and highly respected resident, in the person of Mary Ellen Scriver, beloved wife of Mr. William Clapper, in her 75th year.

Deceased had been in failing health for about a year and has always resided in Hastings, being the daughter of the late Daniel Scriver.

She leaves to mourn her loss two brothers, John and Albert, both of Hastings, two sons and two daughters, William, of Hastings, and Lewis, formerly of Toronto; Mrs. Wilcott Waye and Mrs. A. Brownell, both of Hastings.

The funeral was held from her late residence Norwood road, on Friday afternoon and was very largely attended, Rev. M. L. Hinton conducting the services at the house and the grave. The pallbearers were Messrs. A. Knight, J. W. Valteau, Wm Preston, Alex Wilson and Gilbert Ireland.

Interment took place in the Trent Valley Cemetery.

The "Star" joins a host of friends in extending sympathy to the sorrowing family in their hour of trial.



William Daniel Clapper (3rd Generation) Dit's father was born on 10 September 1877, in Seymour Township, Northumberland County, near the old pioneer Hamlet of Connelly, near Healey Falls on the Trent River. As mentioned earlier, the family soon after moved to the village of Hastings and as a boy of about twelve years of age, moved with his family to their new home beside his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Scriver, in Asphodel Township (on the edge of the village of Hastings).

As a young adult, during the years 1899 and 1900, William Daniel Clapper apprenticed as a "Cheese-maker," at the Warkworth Cheese Factory, south of Hastings. While working in Warkworth, he met the lovely Agnes Mather Bell the daughter of Robert Bell, born 1831 in Berwickshire, Scotland and Catherine Turner, born 1839, also in Scotland. William Daniel Clapper at the age of twenty-three and Agnes Mather Bell at the age of twenty were married the following year (10 December 1900) in the village of Warkworth. Agnes's parents, had immigrated to Canada in 1870, settling in Warkworth, where Robert had been a successful merchant and blacksmith, but had died quite young, in 1885, leaving young Agnes at the age of four, along with her two brothers, to be raised by their now, single mother.



Front, L-R: Christine, Aeramintha (Minnie)

Rear, L-R: William Daniel
(Dit's father). Mary-Ellen & William
Henry

Diary of Alexander J. Grant, 1914

Dennis Carter-Edwards

This is part of a continuing series of extracts, prepared by Dennis Carter-Edwards, from the diary of A. J. Grant, Superintendent of the Trent Canal, 1908 to 1918. It provides interesting glimpses on the local scene and occasional references to the issues facing the waterways in the years after the opening of the Lift Lock in 1904 to the completion of the canal by about 1920.

*Photo: A. J. Grant and his wife
Peterborough Museum and Archives
2000-012-001597-1 Balsillie Collection
of Roy Studio Images*

The year 1914 was a momentous one for A.J. Grant, Trent Canal engineer. A sweeping investigation of financial practices at the Trent Canal by H. Ferguson, Conservative MPP from Ontario found “over a number of years, devious and sometimes corrupt methods had been used, with padded payrolls, incompetent management and a deplorable lack of system.” Grant makes only passing reference to the investigation and the outcome which resulted in superintendant J.H. McLellan’s dismissal and the suspension of other staff members. The fact Grant was not included, suggests as engineer, he operated independently from the administrative branch of the Trent Canal and did so in a professional manner. The year was also complicated by health problems. His wife Maude spent time in Toronto for undisclosed treatment by a Dr. Tweedle which in his own words was “quite severe”. She was back in Toronto at the end of year for an operation on her nose. Grant himself developed a severe cold while visiting the Toronto Exhibition in September and missed nearly a month of work. The year also saw the beginning of the “Great War” which Grant noted in his diary with latter additions about the scale of the conflict. There are some recurring themes in the 1914 diary that echo previous years. Maude continued to have problems keeping servants. The girl they brought in from Britain proved unsatisfactory and left the family. The family continued to enjoy the varied social life in Peterborough, attending plays, movies and lectures as well as visiting with friends for cards and socializing. Grant’s work load continued heavy and the diary contains detailed accounts of his trip out to the Port Severn, Ragged Rapids and Swift

Rapids area to supervise construction of the Severn River Division as well as ongoing work along the Ontario-Rice

Lake Division. Grant makes one brief mention of his efforts to get a transfer to the Welland Canal, using the influence of the Deputy Minister, Collingwood Schrieber of the Department of Railways and Canals but without success. The year ended on a quiet note with the family spending a very low key Christmas.

5 Jan 14 Peterboro
Cards & smoker for Canal Staff this evening. Present were the following . . . R.B. Rogers

9 Jan 14 Peterboro
Maude went to Toronto this morning for two days shopping

13 Jan 14 Port Colborne
Peterboro
Our train bumped into rear of North Bay [train] in Union Station & wrecked end of parlour car & smoker of N.Bay train. Left an hour late at 6 pm & got to

Peterboro at 10 pm 2 hrs late. Maude had 3 tables of Bridge tonight all ladies. Last night in Peterboro it was 28 to 32° below zero coldest in many years. Cold all over the province.

19 Jan 14 Peterboro
Maude had 6 tables of bridge tonight all ladies. Goodwill, Alex Spence & Arthur Perks in & we had a game up in the “Den”. Began writing spec for Sec 2, Severn Div.

26 Jan 14 Peterboro
Left at midnight for Montreal to attend the annual meeting of the Can Soc Civil Engineers

28 Jan 14 Montreal Lachine
Left at 10 am with C. Soc. Civil Engr per street cars for the St. Lawrence Bridge Co’s shops at Lachine to inspect work on the Quebec bridge.

31 Jan 14 Peterboro
Returned at 6.35 am from Montreal & Ottawa office forenoon . . . G. H. Ferguson M.P.P. extended the activities of his com [committee] of investigation into Trent Canal matters over to my office this week. He was in Peterboro, Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday. Maude & I went to hear Tom



[Ferris?] in the Xmas Carol and Nicholas Nickleby [sic] at the Theatre this evening.

3 Feb 14 Peterboro

G.H. Ferguson in the office for 2 or 3 hours today

11 Feb 14 Peterboro

Maude & other lady curlers came home tonight at 9 pm Met her at the station

16 Feb 14 Peterboro

Maude & I went to see Moving pictures of the Last Days of Pompeii at the Opera House

21 Feb 14 Peterboro

Afternoon Maude & I went to hear Lawrence Irving in the "Typhoon." He was assisted by his wife Mabel Hackney

22 Feb 14 Peterboro

Mass with Maude at 10.30. Paid Father McColl \$14.75 pew rent 1 Jan to 30 Nov/14 Pew No. 6 The year for pew rent now begins on the 1s Dec, so our 11 Months was paid at present

24 Feb 14 Peterboro

Afternoon attended winter Assize as a Grand Juror & was elected foreman of the Jury Justice Kelly on the Bench

25 Feb 14 Peterboro Ash Wednesday

Attending Grand Jury inspections of the public institutions of the City

26 Feb 14 Peterboro

Foreman with Grand Jury we made our presentment to the Court at 11 o'clock. J.S. Lazier moved our annex office today out of the Bennett & Goodwill building into Bradburn's building on George St. over [Dominion] Bank

27 Feb 14 Peterboro

Eason at Omemee today re flood damage to the Streets of the town

28 Feb 14 Peterboro

As a result of the investigation by G.H. Ferguson into the Management of the Trent Canal staff, Geo Giorioux, A. Radden & Hadcock were indefinitely suspended. J.H. McClellan & several of his men are also out.

1 Mar 14 Peterboro

Mass with Maude at 10.30. After tea G.C. Killaley called for ½ an hour. He came in from Cornwall yesterday to take over McClellan's office

6 Mar 14 Peterboro

This evening at the T.A.S. Rooms & gave an address on the Panama canal for the benefit of the Ladies Library Society of St. Peters

7 Mar 14 Peterboro

The who family went to hear the play McFadden's Flats, a lot of silly nonsense

19 Mar 14 Peterboro

Ladies Curling Club had their annual meeting here this pm & Bridge on the side

18 Apr 14 Peterboro

Afternoon took off balance of double windows & porches.

Evening at club where a large percentage of the members had assembled to present C.M. Hayes Judge elect of Wellington Co. with a silver service on his departure from the city where he has lived for 27 years



Alex Grant Jr, 1914, PMA, Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images, 2000-012-001598-2

27 Apr 14 Peterboro

office, annual report. Took Alex to see "Mutt & Jeff" after tea

4 May 14 Ottawa

At Mr. Bowden's office re Brophy's resignation etc etc. Called on Mr. Schreiber & asked his assistance re

Welland Canal appointment

9 May 14 Peterboro

Home all day Painted verandah & side walk

14 May 14 Peterboro Toronto

Left at 7.45 am for Toronto

Went to Dr. MacCallum, 13

Bloor St. West & had eyes

examined. Had his prescription

filled at W.M. Percy, Optician,

6 Bloor East Toronto.

MacCallum reports eyes in

good condition but will have to get glasses changed every 3 years.

16 May 14 Peterboro

Afternoon Maude & I walked up to Jackson Park. We were in at Mrs Stratton's for tea. This is her birthday 89 years

17 May 14 Peterboro

Maude, Alex, Helen & myself at 11 o'clock Mass.

Confirmation of children about 100, half boys & half girls at 9.15

26 May 14 Peterboro

At 3 pm Maude, Alex, Helen & myself had our photos taken at Roy's studio. Helen then had her curls cut off & her mother says her hair will be bobbed now until she is ten

27 May 14 Peterboro Toronto

Maude & I went to Toronto at 7.45 am. CPR. . . went to the Westminster Hotel on Jarvis St. Where Maude took a room for two weeks at \$9.00 per week. Room is on 3rd floor, & has a bath. Hotel has a cafe in the basement. The general tone of the place is good.

1 June 14 Peterboro Duke of Connaught in Peterboro

Office for a few minutes, then Killaley, & myself drove up to Central Park to the reception given by the city to the Duke & Duchess of Connaught who paid the city a visit today between 10 am and 1 pm. After the reception we drove over to the Hydraulic lock & went with the party over the lock. My duty was to explain to His Royal Highness the operation of the

lock. Dinner at the Hotel with Killalee and Lefebre of Lakefield, then went home to change my glad rags. Gardening after tea. Bobcaygeon specifications between 4 & 6 pm.

2 June 14 Peterboro Toronto

Left for Toronto at 3.30. Maude met me at the station. She is feeling miserable. Tweddle's treatment is very severe, but when through with him, I think she will be much better. We went up to the Westminster and had tea. She likes this hotel.

3 June 14 Toronto

Spent the day with Maude. The 11th anniversary of our marriage. After lunch went to Shea's & then had dinner at the King Edward. Returned home at 11 pm & found the kiddies asleep & house okay. Maude will likely be in Toronto for another week.

6 June 14 Peterboro Fenelon Falls

Bobcaygeon

Went to Lindsay with Eason at 7.10 am & motored from there to Fenelon & Bobcaygeon & back to Peterboro per evg train. At Fenelon we examined the work going on at the south end of the dam.

Motored over to Bobcaygeon where Eason & I examined old dam etc. - & surveyed in the boat houses in front of Mossom Boyd's house. We also laid out the ____ of the proposed new bridge across the canal & noted the position its abuts would occupy

10 June 14 Peterboro

Office all day. Took Alex & Helen down to Mr. Popham's after dinner who took them to Robinson's circus for the afternoon performance. Returned to Pophams for tea. Maude returned this evg from Toronto where she has been for two weeks. The kiddies & myself met her at the Station.

11 June 14 Peterboro

Sent estimated cost of Sec 3 Severn Div to Ottawa \$1,053,000. Goodwills in after tea Maude took ice today to keep her ardent temper under control & to give the kids cool drinks during the summer.

20 June 14 Peterboro

Afternoon walked out to the Golf links with Maude

21 June 14 Peterboro

Maude Helen & I at 10.30 Mass Home afternoon
Maude & I out at Mrs Aylmer's for supper Judge & Mrs Hayes there

9 Jul 14 Peterboro

Maude & I at Washburns Circus at Fair Grounds after tea

11 July 14 Peterboro

Mrs. Sherwood came over from Mrs. Stratton's house on Charlotte St. to stay with us for a few days as she is not feeling well.

One of Ferguson's axemen at Frankford was drowned while swimming today.

24 July 14 Peterboro Fenelon Falls Rosedale

Maude, Helen & I went to Lindsay per 8.20 am train & from there motored (Issac) to Fenelon Falls. At Fenelon inspected

new dam with Spence and instructed him to build retaining wall along north shore of power [canal?] between dam & highway bridge

27 July 14 Peterboro

Maude & I took in the new "Empire" theatre opened last Friday. "Moving Pictures"

28 July 14 "war" Peterboro, Trenton Frankford

Left Peterboro at 8.20 am for Trenton. Forenoon with Ross inspecting Lock Gates & Lock Gate Lifter.

*Helen Grant, 1914; PMA, Balsillie
Collection of Roy Studio Images, 2000-012-001598-1*



**// Austria declared war on Serbia.
This was the beginning of the greatest
war this world has ever seen or ever
likely to witness**

2 Aug 14 "war" Peterboro

Maude & I at 10.30 mass House all pm
Father dead 14 years. R.I.P. German troops invade France

Note: there is a clipping included in this page from the Peterborough Daily Evening Examiner: SUGGESTIONS TO SICK WOMEN – advertisement for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound for relieving female ills.

Note: Also has an article from the paper titled Twelve Declarations of War in Force dated 1914, 1915 and 1916 so obviously inserted years later.

3 Aug 14 Peterboro

Margaret Taylor left after staying 8 mos. An English girl & no good.

18 Aug 14 Peterboro Meeting of War Session of Par.

[Parliament]

Parliament met today to pass necessary legislation on acct of the War in Europe & for sending Canadian contingent abroad etc.

20 Aug 14 Peterboro F. Falls

Left for Fenelon Falls at 8.15 am. After dinner at the Falls, inspected work. Concrete work of dam is now finished & cleaning up in progress. Contractor blew up dam in front of sluices at north end of dam & refilled head race of Village powerhouse. Work looks well. Contractor expects to finish his contract by end of the month. He is going to reinforce bases of highway bridge piers for the county. Returned to Peterboro per evg train. At Lindsay this forenoon; their contribution of troops to the overseas Contingent left for the Valcartier Camp at Quebec and also some of the Peterboro troops this evening.

30 Aug 14 Peterboro

Mass at 9.15 Home all afternoon Evg we all walked down to Patterson St. [looking?] for Mrs. Mary Jones, a charwoman, after a long search we located the street & woman

1 Sept 14 Peterboro

Alex resumed school. He is in Jr. Third this year

2 Sept 14 Peterboro

Office forenoon Home afternoon gardening Maude out Golf Links

4 Sept 14 Peterboro Toronto

Afternoon Maude, Alex, Helen & myself went to Toronto per CPR 3.30 train We stayed at the Westminster Hotel Jarvis St.

5 Sept 14 Toronto

The whole family spent the entire day at the Exhibition Grounds & also took in the fire works etc in the evening, viewing them from the Grand Stand, We did not get back to the Hotel until 11 pm

6 Sept 14 Toronto

In bed all day with very bad cold

9 Sept 14 Peterboro

House all day with cold Dr. Eastwood in to see me

27 Sept 14 Peterboro

Home sick with cold. Bishop O'Brien laid the corner stone of the Immaculate Conception Church this pm. The church is for the people east of the river and is the 3rd Catholic Church in the city

28 Sept 14 Peterboro

Office forenoon, but not feeling any too well. After dinner Maude & I went to the funeral of Mr. R.E. Wood at St. Paul's Church. He died last week & the body was kept until today so that his sons could get here in time from Vancouver. We brought our house from Mr. Wood in Feb 1907. How time brings changes. Another Peterboro family gone from the City.

1 Oct 14 Peterboro

City of Peterboro under the aegis of the Hydro Ele Com [Ontario Hydro Electric Commission] took over today the lighting system of the Peterboro Light & Power co in the City of Peterboro

15 Oct 14 Trenton Picton Peterboro

Left Trenton at 10 am with H.W. Ross in his car for Picton, - Maude Helen & Geo Kydd with us. At Bloomfield we turned off to the Sand Banks & then to Picton where we had dinner at 2 o'clock. Roads & country through P.Ed. [Prince Edward] County are fine. It is six years since Maude, Alex & myself stayed at Wellington & were out at the Sand banks

20 Oct 14 Toronto Washago R. Rapids

Left Toronto at 9 am with M. Macdonald per C.N.R. for Washago. Walked over line from Lake to river with Lazier and around work at Muskoka road crossing

31 Oct 14 Peterboro

Office forenoon. Afternoon put in winter porches, back verandah

2 Nov 14 Peterboro

Pretty home from Cincinnati where he has been for the past week examining "Chewett" valves in the locks of the Big Sandy river

3 Nov 14 Peterboro

From 3 pm to 6 o'clock with K.C. trustees examined F. Secy & Treas books for the year. At the Council meeting after tea

7 Nov 14 Peterboro

Office forenoon Afternoon put on double windows & front porch

9 Nov 14 Peterboro

Home all day. Chores about the house. Put concrete-brick block in fire pot of furnace

12 Nov 14 Peterboro

Office all day Sent Mr. Bowden an approx estimate of cost of a new dam at Lakefield

16 Nov 14 Peterboro

Office all day. Duranceau put in a new hot water boiler in kitchen

19 Nov 14 Orillia Toronto Peterboro

After breakfast met the Orillia Water Light & Power Com in their board room re the amended draft of the proposed agreement with the department. Discussed the subject until 11.30. Left at 11.45 for Toronto where I shopped from 3.15 until 5.30 left for Peterboro per G.T.R. at 7.05

30 Nov 14 Peterboro

Several ladies with Messers Goodwill and Killaly in for cards. Tilly Ayot began service with us

4 Dec 14 Peterboro

Two overcoats here today sent by John from "Fashion Craft" Max Beauvais Ltd, 225 St. Jas St. Montreal, Que \$40, \$25, = \$65. Evg at Professor's lecture on European Cathedrals given in Collegiate Hall

6 Dec 14 Peterboro

Maude and I at 10.30 Mass. In the evening we went to Vespers at the Immaculate Conception church which was blessed today by Bishop O'Brien. The basement of the church is only used now, as the walls above the main floor are not built yet. It may be several years before the church is finished. Father McShane of St. Patricks Minister & Preacher at Vespers

7 Dec 14 Peterboro Toronto

Left with Maude at 7.34 am for Toronto. Forenoon shopping. At 1.30 we went to Dr. Godfrey Boyd to have Maude's nose examined. He recommend's an operation immediately to remove part of the bone or thickening in the nostrils.

Operation fixed for 11.30 am Thursday at the Wellesley Hospital. From here we went to Dr. Dwyer's to have her lungs examined at Boyd's request. Dinner at Mrs. L Burns who came to the Westminster for us. Afterwards went to the Alexandria to hear a very laughable comic opera "A Mix-up"

9 Dec 14 Severn Falls Swift Rapids Washago Toronto

A great quantity of frazil formed on the Otonabee & Trent & shut down all hydroelectric & water works plants on the river for several hours today. Worst frazil conditions for many years.

10 Dec 14 Toronto Peterboro

After breakfast went up to Wellesley Hospital & saw Maude before her nose was operated on by Godfrey Boyd at 11.30 am. Saw her again for an hour at 3.30. She is well except for headache etc. From the anesethia [sic].

It is not likely she will be home before Saturday evg. I left at 5 pm CPR for home.

12 Dec 14 Peterboro

Went to station with the children to meet Maude. She came home from Toronto where she has been for 3 days in the Wellesley Hospital having her nose treated & operated on by Dr. Godfrey Body. Feeling miserable all day.

15 Dec 14 Peterboro

Office all day. Evg shooting with Engineering Co. Of Home Guard.

16 Dec 14 Peterboro

Office all day. Maude up for first time since she came home from Toronto and is beginning to feel well again. Rest has done her good.

21 Dec 14 Peterboro

Office all day Maude went to Toronto at 7.50 am to see Dr. Boyd re her nose. Wrote Aunts Kate & Janet, also cousin Jessie Carmichael

22 Dec 14 Peterboro

Maude home from Toronto at 8.10 pm

23 Dec 14 Peterboro

Office after dinner. Maude at Buchanan's to have her nose treated

24 Dec 14 Peterboro

Office for an hour forenoon Maude at Dr. Buchanan's office for nose treatment. Walked over to the Pretty's after tea.

25 Dec 14 Friday Peterboro

Alex & I at 10.30 Mass. Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Murphy for dinner & tea. A quiet & peaceful Xmas. Very cold from Calgary to Halifax. - 29° last night

28 Dec 14 Peterboro

Home all day. Maude at Dr. Buchanan for nose treatment.

After tea we walked up to the Willie Sherwoods

31 Dec 14 Peterboro

Began making a rink in backyard after tea. Maude & I went to the Pretty's to see the old year out & the new one in. Dr. & Mrs. Harry Denne and also Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Murphy were there

TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH CENSUS INDEX 1852

Marianne Mackenzie and Elwood Jones

CENSUS 1852	PETERBOROUGH							
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	PG	LN	NOTE				
Abraham	John	22	4		Bachelor	Walton	18	6
Abraham	Thomas	1	19		Bailey	Jane	10	20
Ahern	Maurice	43	23		Bailey	William	10	22
Ahern	Ellen	43	23		Barrowman	Richard	14	40
Albro	John F.	12	11		Barrowman	Elizabeth	14	40
Alexander	James	5	11		Baskerville	Richard D.	26	48
Alexander	Harriet	5	11		Baskerville	Sarah J.	26	48
Allen	Andrew	14	32		Batt	Ann	16	25 widow
Allen	George	29	50		Baxter	William	3	46
Allen	Mary	29	50		Baxter	Mary	3	46
Allen	William	41	24		Beattie	Sarah	25	5
Ames	James	20	30		Beatty	Catherine	7	37
Appleyard	James	39	45		Beatty	Joseph	14	13
Appleyard	Mary	39	45		Beatty	Paulina	9	37 widow
Appleyard	William	39	47		Beatty	Robert	20	5
Armstrong	David	35	32		Beatty	Jane	20	5
Armstrong	Ida May	35	32		Beatty	Thomas	3	20
Armstrong	James	3	28		Beatty	Margaret J	3	20
Armstrong	Mary A.	19	26		Beavis	Thomas	6	43
Arnot	William	7	13		Beavis	Margaret	6	43
Arnot	May	7	13		Bell	James A	11	10
Ashfield	Henry	10	10		Benson	Thomas	25	26
Atkinson	Robert	24	11		Benson	Alicia M	25	26
Atkinson	Martha	24	11		Bentley	John	38	45
Austin	Margret	23	17		Bentley	Esther	38	45
Ayers	Parley J	1	13		Best	James	5	45
Ayers	Philadelphia	1	13		Best	Lowry C	19	33
					Bethune	Alex	23	34
					Bethune	William	23	34

Bethune	Catherine	23	34		Brunker	William	7	36	
Bigelow	James K	19	15	widower	Brunskill	James	37	10	
Billingham	James	41	15		Brunskill	Mary	37	10	
Billingham	Ellen	41	15		Buck	Mrs	32	17	
Billings	Joseph	36	43		Buckley	Timothy	10	19	
Bird	James	27	29		Burdett	Caroline	27	24	
Bird	Agnes S	27	29		Burke	Mary	37	27	widow
Bird	John	38	20		Burke	Sarah	8	7	
Bird	Ann	38	20		Burke	Bridget	1	25	
Bird	Matthew	26	23		Burke	Joanna	3	18	
Bird	Susanna	26	23		Burnham	George	15	19	
Bird	Robert	29	2		Burnham	Adeline	15	19	
Bird	Margret	29	2		Burns	Peter	8	4	
Blackstock	Robert	2	5		Burns	Redmond	19	50	widower
Blackstock	Mary	2	5		Bushey	Edward	16	37	
Blackstock	Martha	2	5		Bushey	Jane	16	37	
Bletcher	Joseph	20	15		Butler	Eliza	44	8	
Bletcher	Thomas	20	16		Butler	John	31	36	RC priest
Boate	Alex	10	32		Butler	Thomas	7	44	
Boulton	George	14	47		Buttery	George	17	48	
Boulton	Elizabeth	14	47		Buttery	Elizabeth	17	48	
Bowie	Christy Ann	2	21		Callahan	Ellen	31	3	
Boyce	John B	44	24		Cameron	Mary	38	32	
Boyd	Christopher	24	22		Carey	Biddy	12	29	
Boyd	Mary	24	20	widow	Carlisle	David	43	45	
Boyd	Robert	13	13		Carlow	Betsy	1	34	
Bradburn	Thomas	20	1		Carruthers	David	40	45	
Bradburn	James	20	1		Carruthers	Tamar	40	45	
Bradfield	Charles	44	5		Carter	Ellen	30	27	
Bradfield	Ellen	44	5		Carver	William	1	5	
Bradman	Stuart	27	22		Carveth	Elizabeth	22	29	
Brian	James	33	26		Casey	Margaret	27	28	
Brian	Mary	33	26		Casey	Michael	6	36	
Britton	John	15	13		Cashman	Mary A.	12	38	
Britton	Margery	15	13		Cashman	Timothy	20	42	
Britton	Joseph	17	11		Cashman	Bridget	20	42	
Brophy	Michael	31	37		Caswell	Ann	19	37	
Brophy	Ellen	31	37		Cathcart	Andrew	3	19	
Brown	Ann	28	35		Chamberlain	Edward	31	5	
Brown	Ann	6	11		Chamberlain	Rebecca	31	5	
Brown	Catherine	3	50		Chambers	Elizabeth	21	13	widow
Brown	Elizabeth	22	5		Chambers	Thomas	3	1	
Brown	James	13	17		Chambers	Emma	3	1	
Brown	Jemima	13	17		Chambers	William	11	49	
Brown	James	37	6		Chambers	Mary	11	49	
Brown	Mary	37	6		Chapman	Elizabeth	10	24	
Brown	John	28	7		Chartrain	Gabriel	19	44	
Brown	Elisabeth	28	7		Chartrain	Mary	19	44	
Brown	Mary	36	27		Clancy	Eliza	23	22	
Brown	Mary	28	23		Clancy	Ellen	28	4	
Brown	Eliza	28	23		Clark	James	7	46	
Brown	Mary A.	18	23		Clark	Anne	7	46	
Brown	Templeton	11	39		Clark	Mary	44	35	
Brown	Eliza M.	11	39		Clark	Thomas	2	38	
Brown	Thomas	4	16		Clarke	Henry	13	12	
Brownlee	George	10	26		Clarke	John	40	28	
Brownlee	Ann	10	26		Clarke	Mary	40	28	
Brownlee	Rebecca	29	21		Clifford	William	18	27	
Bruce	Margret	38	24						
Brummel	George	27	34						

Clifford	Elizabeth	18	27		Davey	John	35	9	
Clotworthy	William	4	30		Davey	Margret	35	9	
Clotworthy	Elizabeth	4	30		Davidson	James	23	49	
Cluxton	William	6	1		Davidson	Catherine	23	49	
Cluxton	Mary Ann	6	1		Davis	John	25	12	
Clysdale	Thomas	30	3		Davis	Susanna	25	12	
Cobb	Joseph	38	47		Dawson	John	21	24	
Cobb	Sarah	38	47		Dawson	Stuart	28	2	
Collins	Mary F.	13	3	widow	Delaney	Cornelius	14	19	
Condon	William	6	12		Dennehy	T. J.	29	30	
Conger	Wilson S.	4	45		Dennehy	Mary	29	30	
Conger	Sarah	4	45		Deveon	Robert	27	20	
Connely	Mary	6	23		Dickson	Isaac	2	8	
Connin	Francis	30	39		Dillon	John	8	24	
Connin	Matilda	30	39		Divine	Jane	21	9	
Cook	Elizabeth	6	42		Dobbin	Alex	35	30	
Cook	William	1	20		Dobbin	William	18	7	
Cooney	Edward	27	16		Dobbin	Mary	18	7	
Cooney	Mary J.	28	37		Dodd	Patrick	14	16	
Corkery	Jeremiah	2	40		Doheny	James	35	31	
Corkery	Mary	2	40		Doherty	Jane	40	9	
Costello	John	42	15		Doherty	John	35	45	
Costello	Mary	42	15		Doherty	Fanny A	35	45	
Coulter	William	6	38		Doherty	Charlotte	35	45	
Coulter	Eliza	6	38		Dolton	Mary	27	25	
Cracker	Thomas	8	25		Donahoe	Denis	37	23	
Cranley	John	2	44		Donahoe	Margret	37	23	
Cranley	Catherine	2	44		Donaven	Daniel	6	29	
Crawford	Walter	24	7	widower	Donaven	Margaret	6	29	
Creswell	William	19	12		Donaven	Johanna	25	3	
Creswell	Mary Jane	19	12		Donel	James	17	15	
Creswell	Rachel	19	12	widow	Donel	Margaret	17	15	
Croft	William	2	1		Donnelly	Thomas	12	20	
Croft	Jane	2	1		Dorin	Daniel	40	1	
Cronan	Ellen	22	32		Dorin	Mary A	40	1	
Cronn	Henry	43	38		Doras	James	12	47	
Cronn	Jane	43	38		Doras	Ellen	12	47	
Crozier	George	10	49		Dougal	Thomas	7	43	
Cummings	William	7	28		Douglass	Stephen	28	36	
Cummings	Sarah A.	7	28		Dowling	Owen	18	35	
Cunyan	John	43	4		Drake	Eliza	7	45	
Cunyan	Bridget	43	4		Drake	Francis	3	13	
Curry	William	29	23		Drake	John	3	14	
Curry	Susanna L.	29	23		Drake	John	42	39	
Dacher	Samuel	37	43		Drake	Sarah	42	39	
Dacher	Mary	37	43		Drake	John	34	7	
Dailey	Ellen	39	24		Drake	Margaret	34	7	
Dailey	Jeremiah	39	25		Drake	William	22	3	
Dailey	Patrick	20	17		Driscoll	Ann	36	13	
Daley	Michael	32	10		Dryden	Dennis	9	50	
Daley	Catherine	32	10		Dudgeon	John	23	30	
Daley	Owen	13	33		Duffers	William	18	12	
Daley	Timothy	12	36		Duggan	Rebecca	25	2	widow
Daly	Jeremiah	39	19		Duncan	Thomas	1	35	
Daly	Margaret	39	19		Duncan	Harriet	1	35	
Daunt	William	38	44		Duncan	Thomas	14	10	

Dundas	Catherine	44	27	widow	Foley	Almira G	24	31	
Dundas	Joseph	6	9		Forbes	Ellen	21	11	widow
Dundas	Brabson B	44	28		Ford	Joseph	38	33	
Dundas	Lydia	19	10		Ford	Maria	38	33	
Dunn	James	8	38		Foster	Robert	44	17	
Dunn	Jemima	8	38		Foster	Harriet	44	17	
Dwyer	Michael	13	14		Fraser	A S	20	31	
Eastland	Thomas	31	31		Fraser	Charlotte	20	31	
Eastland	Ann	31	31		Frew	Margaret	39	3	
Eastland	William	19	23		Fry	Edward	8	28	
Eastland	Poole	19	23		Fry	Catherine	8	28	
Eastland	Maria	19	23		Gart--a ?	Catherine	21	12	
Edmison	Alexander	20	33		Gallagher	Ann	42	7	widow
Edmison	Catherine	20	33		Gallagher	John	42	26	
Edmison	Black	18	19		Gallagher	Nancy	42	26	
Edmison	Margret	18	19		Galoon	James	5	29	
Edmison	Henry	18	26		Galvin	Garret	37	19	
Edmison	Henry	40	50	widower	Gamble	John	15	41	
Edmison	Jane	41	32		Gamble	Margaret	15	41	
Edmison	John	23	21		Geary	John	37	50	
Edmison	Sarah J.	41	32		Goharty	Brian	32	7	
Edwards	James	1	1		Gibson	Sarah	31	13	
Edwards	Eliza	1	1		Giles	Philip	25	41	
Elsworth	Francis	42	23		Giles	Jane	25	41	
Elsworth	Catherine	42	23		Gillespie	Ann	30	15	
Emerson	George	19	35		Gillespie	John	34	45	
English	John	35	22		Gillespie	Richard	34	41	
English	Margret	35	22		Gillespie	Jane	34	41	
Ensley	William	14	18		Gilman	Edmund	16	19	
Esplen	Alex	8	2		Gilman	Mary A	16	19	
Fahey	Honora	12	13		Given	Susannah	9	8	widow
Fairbairn	Margret	3	36		Givens	Eliza	31	4	
Fairbairn	James	26	42		Gleeson	Michael	6	20	
Ferguson	Frederick	2	31		Glover	Lewis	15	8	
Ferguson	Elizabeth	2	31		Glover	Isabella	15	8	
Ferguson	George	20	27		Glyn	Patrick	32	18	
Ferguson	James	36	22		Glyn	Ellen	32	18	widow
Ferguson	Margret	36	22		Gow	Charlotte	5	49	
Finlay	William	11	25		Grace	Mathew	11	29	
Fisher	Robert John	3	48		Graham	William	2	18	
Fisher	Thomas J	27	4		Graham	Catherine	2	18	widow
Fisher	Margret S	27	4		Graham	James	40	21	
Fitzgerald	Thomas	3	16		Graham	Eleanor	40	21	
Fitzgerald	William	3	30		Graham	Jane	10	21	
Flavelle	John	19	6		Graham	John	3	29	
Flavelle	Dorothea	19	6		Graham	Mary	33	37	widow
Fleming	Robert	23	18		Graham	Robert	10	23	
Fleming	Margret	23	18		Green	Benjamin	8	7	
Fletcher	John	40	43		Green	Rebecca	8	7	
Fletcher	Sarah	40	43		Green	Christopher	10	11	
Flinn	Thomas	25	11		Green	Frances	10	11	
Flobin ?	Denis	39	38		Green	Edward	8	5	
Flynn	Thomas	26	1		Green	Elizabeth	8	5	
Flynn	Mary A	26	1		Green	Patrick	32	39	widower
Fork	Abigail	18	30		Green	Susan	42	8	
Foley	James	24	31		Griffin	Anthony	39	13	

Griffin	Catherine	39	13		Hickey	Betsey	39	34
Griffith	Daniel	30	46		Hickey	Johanna	39	36
Griffith	Fanny	30	46		Hickey	William	7	27
Griffith	Samuel	16	1		Higgins	Bridget	9	49
Griffith	Jane	16	1		Hill	E C	13	8
Haffey	John	12	30		Hill	Elizabeth	13	8
Haffey	Letitia	12	30		Hill	John	5	17
Haggart	Archibald	4	38	widower	Hilliard	George	12	26
Haggart	Isabella	4	17		Hillier	John	44	36
Haggart	John	23	24		Hillier	Elizabeth	44	36
Haggart	Isabella	23	24		Hogan	John	6	21
Hague	Eliza	24	10		Hogan	Michael	6	13
Hale	Margaret	29	29		Hogan	Mary	6	13
Hale	Richard	24	28		Hoover	John	14	15
Haley	Ellen	20	24		Hoover	William	36	44
Haley	Mary	22	24		Hoover	Rebecca	36	44
Hall	James	35	5	widower	Hope	George	4	44
Hall	James	12	1		Hope	James	4	42
Hall	Jane	12	1		Hope	Mary	4	42
Hall	John	17	37		Hopkins	Daniel	12	15
Hall	Jane	17	37		Hopkins	Jane	12	15
Hall	John J	17	39		Howard	Isaac B	5	18
Hall	William	11	4		Howard	Mary	5	18
Hall	Margaret	11	4		Howard	Patrick	14	9
Hall	William	5	44		Howe	nn	20	4 widow
Hamilton	James	30	6		Howe	William	13	47
Hamilton	Allison	30	6		Hudson	Battle	36	5
Hard	Charles	33	3		Hudson	Charles	36	6
Hare	Ellen	5	50		Hudson	Hannah	36	6
Harper	Cornelius	22	23		Hughes	Richard	1	26
Harper	Robert	34	47		Hughes	Mary A	1	26
Harper	Margret	34	47		Hunter	Jane	29	22
Harper	Thomas	20	12		Hunter	Robert	29	18
Hartley	Henry	18	47		Hunter	Eliza J	29	18
Hartley	Rebecca	18	47		Hurlean	William	1	18
Hartley	John J	28	46		Hurley	James	31	24 widower
Hartley	Samuel	16	10		Hur	Ellen	14	12
Hartley	Jane	16	10		Hutchinson	Thomas	17	29
Hartnett	John	27	10		Hutchinson	Jane	17	29
Harvey	James	14	24	widower	Inglis	Ann	33	9
Harvey	Elizabeth	14	25	widow	Inglis	Francis	32	42
Haslehurst	George	25	6		Inglis	Charlotte	32	42
Haslehurst	Elizabeth	25	6		Irwin	John	20	29
Hawthorne	Thomas	5	39		Irwin	William	34	25
Hawthorne	William	5	38	widower	Iwin	Ann	34	25
Hay	Thomas	21	3		Jackson	Hugh	11	38
Hay	Ann M	21	3		Jeffrey	James	34	13
Heard	Charlotte	18	46		Jeffrey	Agnes	34	13
Heard	John Jr	2	17		Jenkins	George	43	30
Heard	John	36	49	widower	Jenkins	Mary	43	30
Helm	Esther	5	30		Johnson	Abraham	20	11
Henthorn	James T	5	1		Johnson	Hugh	3	38
Henthorn	Mary	5	1		Johnson	Mary	3	38
Henwood	Betsey	37	4		Johnson	John	20	28
Her	Catherine	9	43		Johnson	Martha	15	46
Hickey	Daniel	39	34		Johnson	Thomas	27	9

Johnson	William	3	49	Laplante	Catherine	43	12	
Johnston	George	26	17	Larkin	Jane	42	36	widow
Johnston	Elizabeth	26	17	Lavery	William	14	17	
Johnston	William	25	45	Law	Alexander	13	34	
Johnston	Jane	25	45	Law	Jane	13	34	
Jones	Charlotte	3	33	Lee	John	15	34	
Kane (Cain)	Andrew	39	26	Lee	Jane	15	34	
Kane (Cain)	Honora	39	26	Leonard	Thomas	4	1	
Kane (Cain)	Patrick	39	29	Leonard	Catherine	4	1	
Kane (Cain)	William	39	30	Lewis	Harriet A.	5	32	
Kearns	Margret	42	35	Lince	James	38	42	
Keele	Joseph	7	32	Lince	Ann	38	42	
Keenan	John	15	47	Lithgow	Martha	43	44	widow
Keenan	Agnes	15	47	Livingston	Sarah	11	37	widow
Kellam	James	14	21	Lockhart	Mary	13	32	
Kellin	Patrick	20	7	Logan	William	21	26	
Kelly	John	32	27	Long	Mitchell	36	32	
Kelly	Catherine	32	27	Lorimer	Robert	41	1	
Kelly	Mary	17	47	Lorimer	Robert	42	35	widower
Kelly	Thomas	10	34	Love	Elizabeth	43	37	widow
Kelly	Bridget	10	34	Lowe	Mary	25	36	
Kempt	Alex W.	26	44	Lowery	Ann	28	22	
Kempt	Alexandra	26	44	Lowery	John Jr	33	10	
Kempt	Ann	13	31	Lowery	Elizabeth	33	10	
Kennedy	Thomas	29	8	Lowery	John Sr	33	13	
Kennedy	Alice	6	22	Lowery	Samuel	3	34	
Kennedy	John	2	22	Lowery	Thomas	27	21	
Kennedy	Catherine	2	22	Lucas	Alice	6	10	
Kennedy	Julia	5	31	Lundy	Robert	28	16	
Kennedy	Michael	30	16	Lundy	William	28	13	
Kennedy	Sarah	2	4	Lundy	Margaret	28	13	
Kenny	Mary	21	34	Lyman	William	9	35	
Kerr	Jane	18	2	Lytle	Mary	30	25	widow
King	Ellen	27	26	Maguire	Mary	14	11	
Kingdom	John	22	41	Maguire	Michael	20	25	
Kingdom	Elizabeth	22	41	Mahoney	Patrick	32	35	
Kingdom	William	10	1	Mahoney	Nancy	32	35	
Kingdom	Theresa	10	1	Malcolm	William	9	23	
Kitchen	Bridget	5	23	Malcolm	Christy	9	23	
Lamb	David	30	18	Mara	Patrick	31	43	
Lamb	George	31	10	Mara	Eliza	31	43	
Lamb	Catherine	31	10	Marshall	L R	14	14	
Lamb	John	11	30	Marshall	Christopher	11	14	
Lambert	Ann E	2	30	Marshall	Elizabeth	11	14	
Lambert	Mrs	10	17	Martin	William	33	42	
Lane	Cottrel	35	48	Martin	Charlotte	33	42	
Lane	Catherine	35	48	Martyn	Martin	18	36	
Lane	Eugene	36	3	Martyn	Ipsa	18	36	
Lane	Margret	25	37	Mason	Francis	22	14	
Lane	Mathew	19	47	Mason	Belinda	22	14	
Lannin	Fanny	11	27	May	George	42	42	
Lannin	Thomas	11	28	May	Sarah	42	42	
Lannin	William	11	24	Melan	Margaret	43	28	
Laplante	Baptiste	43	19	Menica	John	17	20	
Laplante	Matine	43	19	Messenger	Henry	3	11	
Laplante	Toussaint	43	12	Messenger	Edmund	3	11	

Methben	Alex	8	3		McCormick	Mary	1	22	
Might	John	11	9		McCormick	Thomas	19	48	
Milburn	John	17	21		McCulloch	Cornelius	27	19	
Milburn	Alice	17	21		McDermot	Susan	2	37	
Milburn	Leonard	24	35		McDonald	Alexander	4	22	
Milburn	Mary A	24	35		McDonald	Janet	4	22	
Milburn	Robert	42	22		McDonald	Archibald D	18	31	
Milburn	Thomas	42	17		McDonald	Christy	18	31	
Milburn	Lavina	42	17		McDonald	Barney	8	26	
Milleage	Joseph	15	7		McDonald	Mary A	8	26	
Miller	Charles	9	40		McDonald	Bryan	8	20	
Miller	Henry	9	40		McDonald	Ann	8	20	
Miller	Maria	9	40		McDonald	Duncan	4	9	
Milliken	Margaret	12	46		McDonald	Janet	4	9	
Minifie	Richard	33	15		McDonald	Margaret	34	6	
Minifie	wife	33	15		McEvay	Rosy A.	24	34	
Mitchell	John	25	49		McFadden	John	10	50	widower
Mitchell	James	25	49		McFetrick	James	38	10	
Moffatt	Andrew	9	25		McFetrick	Ellen	38	10	
Moffatt	Ellen	9	25		McFetrick	Timothy	40	8	
Moffatt	Charlotte	29	17		McGinnity	Arthur Sr	16	21	
Moffatt	John	9	36		McGinnity	Nancy	16	21	
Moffatt	Christina	9	36		McGinnity	John	24	23	
Moffatt	Joseph	39	1		McGinnity	Catherine	24	23	
Moffatt	Hannah	39	1		McGrath	Cornelius	25	22	
Mogg	John L	3	9		McGrath	Catherine	25	22	
Mogg	Jemima	3	9		McGrath	Thomas	6	28	
Monaghan	Betsey	10	16		McGregor	Duncan	4	18	
Montgomerie	Mary	44	14	widow	McGregor	Ellen	4	18	
Montgomery	Margaret	41	21	widow	McIntyre	Catherine	15	23	
Montgomery	Mary	40	10	widow	McKee	William	44	30	
Montgomery	Mary A	11	8		McKee	Ann J	44	30	
Moore	John	13	48		McKellar	Malcolm	22	10	widower
Moore	Stephen	26	41		McKernan	John	8	16	
Morrison	Mary	44	4		McKernan	Ann	8	16	
Morrow	Matthew	3	44		McKernan	Thomas	4	8	
Morrow	Mary	3	44		McLellan	William	35	34	
Murphy	Daniel	28	3		McLellan	Ann	35	34	
Murphy	John	39	11		McLennan	George	15	27	
Murphy	Mary	39	11		McLennan	Jane	15	27	
McBurney	William	10	39		McLennan	Samuel	17	34	
McBurney	Amelia	10	39		McMahon	Daniel	28	1	
McCall	Donald	20	8		McMahon	Margaret	3	26	
McCann	Miles	41	26		McMahon	Nancy	30	45	
McCann	Bridget	41	26		McMahon	Thomas	42	47	
McCann	John	3	42		McMahon	Margaret	42	47	
McCarol	Martha	23	9		McMan	William	4	15	
McCarthy	Charles	33	29		McManus	Hugh	6	37	widower
McCarthy	Ellen	33	29		McNab	Robert	12	28	
McCarthy	Elizabeth	18	29		McNab	John	13	22	
McCarthy	Mary	33	25	widow	McNab	Eliza	13	22	
McCarthy	Mary	25	20	widow	McNeely	John	7	35	
McCarthy	Eugene	25	20		McNeil	Alexander	51	38	
McCoombs	George	9	16		McNeil	Susan	51	38	
McCoombs	Jane	9	16		McNichol	Ellen	27	23	
McConachie	John	5	46		Nagle	William	7	26	

Naonin	Ellen	3	32	Parnell	John	19	38	
Nesbett	Margaret	3	27	Parnell	Caroline	19	38	
Nesbett	Nathaniel	10	36	Patterson	Agnes	40	3	
Nesbett	Ann	10	36	Patterson	James	25	4	
Nesbitt	E J	22	47	Patterson	James K	29	13	
Nesbitt	Mary	22	47	Patterson	Charlotte	29	13	
Nesbitt	Thomas	36	15	Patterson	John S	28	38	
Nesbitt	Margaret	36	15	Patterson	Jane	28	38	
Nevin	James	39	7	Patterson	Thomas	18	3	
Nevin	Ann	39	7	Patterson	Eliza	18	3	
Nevin	Patrick	39	4	Patterson	Walter	34	2	
Nevin	Margaret	39	4	Patterson	Agnes	34	2	
Newton	A B	36	41	Patterson	William	18	45	
Newton	Sarah	36	41	Paul	Margaret	36	48	
Nicholls	Robert	5	40	Peck	Arthur	12	22	
Nicholls	Charlotte	5	40	Pearce	Jane	19	40	widow
Niemier	George	37	39	Pengelly	Robert	13	4	
Niemier	Elizabeth	37	39	Pengelly	Lydia E	13	4	
Nilson	Ephraim	20	3	Perry	Egerton	28	31	
Nixon	Maria	15	18	Perry	Annabell	28	31	
Nixon	Robert	28	43	Perry	Charles	13	26	
Nolan	Mary	43	27	Perry	Margaret F	13	26	
Northy	M A	37	5	Pethick	Henry	37	8	
Norton	Henry R	5	25	Pethick	Elizabeth	37	8	
Norton	Harriet	5	25	Plymouth	Jane	18	18	
Norton	Mary A	19	21	Poole	Thomas	30	31	
Norton	Robert	23	37	Poole	Mary Ann	30	31	
Oakley	Margaret	23	1	Pope	Maria	1	44	widow
O'Beirne	Ivan	43	50	Powers	Edmund	32	21	
O'Beirne	Ann	43	50	Powers	Johanna	32	21	
O'Brian	Anna	31	41	Powers	Pearce	16	30	
O'Brian	Daniel	28	25	Powers	Elizabeth	16	30	
O'Brian	David	13	15	Powers	Thomas	15	29	
O'Brian	Jane	13	15	Powers	Elizabeth	15	29	
O'Brian	Ellen	4	48	Prescott	Robert	31	35	
O'Brian	Sarah	36	34	Pulsome	John F	24	4	
O'Brian	Michael	32	2	Purden	Isabella	21	31	
O'Brian	Johanna	32	2	Pye	William	41	6	
O'Connor	Catherine	11	42	Pye	Susannah	41	6	
O'Connor	Timothy	31	14	Pyke	Abigail	29	5	
O'Connor	Julia	31	14	Quinlan	Mary	1	21	
O'Donnell	William	9	44	Quinn	Hugh	42	9	
O'Donnell	Mary	9	44	Quinn	Eliza	42	9	
Oliver	Robert	19	32	Quinn	Julia	28	5	
O'Neil	Rosy	21	36	Ragan	Timothy	37	33	widow
O'Neil	James	1	29	Ragan	Hannah	37	33	
O'Neil	Sarah	1	29	Ramsay	Louisa	23	32	
O'Neil	William	2	49	Rankin	Alice	20	35	
O'Neil	Catherine	2	49	Ray	James	30	17	
Owens	Thomas	30	20	Read	William B	6	8	
Owens	Mary	30	20	Reardon	James	37	26	
Palmer	Martha A	14	22	Reardon	John	31	48	
Palmer	Mary A	23	8	Reardon	Mary	31	48	
Palmer	R B	14	1	Reardon	Margaret	23	23	
Palmer	Elizabeth	14	1	Reardon	Mary	28	6	
Parfet	Clarissa	13	11	Redhead	John	18	25	

Rehill	William	12	21		Sheehan	Peter	41	47	
Reid	John	23	2		Sheehan	Julia	42	4	
Reid	Frances	23	2		Sheehan	Timothy	42	2	
Reid	William	23	10		Sheridan	Walter	5	33	
Reid	Ann	23	10		Sheridan	Martha	5	33	
Reynolds	Joseph	34	38		Sherwood	Henry	17	5	
Reynolds	Mary A	34	38	widow	Sherwood	John	17	4	
Reynolds	Timothy	34	38		Shields	George	14	31	
Ribspan	John	14	23		Shilton	Ann S	11	21	
Riddle	Robert	37	13		Shilton	Adam	11	21	
Riddle	Mary A	37	13		Shilton	Isabella	11	21	
Ridley	Elizabeth	24	44	widow	Silverwood	Eliza	20	13	widow
Rivington	Jane	20	10		Sim	John	9	30	
Rivington	Sarah	14	33		Sim	Elizabeth	9	30	
Roach	Elizabeth	13	1	widow	Simon	Peter	12	37	
Robinson	Ellen	17	36		Simons	Ann	2	39	
Robinson	Isaac	19	22		Simple	James	8	14	
Robinson	John	26	28		Simpson	Rebecca	15	24	widow
Robinson	Christy A	26	28		Skivington	John	29	37	
Robinson	Robert	14	30		Skivington	Margaret	29	37	
Robinson	William	8	48		Sloman	Thomas	29	45	
Roe	Robert	20	39		Sloman	Gertrude	29	45	
Roe	Mary	20	39	widow	Smith	Andrew	31	27	
Roger	Kitty	23	33		Smith	Frances	31	27	
Ross	Margaret	8	15		Smith	Francis	30	24	
Rousby	Mary	24	43	widow	Smith	Jane	7	25	
Rubidge	Charles	21	28		Smith	Ralph	11	43	widower
Rubidge	Margaret	21	28		Smith	Ralph Jr	11	45	
Russell	Catherine	24	6		Smith	Mary A	11	45	
Russell	Thomas	7	49		Snyder	William	12	23	
Russell	Isabel	7	49		Snyder	Catherine	12	23	
Russell	Catherine	7	49	widow	Soden	Joseph	18	44	
Russell	Mary	6	11		Solomon	Jonathan	11	11	
Rutherford	Robinson	36	35		Solomon	Ann	11	11	
Rutherford	Hannah	36	35		Sommerville	Farquhar	30	19	
Ryan	Bridget	31	42		Spalding	Clarke	7	24	
Ryan	James	13	42		Spencely	Joseph	16	44	
Ryan	Mary	13	42		Spencely	Elizabeth	16	44	
Ryan	Mary	23	48		Spencely	William	16	7	
Ryan	Patrick	1	40		Spencely	Emma	16	7	
Ryan	Ellen	1	40		Spry	Lewis	27	41	
Sanders	Mary A	21	10		Spry	Elizabeth	27	41	
Scott	Agnes	14	29		Stalker	Jane	17	10	widow
Scott	Charles	5	48		Stalker	Joseph	38	49	
Scott	George	9	33		Stalker	Catherine	38	49	
Scott	Mary	9	33		Stalker	Ralton	17	6	
Scott	William	5	47		Stalker	Sarah	17	6	
Shae (Shay)	Margaret	39	21	widow	Starke	Adam	27	35	
Shanks	Joseph	34	12		Starke	Margaret	27	35	
Sharpe	Robert	40	40		Steele	Robert	19	34	
Sharpe	Elizabeth	40	40		Stenson	Robert	20	19	
Shaw	Joseph	27	47		Stenson	Sarah	20	19	
Shaw	Julia	27	47		Stevenson	James	13	44	
Shay (Shae)	Catherine	39	23		Stevenson	Margaret	13	44	
Shea	John	20	26		Stevenson	John	21	25	
Sheehan	Mary	4	49		Stevenson	Robert	27	44	

Stevenson	Sarah	27	44		Villey	Paul	38	15	
Stewart	Alexander	38	25		Villey	Bridget	38	15	
Stewart	Jane	38	25		Vinder	S V	27	6	
Stewart	Mary	26	47		Vinette	Gabriel	38	1	
Storey	Mary	3	17		Vinette	Mary A	38	1	
Storey	Thomas	34	33	widower	Vizard	William M J	3	35	
Story	John	21	48		Waddell	Andrew	26	36	
Story	Margaret	21	48		Waddell	Elizabeth	26	36	
Strickland	John P	13	24		Waddle	Robert	21	18	
Strickland	Walter	13	24		Waddle	Ann	21	18	
Stutt	Andrew	20	36		Walker	James	36	33	
Stutt	Eleanor	20	36		Walsh	Edward	3	37	
Sullivan	Edward	20	9		Walsh	James	25	38	
Sullivan	Edward	43	36		Walsh	Elizabeth	25	38	
Sullivan	Jeremiah	25	15		Walton	Robert	19	27	
Sullivan	Johanna	25	15		Walton	Bethany	19	27	
Sullivan	Jeremiah	4	7		Ward	George	23	31	
Sutherland	Mary	1	49		Watt	Richard	30	28	
Sweeney	Mary	23	38		Watt	Ann	30	28	
Tagney	John	12	12		Weatherhead	James	28	47	
Tagney	Maurice	4	50		Weatherhead	Sarah	28	47	
Tagney	Timothy	23	45		Weatherhead	Melora	29	6	widow
Tagney	Ellen	23	45		Weatherhead	Ruth	16	28	widow
Tailor	Margaret	10	33		Webber	Giles	22	35	
Tanner	Robert	28	26		Webber	Elizabeth	22	35	
Tanner	Margaret	28	26		Webber	Thomas	10	8	
Tate	Enoch	28	42		Welch	John	40	32	
Taylor	Agnes	8	46	widow	Welch	Bridget	40	32	
Taylor	Amelia	7	23	widow	Weller	Caroline	4	47	
Taylor	David	2	9		Wells	John S	11	31	
Taylor	Elizabeth	2	9		Wells	Eliza	11	31	
Taylor	Frances	30	44		Welsh	Margaret	37	42	
Taylor	John	14	20		Welsh	Thomas	26	9	
Taylor	Thomas	8	43		Welsh	Susan	26	9	
Taylor	Mary	8	43		Whalen	Bridget	44	25	widow
Telford	Thomas	33	4		Whalen	John	44	21	
Telford	Jane	33	4		Whalen	Ann	44	21	
Terrault	Ann	21	42	widow	White	John	18	13	
Thompson	David	10	25		White	Susan	18	13	
Thompson	Penderoce	20	18		White	Mary	19	11	
Thompson	Robert	36	25		White	Mary	8	42	
Thompson	Mary	36	25		White	Thomas	23	14	
Thompson	Thomas	27	8	widower	White	Dorothea	23	14	
Thompson	William	40	6		White	William	30	37	
Thompson	Martha	40	6		White	Ellen	30	37	
Tobin	Judith	3	31		White	William	38	31	widower
Tobin	Mathew	6	24		White	William	22	6	
Tobin	Elizabeth	6	24		White	Jane	22	6	
Toker	Elizabeth	21	30	widow	Wilkins	Abraham	14	34	
Toole	John	35	40		Wilkins	Jemima	14	34	
Toole	Nancy	35	40		Williamson	Eli	19	36	
Towns	Robert	40	4		Williamson	John	17	12	
Trenwith	Richard	33	20		Williamson	Ann	17	12	
Trenwith	Johanna	33	20		Wilson	Hugh	3	43	
Tracey	James	3	15		Wilson	James	22	30	
Villey	Edward	27	18		Wilson	James	40	5	

Wilson	Jane	40	14	widow	Wright	Dolly	13	49
Wilson	John	44	9		Wright	James	22	23
Wilson	Elizabeth	44	9		Wright	Elizabeth	22	23
Wilson	Robert	41	42		Wright	Samuel	35	19
Wilson	Alice	41	42		Wright	Ann	35	19
Winch	Richard	8	50		Wrighton	W H	12	39
Winch	Sarah	8	50		Wrighton	Maria J	12	39
Wishoon	Charles	10	9		Yates	William	23	39
Woods	Janet	34	22	widow	Yates	Mary	23	39
Wright	Alfred	7	38		Yelland	William	17	35
Wright	Sarah	7	38		Young	Alice	30	4 widow
Wright	Ann	21	35					



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

STEAMSHIPS ON THE OTONABEE

Elwood Jones

Peterborough was sited at the head of navigation on the Otonabee River, and much of its history stems from that fact. Peterborough was the centre of most activity to improve the waterways that eventually evolved into the Trent Severn Waterways. It also emerged as a significant industrial town. The industrial revolution occurred in the countryside, because traditionally towns were placed at the head of navigation. The waterfalls and the rapids that blocked navigation also provided the power for the machinery of industry. Peterborough's early industries developed north of the town along the Otonabee River, and along what is now Jackson's Creek.

It was easy to appreciate how important the river had been when, recently, we got to see the bottom of the river and Little Lake. One could walk out to the islands near the Ashburnham shore. The main channel was surprisingly narrow; the river quite bleak.

Of course, many changes have taken place in the river since the 1840s. The river was the site of several dams, and even from Nassau Mills, now the site of Trent University, there were dams where the zoo is, several in the area of the Auburn dam, and of course the main Dickson Dam was very close to where the London Street dam was built in 1911. Water levels on the river were also affected by the combination of dams and the canal bypass from Nassau Mills to Little Lake, on which were built the Lift Lock and the Ashburnham lock.

From the 1880s to World War I, people talked of dredging the Otonabee River and Little Lake. In the years around 1906, the river was dredged. The sludge from the lake filled in the marsh that stretched from the river to Aylmer

Street and south of Rink Street. Spaulding Bay disappeared, and George Street was extended to Lansdowne. As I looked at the river bottom it became clear as mud that the silt that had been carried down the river had been deposited like a beach in the area of Spaulding's Bay. The major effluent was saw dust and wood chips from the various mills above the town. The lumber mills at Nassau Mills in the 1860s produced more sawdust than any other mill in the province. The islands just above Little Lake were formed from chips from the mills that caught on branches and logs. Our first environmental movement was the Anti-Sawdust League of the 1880s.

It was exciting to see so much that had long been hidden. Another aspect of our local history was exposed on the other side of Little Lake, near Beavermead. I received a welcome phone call at the Trent Valley Archives and checked out the general area. Dennis Carter-Edwards, an historian with the Trent-Severn Waterways, also adjacent to the site, was interviewed in the local press. Marine archaeologists are analyzing the site and hope to identify the bottom of a boat that has sat in the mud for several decades. The remains have been stripped of whatever identification might have existed, and definitive identification might be impossible.

Still, the find was a reminder that waterways had been the major thoroughfares for travel and shipping. From the 1820s to the 1870s, the cheapest way to ship or travel was by water. Steamboats travelled local waters for more than 100 years, and they are deeply embedded in our collective culture.

According to historian Richard Tatley in *Steamboating on the Trent-Severn* (1978) the peak of the steamboating era was between 1890 and 1904. In 1890, there were at least 48 steamers on five broken sections of the lake

chain. By 1904, there were at least 70, and thanks to the completion of the Lift Lock at Peterborough in 1904 and the Lift Lock at Kirkfield in 1906, it was possible to travel from Rice Lake to Lake Simcoe. Tatley says the steamboat was a rare sight by 1914, and by 1940 was nearly extinct. John Craig, in his interesting book, *By the Sound of Her Whistle* (1966) concurs. Craig opens his book with the story of the "Stoney Lake". Captain Bill Scollard, who had been with the Young family and their Stoney Lake Navigation Company since 1886, and at the helm of the "Stoney Lake" for forty years, delivered the steamboat to Trenton on September 29, 1944. This was the last commercial steamer serving the Kawarthas and the Trent Canal system. The "Islinda" and the "Manita", also steamboats of the Young's Stoney Lake Navigation Company, were scrapped in 1945. The "Islinda" had been constructed in 1910 from parts of the "Majestic." The "Bessie Butler", the government ship built in 1907, sailed out of the Kawarthas in 1950.

Along the Otonabee, Mossom Boyd and Henry Calcutt owned important fleets. The Boyds owned their first boat in 1861, mainly to ensure that he could move timber when he had to do so. Their first commercial steam boat, the "Beaubocage," was built in their workshops during the winter of 1877-78. In 1883, the family purchased a steamboat, the "Victoria," renamed the "Esturion." This became the flagship for the Boyd company's Trent Valley Navigation Company. It was their main boat for excursions, but it also regularly sailed twice daily between Lindsay and Sturgeon Point. Grace Barker, in her *Timber Empire* (1997) says the company's last profit was in 1906, and the "Esturion" was sold to Peterborough buyers in 1914. At its peak, the Boyd fleet included the "Beaubocage," the "Esturion," the "Manita", the "Ogemah", the "Empress" (purchased from Captain P. P. Young of Young's Point) and the leased "Sunbeam." The boats were modified and improved each season. The "Beaubocage" was reinforced with a metal reinforced hull

that converted it to an ice-breaker at times. The "Esturion" was 96 feet long and had a 17 foot beam, and carried 27,000 passengers in the 1899 season. In 1896 she was given a new hull, built of tamarack ribs and white oak planking. At the same time, she was given a new 38 horsepower engine; the travelling time between Lindsay and Sturgeon Point was reduced by fifteen minutes.

Tatley thinks the 1896 "Esturion" was a new boat. The Boyd company was emulating a Muskoka enterprise when it increased its fleet. Each steamship could take a different daily route, and people could make connections at Lindsay. He says the "Esturion" was taken to Peterborough at the end of the 1913 season and sank at its moorings in Ashburnham, July 22, 1914. Later, the engines were salvaged and the boat was left to rot in Little Lake. Grace Barker comments it was a fitting resting place, because if was not far from Little Lake Cemetery, where many of those associated with the Boyd company were buried.

Probably in 1919, Tatley says (176) the "Water Lily" was also brought down to [Little] Lake to die." This was one of Calcutt's boats, which had been the sixty foot "Eclipse," to which twenty feet was added in the middle; it was then licensed for 125 passengers. Calcutt's fleet included the "City of Peterborough," the "Rainbow" and the "North Star." Later he added the "Sovereign." His fleet operated from Peterborough to Rice Lake. A new company, the Otonabee Navigation Company, took over Calcutt's fleet in 1907 and added the largest boat in this region, the "Otonabee", which had an overall length of 116 feet and held 444 passengers.

The steamboats were beautiful to watch, and an excursion to a local resort was a highlight of the summer. Some of the steamboats had long lives, often extended by rebuilding parts of them. Now steamboating is a distant memory, but excursions are still a part of summer in the Kawarthas.

CORONER'S INQUESTS IN PETERBOROUGH

Peter Lillico

Most of us know of coroners only by television shows, such as DaVinci's Inquest. This is likely a good thing, because the coroner's duty is to investigate deaths. In Ontario, a death from violence, negligence or malpractice must be reported to the coroner, as well as the death of a resident in a nursing home. If death occurs from a workplace accident or to a prisoner in custody, an inquest must be held to determine who the deceased was, and how, when, where and by what means he or she died.

Peterborough County has a long history of coroner's inquests. Many records from 1841 on are retained by the Peterborough Museum and Archives. These tales are tragic, but shed an unflinching light upon the reality of life in Peterborough County in the past.

By far the most frequent single cause of death was drowning, not surprising with our abundance of lakes and rivers. Sometimes the demise was not immediate, as for Thomas H.

Caulfield in 1878. He survived his initial dunking at Young's Point, but caught his "death from a chill after his canoe upset." Accidental deaths were common, from a variety of situations. John Bickett died in 1849 in Asphodel Township from being kicked by a horse. Francis Bradshaw was killed "thrown from a wagon while the horses were running away" in 1865. A family tragedy occurred in Otonabee in 1865, with Patrick, James and Michael Crowley all dead from "poisoned gases from a deep well which overcame them." Cornelius Mahoney was "found dead in a sewer trench on Charlotte Street on October 23, 1898."

Deaths related to alcohol occur with frightening frequency. William Richgov died in 1856 crossing the Rice Lake bridge while intoxicated. Dozens of deaths are simply noted to be from "excessive alcohol" or "excess of drink, want of good food and exposure to cold" or "intemperance and exposure".

Suicides with poisons like strychnine, paris green (an insecticide or animal poison) and laudanum are all noted. Samuel Duff cut his own throat with a razor while intoxicated in 1866, and sad Emaline Taylor took her life in 1873 by swallowing large stones. Mrs. Margaret Shepard committed suicide by ingesting carbolic acid, in 1892.

Homicides were duly documented, including that of William Montgomery in 1878, "shot to death by R. N. Roddy". In 1881 Joseph Leroque was "stabbed: witnesses heard cry of murder". William Anderson (alias Henry Kelly) was murdered in 1907. The most pitiful entries are the many references to deaths of "unnamed infants". Often the cause of death was quite vague: "Suffocated by persons unknown", or "killed by exposure and neglect". Sometimes the cause of death was horribly clear: unnamed infant Windsor in Lakefield in 1887 was "murdered by his mother." In 1897 unnamed infant Holbrook was "murdered by his mother and father" in North Monaghan Township.

Drunk driving was a deadly combination long before cars came along. James McAuliff died in Douro in 1869, "struck by horses driven by Mr. John King while driving under the influence of Liquor at a fast rate".

Railroads were also serious dangers. Thomas Brennan was killed in 1884 "accidentally by being run into by a train." Mrs. Mary Detcher died in 1890, "run over by CPR train at George St. crossing." Frank Beaton had the misfortune in 1894 in Peterborough of "being crushed between Grand Trunk Railway cars and the coal shed." George M. Davidson's death also in 1894 resulted from a combination of risks, "struck by street railroad while under the influence of liquor." Somewhat similar was the 1860 death of Archibald Douglas "falling from train while intoxicated".

Jail was a place to be avoided at all costs, according to the coroner's records. Death seems to have been a routine result for prisoners. Consider the death toll in the 1890's alone: Patrick Handrigan died of "natural causes" in the Peterborough County Jail in 1890. Henry Fowler's death in 1891 was from "pneumonia due to exposure and excessive drinking in Jail." Mary Ann McGuire was confined "as a lunatic" to jail, and died in 1892. The following year poor John McGinn passed away there in 1893 from "natural decay". Joseph Garret died in 1894

of "natural causes in gaol (jail) at 81 years." George Ayling died of "old age" while in jail in 1895. Prisoner Dennis Slattery died in 1896, with no cause of death shown but it was noted that he was a "vagrant". Thomas Whitfield died in prison the same year, from pneumonia. Margaret Buchanan's death in 1898 was attributed to "natural causes".

Medically related deaths were also investigated. Arthur Randlett's death in 1906 was "accelerated by the neglect of the Christian Science healer R. J. Todd". Helen Brown died in 1915 from complications of abortion and subsequent medical aid. Her anguished doctor R. E. Brown later committed suicide.

I was startled to read several deaths by "visitation of God", until I finally realized this was a nineteenth century euphemism for what we would now refer to as "natural causes".

To me, the most poignant of all the entries is that of the "unknown negro man", who died in Peterborough in 1853 of "exposure to winter from being denied lodging." I am usually proud of my community and its past, but this made me shrink with shame.

The lives and deaths of our forebears were often unforgiving and harsh. We should honour their memories by learning from their tragedies.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1

www.trentvalleyarchives.com

admin@trentvalleyarchives.com

705-745-4404

QUERIES

Hickson

I was wondering if (when you have a chance) you would look for the same kind of information for the other ancestors we have in Ennismore. The family that the Sullivan's married into, the Hickson's. Richard Hickson (b 1817), as far as I know, came to Ennismore in around 1849 and bought the land at the North 1/2 of Lot 12 in Concession 6. From the information I have been able to find the land may have been sold by Richard's son, John Richard Hickson in 1911. I would also be interested to

Diane Robnik

learn about the Hickson's that owned Lot's 15 & 16 in Concession 7. I think that James Hickson (b 1810) first came to Ennismore around 1838 and stayed on that land until about 1859 at that time the land was passed to another Hickson but I don't know how exactly they are related to one another and ultimately to my Richard Hickson, although it is pretty obvious to me that they are either brother's or cousins... Anyway, I would be very interested to know if you have this information about the Hickson's available.

Henry John Graham

I have been working on our family tree, as well as gathering information in preparation for our father (Russell Graham)90 birthday celebration. I have traced his family back several generations in the Lakefield / Buckhorn area and have visited the local libraries and cemeteries as but have hit a bit of a wall. The names I would like to research are:

Henry John Graham (Henry John was born in Ireland 1827; came to Peterborough County in 1842 and married Ann McConkey, died 2nd Oct 1903 in Lakefield.) I have conflicting information regarding his forefathers, and was hoping that you may be able to help us? Two possibilities are: Richard Graham born Ireland 1798 died in Peterborough county and John Henry Graham Born Ireland 1806 and died in Peterborough 27 April.

Hendren/Newall

I was wondering if you had a family tree for the Newall family. Martha Newall born about 1836 in Lakefield married James Hendren, the blacksmith born about 1831. I have been unsuccessful in my search on the Newall side, and I am unable to come to your facility to do in-house research myself.

As a TVA member am I allowed to advertise in the newsletter or post somewhere requesting if anyone has photos of the James and Martha Hendren family?

Thanks for your time and help Diane. Martha is a tough one to do. I don't have a marriage registration for James and Martha. The only way I knew her maiden name was Newall was because it was on the Hendren family tree you sent me. I assumed they were married in Lakefield, since she was born there and his family settled there. They were Anglican. I asked the diocese and they said I didn't give enough information. The 1861 census gave Martha's birth year 1836.

I see a Samuel Newall with a daughter Martha Newall - Asphodel, Peterborough East in the 1881 census. I'm guessing that's Martha's brother. There's also a Joseph Newall charged with arson in 1863 - Peterborough. I'm guessing he was her brother.

I couldn't find Martha's death registration, but she must have died sometime after the 1881 census. James remarried in Orillia July 23, 1886 to Elizabeth Woods.

Ancestry had listed James Hendren's death as November 22, 1890 in York. I take it he moved to Toronto with his new wife as she died there in 1922. The Newalls have Irish as their ethnic origin. I couldn't find them on Peter Robinson's passenger lists. That's been a very difficult side for me to do. Any guesses you have would be greatly appreciated.

Roseberry

Details: Shea: Peterborough.

Julia Shea, dau of Michael Shea and Ann Connell. b. 10 Nov 1854, Bap. 7 Dec 1854 at St. Peter's. She died Saginaw. Saginaw, MI. She had Siblings: Cornelius, b. 16

May 1857, Peterborough; John, b. 27 May 1859, Peterborough; Ellen (or Helen) b. 1 Jun 1860, Peterborough; Thomas, b. 1851, Prob. Peterborough and Honora, no dates available. Her parents, Michael and Ann are found on the 1871 Canada Census of Ashburnham Village, Peterborough. Joseph Roseberry and Julia Shea married at Peterborough. She is listed as Julia Roseberry, age 18, on 1871 census for Peterborough residing with Dominic Roseberry and family. She is also listed with Michael and Ann Shea on the 1871 Census. We have a lot of info to share. Any info on Julia would be welcome. Also any info on a drowning of a young boy named Roseberry perhaps between 1875-1899 All moved from Peterborough to Saginaw area. I am still looking for any info on Solomon Glode who I believe was buried from St. Peter of the Chains Church.

Tighe / Tigh

I wonder if you have any information about what happened to John Tighe and his wife and son. The 1861 census indicates

that John and Ann/Anne had two children, Ann (who I believe was baptized as Elizabeth Anne Jane Tighe in the Anglican church in Cobourg Jan 17 1853) and John H. I suspect Anne Jane b 1853 was living with her grandmother, Eliza Naylor in 1871, and married Abel Moyse in 1879 in Port Hope, but I have found nothing about her mother, Ann (Naylor) Tighe, her father John Tighe or her brother John H. Tighe since that 1861 census.

TVA Reply: I found out that John died in Lindsay in 1866. However, I can't find a single piece of info on where the family went afterward. I checked if Ann took the kids to the USA but they are not there for the 1870 census. They do not stay in Lindsay from what I can see, and they don't go to Peterborough. I also have no idea where John would be buried. It may be worth in the future contacting the Lindsay registry office to see if they have a will register to see if John left a will.

Researcher Reply: Thanks so much for the information about John Tigh and for all your searching. That is a good start for me, and I will check for a will in Lindsay. Since daughter Anne seemed to be alone with her grandmother by 1871, I suspect that her mother and brother died also, but perhaps they weren't important enough to get a newspaper notice.

Peterborough Hockey Pictorial (1925)

The Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame is looking for a copy of a 1925 book titled *Peterborough Hockey Pictorial*. The book is not in their collection or ours. At the time, the book was described as "the handsomest and most complete publication ever produced for any single sport. It is a marvel of good taste in artistry and industry achievement. It is impossible to speak too highly of it." If you have seen such a book, please let us know.



Salvation Army Band 1914

Gordon Young received the attached photo from the Salvation Army Archives in the United Kingdom. On behalf of a researcher he would like to know what is known about the individuals who were with the Peterborough Salvation Army Band in 1914 that went to England for the Salvation Army Congress. Some information is known and has been published recently in two books by Elwood Jones: *Strike up the Band!* (2008) and *An Historian's Notebook* (2009). William Peryer was the bandmaster. His mother was among the 167 Salvation Army bandmen who were drowned in the sinking of the *Empress of Ireland*. The tragedy was known by the Peterborough bandmen sailing later on the *RMS Alunia*, and the decision was to proceed as they now had the responsibility to represent Canada at the Congress. The band did well. The Trent Valley Archives has a 1914 brochure for the Salvation Army band and it contains the following names: T. Brocks, W. Brown, W. Ford and E. R. Hensley. There were five saxophones, played by W. Leader, R. Self, J. James, Albert E. Moynes and Sergeant R. Brown. F. W. Robinson played the euphonium, A. E. Sandford the trombone and E. Sergeant the horn. The band included Walter Dyer on drums. It would be good to confirm if the Peterborough band was enlarged with bandmen from Port Hope and Cobourg and who they might be.

The Peterborough City Council, 2 June 1914, passed resolutions of sympathy for the CPR and for the Toronto bandmen. There are also memorials to the lost bandmen at Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Toronto, and at Pointe-au-Père maritime historic site. The question remains whether Peterborough should have an historic plaque commemorating the bandmen of 1914.

Sloane

Trying to locate my Great Grandfathers grave site. His name is Daniel George August Schlochow-Sloane, died

May 15th 1934. I was told he was buried at Hillside cemetery Lakefield but they have no record of him. When he was alive he lived on Brock St. Peterborough. He was a music teacher by profession.

Year of the British Home Children 2010

100,000 British Home Children were sent to Canada during the years 1869 - 1939 to work with pioneer families as domestics and farm hands. In recognition of the Home Children's courage, ingenuity, vision & contributions in this forgotten period in Canada's history, the Canadian Parliament has unanimously designated 2010 as the Year of the Home Child. As well, the Canadian Stamp Advisory Board of Canada will issue one stamp in October 2010 in recognition of the Home Children, & The Minister of Citizenship, Immigration and Multiculturalism plans to include recognition of their stories in citizenship ceremonies.

Bob Geale (1925-2009)

We are sorry to note the death in early December of Bob Geale (1925-2009), one of our members from South Australia. He was part of the family associated with Auburn, the property associated with the family of Thomas A. Stewart and of the Hon. Robert Hamilton, former factor with the Hudson's Bay Company. One of his nieces, Seabourne Geale, still lived in Peterborough and many years ago, with Elwood Jones as agent, she donated the papers related to the families of Hamilton and R. B. Rogers to the Trent University Archives. Bob Geale returned to Peterborough last summer and Diane Robnik and Bruce Fitzpatrick ensured that he saw Auburn and revisited some of the scenes of his youth. Bob "Windy" Geale, a naval historian and legend, served, 1942-1985, in the navies of three countries, and since retirement, he ran the Fleet Air Arm Museum from 1985 to 2009. His career began as a naval airman.

Kenneth Meikle (1931-2009)

Our sympathies to Sandy Gavard and her family on the death of her father just before Christmas. Kenneth Meikle had a remarkable life. He was an RCAF Warrant Officer for 25 years, and the Truant Officer for the local school board for 20 years. He was also a founder of the Kawartha Rock and Fossil Club. He is survived by his widow, Beverley (nee Scott), his daughter and two of his three sons, eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

THE END OF TIME – OR AT LEAST THE DECADE

Don Willcock

As the year 2009 came to an end and 2010 began, many items appeared in both print and electronic media about the ending of the first decade of the 21st century: news stories of the decade, sports events of the decade, etc. Apparently none of the journalists involved in compiling these items bothered to research the subject of time, or they would have realized that the first decade of the 21st century does not end until 31 December 2010.

When one measures a fixed interval of time – such as a hockey game, horse race, television show, human lifetime, etc. – “zero” is used either as a point to start or one to which the time counts down.

This is not the case when marking ongoing time. There is no zero in continuing periods of time. There was no “year 0” when marking the change from pre-Christian years to Christian era years, but went directly from “1 B.C.” to “1 A.D.”. Months begin with “1” not “0”, as do decades, centuries, and millennia; the last three all end with “10” not with “9”. Thus, the 20th century ended on 31 December 2000 and the 21st began on 1 January 2001; consequently, so did the first decade of this century.

So, I wish everyone “Happy New Year”, but will wait until 1 January 2011 to wish you “Happy New Decade”. On a positive note, for anyone who set the end of this decade to complete, alter, or amend something – you still have about ten months to meet the deadline!

Erica Cherney

There were some nice articles in recent months about the volunteer work of Erica Cherney. She first worked for Cohen’s Furniture Store in Ottawa. Coincidentally, that was where we bought our first bedroom suite; we were looking for a crib, though, and had to borrow one for a while. We still have the bedroom suite, 45 years later. Erica’s second marriage was in 1971 to Harry Cherney, and she moved to Peterborough. She was active quite quickly in several good causes. She was with the United Way, the Trent University Board of Governors, TVO, YMCA, GPEC, GPA EDC, the Calendar Girls, DBIA, and the Peterborough Foundation. She was the YWCA Woman of the Year 1987;

Peterborough Citizen of the Year 1999; and received an honorary degree from Trent University in 2005. The Cherney’s Furniture World was sold in 1984, but the property was retained and it is the core of the Cherney Realty rental and management operations.

Recently, the Ontario Jewish Archives mounted an online exhibit on the Jewish experience in 11 Ontario communities, including Peterborough and Belleville. Apparently, the first Jew in Peterborough was L. Bert, a shoemaker, who came in 1881. The local Jewish community hoped to have a building. In 1922, a Water Street house that was the home of the shochet (Kosher butcher) also served as the community meeting place. In 1933, the Peterborough Jewish Society acquired a house on Aylmer Street, and became Congregation Beth Israel. They moved to the new Weller Street synagogue in the 1960s.

The Examiner (8 January 2010) interviewed Erica Cherney about when she forced the congregation to discuss bringing women into the worship service. The online exhibit is accessed from the Ontario Jewish Archives website.

Hutchison House

Hutchison House Museum is currently featuring an exhibit on handweaving and spinning. Many people who attended the book launch for Elwood Jones’ *An Historian’s Notebook* were able to take in the exhibit as well. Dee Jones, president of the Peterborough Handweavers and Spinners, was on hand to discuss some of the finer points. There were more than fifty people at the book launch, and many people bought books for Christmas giving. The book is available at local bookstores and from the Trent Valley Archives. It is a handsome book, designed by Louis Taylor, and there have been many favourable comments about the quality of the book and the well-written stories that illuminate Peterborough’s past.

Once again, Hutchison House hosted Hogmanay on New Year’s Day. The event was a stellar success, and a great way for the Peterborough Historical Society to kick off the year.

The Peterborough Historical Society will launch its 30th occasional paper at their AGM, being held at the Princess Gardens, Tuesday, 16 February 2010. You can arrange for tickets by calling 740-2600. This year’s title is about David Thompson, the great explorer, and his connections to Peterborough. The author is Dennis Carter-Edwards who talked to the PHS about the subject last year.

The Wall of Honour

David Edgerton and Susan Kyle are looking for help in confirming the names that will be placed on the Wall of Honour. They want to identify sources, such as church bulletins, that would have mentioned people going to war. It is expected that the wall, with a very impressive design, will be unveiled in June 2010. It honours anyone from our area who volunteered for war-time service.

2 THE CAREER OF CHARLES FOTHERGILL

Ernest S. Clarry

The following review of Charles Fothergill's fascinating career is based on abridged articles by journalist, Ernest S. Clarry published in the Peterborough Examiner between September and November 1945. The articles were in the Don Cournoyea Collection at the Trent Valley Archives. I have placed the columns in a more chronological order and removed some duplication that appeared in the early series. Otherwise the language is Clarry's. This is the second installment in the Gazette. Part One appeared in the November 2009 issue. Editor.



Charles Fothergill

Fothergill encountered difficulties getting the land

In 1818, he petitioned for a plot of land in the very centre of what is today the thriving industrial city of Peterborough. He had been busy inspecting the territory between Smith's Creek, later to be called Port Hope, and the extreme northern part of the township of Monaghan. He cruised the waters of Rice Lake and the Otonabee River. The survey of the Township of Monaghan was complete by April 2, 1818 when Thos. Ridout, the Surveyor General, notified the Executive Council.

"I have the honour to report to you for the information of His Honour the Administrator that the Township of Monaghan is completed in Survey.

"Mr. Wilmot, Dy. Surveyor, states that the lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16 in the 13th Concession of that Township are at the Head of the Navigable Waters of the great river, and at the carrying place, and that it is a beautiful and elevated situation for a village.

"As the river immediately below this spot forms a small lake, I respectfully suggest to His Honour the reservation of the Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16 in the 11th, 12th and 13th Concessions of Monaghan for a Town Plot, Glebe, and the usual appendages of a Town. As many of these lots are not of the complement of 200 acres, the whole Trace submitted contains only about 1600 acres.

I have the honor, etc., etc.

THOS.

RIDOUT, Survy. Cenl."

On May 8, 1818, a Minute of the Executive Council acceded to Ridout's suggestion. The effect of this order was to reserve for the purposes indicated in Mr. Ridout's recommendation a block of land extending from the river bank westward for some considerable distance and from what is now Smith street [Parkhill Road] on the north to slightly above what is today known as Crawford's Grove.

Fothergill was convinced that the district needed a grist mill and a saw mill and he was anxious to locate what he termed a mill-seat on a stream with a sufficient head of water to develop power so necessary for the operation of his mills, even if they were to be on land reserved. He realized that the harnessing of the waters that came rushing down the Otonabee River from what is now Lakefield to below the present locks in the south end of the city, today turning the turbines of mighty hydro electric plants was an undertaking too stupendous for him to undertake. However, he located a fair sized creek flowing into the Otonabee, the outlet of which is today just a short distance

south of the C.P.R. station. He decided that by diverting it slightly and harnessing its waters he could power a grist mill and a sawmill.

On July 22, 1818, he sent a petition to the Administrator of the Government at York:

"To His Honor Samuel Smith, Esquire,

"Administrator of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada, etc. In Council

"The Petition of Charles Fothergill of the Township of Hope in the District of Newcastle, Esquire, humbly sheweth:

"That your Petitioner finding an absolute necessity for mills in some part of the new township of Monaghan has made several fruitless attempts to unite a number of small streams so as to form one large enough for the purpose of turning a breast wheel. After the most careful search it is found that throughout the first 12 concessions no mill-seat can be had. In the 13th concession on lots number 15 and 16, which are reserved, there is an excellent situation for Mills, and unless a mill is speedily erected there your Petitioner verily believes the progress of the settlement will be seriously impeded as many of the settlers have already to traverse swamps and wilderness for the distance of nearly 30 miles for their supplies. Your Petitioner would gladly undertake the erection of Mills could he have such encouragement from Government either by a grant, an exchange, or long lease, as might warrant the necessary outlay of money.

Wherefore your Petitioner prays that your honor will be pleased to grant him the privilege solicited for on Lots No.15 and 16 in the way that may seem best in the wisdom of your most Honourable Council and as in duty bound he will ever pray etc., etc.

CHARLES FOTHERGILL"

While a saw mill and grist mill built immediately were essential to the progress of the settlement, the government would not grant concessions to overcome the discouraging obstacles. The cabinet's delay might be understandable. The Surveyor General probably realized that those ten acres of land in the heart of Peterborough would become very valuable. Thomas Ridout, July 22, 1818, commented, "The Lots No.15 and 16 within prayer for, were reserved with other lots by an Order in Council of the 8th of May last for a town plot, glebe and the usual appendages of a town." The cabinet agreed, and Fothergill's petition was "Not recommended."

Fothergill succeeded in having his applications reconsidered on February 11, 1819, and Council then decided, "It is ordered that so much of the Order in Council reserving Lots 13 and 14 in the 13th Concession of Monaghan for the site of a town etc., be rescinded as to admit a lease of a mill-seat and 10 acres of land adjacent at the choice of Petitioner to be leased to him for 99 years." This was confirmed.

Fothergill's original petition referred to Lots "15 and 16" in the 13th Concession, while this minute of the Executive Council referred to Lots 13 and 14. Perhaps, Fothergill found the latter location more desirable.

Fothergill met with further annoying delays entirely beyond his control. He made many trips between Port Hope, York and Peterborough. His journeys to Monaghan were evidently made

by foot or by horse to Bewdley at the head of Rice Lake and then by canoe to the site chosen for the grist and saw mills.

The chief delay was caused by his inability to obtain the services of a licensed land surveyor to stake out the 10 acres granted. Other ambitious persons protested the grant of this lease. Fothergill became very much alarmed over reports that had come to him and he took energetic measures to protect his interests.

As of May 7, 1819, he had not been able to start work on the erection of his mills. Word had reached him that the lease of ten acres on which there was potential water power might be rescinded. This was very disturbing to him and he contacted the newly appointed Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland.

"May it please your Excellency,-

"A hint which has just been thrown out by the Honble. Justice Boulton respecting the possibility of the Order in Council for a mill-seat in, or near, the town plot laid out in the township of Monaghan in my favour being rescinded has alarmed me very much, having already been at great trouble and expense in order to get the work in progress and having actually made a contract with the Millwright [Adam Scott], by which he is bound to have the mills, both saw and grist, at work early in the fall of the present year; the iron work, the stones and other materials, to be procured from a distance, are all on order, and the consequence of such an act as that which is apprehended, will be most ruinous.

"I cannot bring myself to believe that such a thing is seriously intended, feeling myself wholly innocent of any just cause of complaint. It is true that such things have been done, and I may be made to suffer as well as another, yet I earnestly hope and trust that faith on which I have so fully and implicitly relied, will not now be thus cruelly broken. I have made some sacrifices, and shall make many more to accomplish the wishes of neighbouring settlers in establishing good and sufficient mills, though several years must elapse ere I, or my children, can reap any personal or family advantage from the undertaking.

"We have certainly experienced some delay in the outset, which I have made every exertion to shorten, and it is proper that I lay the cause before your Excellency. On my way down from York in February last, I left the instructions from the Surveyor General to Mr. Wilmot, one of his deputies, to attend me on the survey at his (Mr. W's) own house. Unfortunately he was away from home, and I could not learn with any certainty where he was. After some weeks, he returned but on being pressed to accompany the millwright and myself on the survey, he stated that the thing was impossible on account of the great depth of the snow in the woods. He observed, however, that when the snow was sufficiently dissolved he would accompany me to the spot. When the period arrived, that such an excuse could no longer be made, upon another and a more pressing request being made, Mr. Wilmot replied that it was not his intention to remain any longer in the

public service as a surveyor, and that he could not go on his or my private account until his spring work as a farmer was done, which could not be till the first week in June. His replies to my notes appeared to me, in several respects, so exceptionable, particularly as there was no other licensed surveyor in the district, that I thought it right to send the notes of Mr. Wilnot to Mr. Small; Clerk of the Executive Council, with a view to their being laid before that body, and of soliciting permission to employ some other surveyor. Mr. Small, in reply, informed me that I ought to make application to the Surveyor General rather than to Council. I accordingly did so, but, from what cause it is I know not. I have neither received any reply, nor had my papers returned.

"I have ventured to trespass thus far on your Excellency's valuable time in order to show that the delay has not been on my part. On the contrary, it has been and still is a matter of great inconvenience, and source of much uneasiness to me. We have a very clever country surveyor here of the name of Farley, whom I should employ had I permission to do so. The millwright, with whom I have contracted, accompanies me for the third time to the spot to make his final arrangements on Monday next and every-thing (excepting the report of the surveyor only from the above mentioned cause) will be in readiness for an early competition of the projected work.

"Perhaps I am doing wrong in giving your Excellency the trouble of perusing this lengthy communication, and I am fearful of presuming too much, but I know the kindness and condescension of Your Excellency to be such; and I feel so well assured that your attention is readily given to whatever concerns the interests of any part of the community, however small it may be that I cannot help indulging a lively hope of pardon, and, also that my wishes as well as those of a whole township will not be entirely thwarted by a rescinding of the Order in Council alluded to, and upon which so much depends.

"With ardent prayers for the long continuance of your Excellency's invaluable life, and most happy administration.

"I have the Honour to subscribe myself, Your Excellency's most faithful and most obedient, humble, servant.

Charles

Fothergill"

Fothergill did not expect the Governor to accept merely his word that he had entered into a contract for the erection of his mills. His letter was accompanied by a certificate, dated May 17, 1819, to this effect in Adam Scott's handwriting.

"I, Adam Scott, millwright, hereby certify that I have promised and agreed to build or cause to be built a grist and sawmill in a good sufficient tradesman and workman like manner for Charles Fothergill, Esq., on [near] the river that falls into the Rice Lake on a lot to be leased from the Government by the said Charles Fothergill Esq; and to have the same ready on or before the middle of October, provided the said Charles Fothergill fulfills his part of the agreement which so far as I know I have no reason to doubt. In witness, I herewith subscribe my name this 7th day of May, 1819.

ADAM SCOTT"

Some months passed before Fothergill finally received his go-ahead order from York.

In early 1819 the new Governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland, visited the Newcastle district and while at Smith's Creek called at Fothergill's residence. Fothergill was not at home but Mrs. Fothergill entertained the Vice Regal party. Fothergill explained his absence, and hoped for a second visit.

"Dear Sir:

"I am sorry that absence from home prevented my acknowledging the honor of yours of the 19th instant immediately after its receipt.

"I was certainly alarmed by the hint thrown out respecting the uncertainty of the mill-seat being finally secured, having suffered in no small degree from a former Order in Council during the administration of Mr. Gore, being completely put aside on a matter of at least as much consequence to the township of Monaghan. However, thank God!, we have now the happiness of living under a government directed and managed in a way so superior that none of the ordinary rules of comparison will apply.

"As it is my intention to lay a statement of our progress in the mill work before the next meeting of the Land Council, I will not trouble you with any tedious particulars on that subject. Mr. Farley does not feel his health to be in a state that would permit his application to the duties of licensed surveyor which are arduous, constant and laborious; too much so, at least, for an invalid.

"Indeed my dear Sir, the very trifling attention shown to you when under my humble roof was far below what I wished to have given. I have deeply regretted my absence on that occasion. The truly inhospitable reception his Excellency found at our rousing village has occasioned me for one, no inconsiderable degree of painful feeling, and the more especially as I fear it may be the means of depriving me of a second visit, in which we might possibly make some amends for the omissions of the first. Unfortunately I was under an engagement with some professional men that I could not break, and did not receive any intimation of the proposed visit until it was too late. I only hope, dear Sir, that though his Excellency may not honor us with a visit, when our improvements are in greater forwardness, neither yourself nor Dr. Lyons will pass without making use of any little convenience it may be in our power to afford a traveller, and that without any ceremony. Perhaps I could show the Dr. some few curiosities in natural history that might amuse him, if not add to his already extensive acquirements in scientific knowledge.

"Mrs. F. begs me to thank you for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to compliment her.

"With very high consideration and respect, I am, dear Sir,

Your sincere and faithful humble servant

Charles Fothergill

"Toronto May 27th 1819"

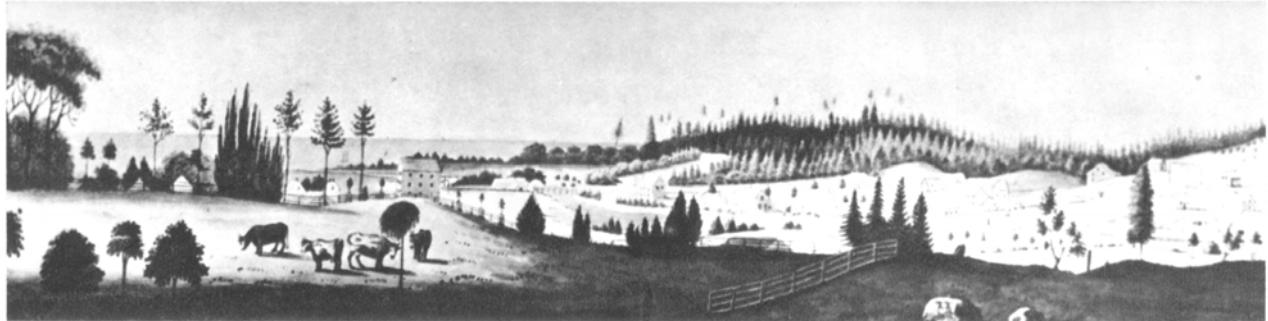
The mills were erected before the survey was completed, for they were in operation in 1821. In 1823, the government received the rent for the land. The receipt read:

“Regulations of 30th December 1816 York, 3rd February 1823

“Received the land granting officers fees on a lease of a mill-seat and ten acres adjacent in Monaghan.

“Ordered as a lease to Charles Fothergill, Esq., for 99 years. In Council 11th February 1819, 1 pound, 12 shillings, 6 pence currency. James Ridout”

opposed granting the lease under any circumstance, notwithstanding it had been authorized by an order-in-council. On the other hand, Scott had proceeded to construct the mills in which he was now a joint owner. He had staked all his capital resources in a hazardous financial undertaking if title to the ten acres on which the mills had been erected did not come through. He blamed Fothergill for this state of affairs.



Port Hope panoramic view, 1819, as painted by Charles Fothergill. (E. C. Guillet, Valley of the Trent)

The scheme originated with Mr. Fothergill; he put some of his capital into the venture and he was obliged to hammer away for several years in order to secure from the government at York title to the plot of land on which the mills were erected. The undertaking, however, could not have been carried to completion without the cooperation of Adam Scott. He, a millwright by trade, with whatever labour he could secure performed the construction work and the record shows as well that he staked his own finances in the venture when Fothergill's finances began to ebb away. Fothergill conceived the idea of building the first industrial plant in Peterborough and contributed the initial finances towards its construction.

Perhaps Charles Fothergill from the spirit world is wondering why there has been no street, park or school named after him to commemorate his pioneer efforts.

Fothergill partnered with Adam Scott

Before the mills were completed Fothergill and Scott entered a partnership whereby Adam Scott assumed a half interest in the venture.

Two years after the mills were in operation under the direct management of Scott, a serious breach occurred between the two of them. Scott petitioned the governor at York. Adam Scott may have had reasonable grounds. His partner, Fothergill, had obtained the lease from the government and further he was now holding a responsible government office, having been appointed King's Printer.

Adam Scott had two complaints. There had been a long delay in actually obtaining the lease of the ten acres from the crown. Fothergill's efforts in that respect show that for a time at least he encountered difficulties beyond his control. There was difficulty in getting a surveyor, and Judge Henry J. Boulton

Scott's second complaint was that Fothergill had fallen down in his share of the financing and Scott was obliged to carry too much of the financial burden. It seems reasonable to assume that his claim in this respect was well founded. Fothergill had plunged into many undertakings, none of which were proving financially profitable even though they may have been of great value to the early settlers of the Newcastle district. In other words, Fothergill's financial resources were running low.

Scott's 1,600 word petition points out that the partnership was arranged in 1820. The lease of the mill-seat was finally granted by order-in-council on February 11, 1819, but, the lease had not been issued until May, 1823, when Scott felt obliged to petition the governor. Scott claimed that in 1821 Fothergill "not finding it convenient to pay his share of the expenses incurred offered to sell his share of the premises to your petitioner who agreed to his terms fully expressed in a memorandum of agreement." At the same time, according to Scott, Fothergill promised to secure the lease of the mill-seat.

Scott records all Fothergill's excuses for why the lease of the mill-seat did not come. One of these was that John Huston, a land surveyor who had undertaken to do the work, had not properly made the survey. Fothergill said that the Chief Justice of the province had succeeded in blocking the matter but Scott claimed that Fothergill some time previously had stated that this obstacle would be overcome when the Chief Justice made a trip to England. Even with that dignitary on the other side of the Atlantic the lease had not been signed by the governor. Scott charged that Fothergill advised him in writing that if Scott did not furnish him with what he wanted in lumber the entire bargain must be at an end. Continuing the recital of the partnership difficulties, Mr. Scott says,-

"Your petitioner offered to supply him with what was due and the rest the same as any other customer. Your

petitioner received a letter where he plainly tells me he has no security for his payments of the place from me although your petitioner had offered all that was due and all that would become due on his paying a reasonable percentage for advancing him his payments." Then, Scott added, "But the said Charles upon receipt of the lease, forgetting his agreement and promises, wishes to impose new terms and conditions and cause further delay which is very detrimental to your petitioner and is likely to prove detrimental to the few settlers in the township of Smith, part of Emily, Monaghan, Otonabee and part of Cavan, the grist mill being put up in the saw mill in a temporary manner partly for want of time, materials and means and is likely without exertion on my part and a great loss of time to prove inadequate to the manufacture of the ensuing crop and must continue so for want of a sufficient title to authorize me to erect a better.

"The damages in the agreement being stated at 500 pounds which sum is more than already expended on the premises: that amount of damages being considered sufficient as the lease was to be procured in so short a time, it prevented your petitioner from making use of the small means in his power for pecuniary advantage and the public good. Your petitioner has therefore come to the determination of applying to the justice of the laws of the country to procure redress as since September your petitioner has in consequence of the said Charles' neglect or inability to fulfill his arrangements with me I have travelled 540 miles and expenses incurred amount to 32 pounds, 14 shillings, 8 pence, besides loss of time, fatigue and inattention to my affairs at home which added together amounts to a sum which your Excellency is no doubt aware a mechanic or settler in the woods can ill afford to spare, and by the nature of the agreement between your petitioner and the said Charles your petitioner is led to believe if the said Charles has not used all the reasonable means in his power to obtain for your petitioner a Title to the said premises your petitioner is entitled by law to claim what damages he has sustained, even if the lease was to be made over agreeable to the contract.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your Excellency will be graciously pleased to direct official notice to be addressed to your petitioner stating the earliest time, if due application had been made that the lease would have issued, as your petitioner has no doubt such a communication would be admitted valid by any of his Majesty's judges in the province as it is an extraordinary circumstance under your Excellency's administration that after a grant, it would require so long a time to obtain title if suitable application had been made.

"Now with the dreary prospect of a protracted law suit in view your petitioner has the cheerful hope of petitioning a personage willing and indefatigable in promoting just claims and rendering every assistance to justice with money, capable and worthy to represent our gracious sovereign. In the hope of a gracious reception to the above petition your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray."

Scott then concluded with some compliments to Maitland. "Permit your humble servant to beg leave to lay also before your

Excellency two certificates of character, one wrote by the Rev'd William Macauley and the other by G. S. Boulton, Esq., and signed (also) by John Burn which I hope will satisfy your Excellency in that particular and if any further information is wanted on any point your humble servant can furnish it from childhood to this present day."

Scott operated the mill until 1824, but the quarrel between Scott and Fothergill was not resolved. One thing appears clear from the record however, and that is that Charles Fothergill was plunging into business transactions that strained his financial resources to the limit. If he was not a practical man in carrying out successfully the various enterprises he started he was at least a man of extraordinary vision and energy.

To be continued. Part 3 will appear in a future issue.

The Three Loonies Raise \$110,000



The Three Loonies fundraiser for Kawartha Food Share was immense success. Congratulations all around!!! Here Santa Claus talks to Bruce Fitzpatrick in front of the radio stations. This annual event has been truly adopted by the local community. Helping those in need at Christmas time is an excellent project.

Have you bought your copy of An Historian's Notebook by Elwood Jones? The book makes a great gift for people living at a distance, too.

NEWS, VIEWS AND REVIEWS

Turkeys were named for Turkey

Professor Larry Tise, a specialist on the Wright Brothers, teaches at East Carolina University. He has discovered that the flightless bird known as the turkey was named because of an association with the country Turkey. He was curious as to why the Pilgrim Fathers would celebrate Thanksgiving with the Wampanoags with the scrawny, hard to manage, wild turkey of America. He found that they did not. The turkey at the first American thanksgiving had been brought from England. The Pilgrims preferred the meaty breasts and easily controlled turkey from home. However, the flightless turkey had been raised by the Aztecs in Mexico for centuries.

It was quite an effort to piece together the story of how the turkey made a full circle from Mexico to America, and how the name 'turkey' became associated with the bird. When Professor Tise broached the idea in 2008, there were many who said the turkey was named for its weird sounds. But he also received a flood of emails from scholars who had studied different aspects of the issue.

The Aztec names for the birds that were too fat to fly was hue xoloti (Maleagris gallopavo). When the birds were shipped to Europe by the early Portuguese and Spanish traders, the Europeans identified the bird with the Indies; Columbus in 1492 had thought he had found India. The name of the bird in most places was, therefore, a variation of "indi". The birds were traded across the Mediterranean and into the Middle East. English merchants bought the birds from Turkey and this rather than America was the origin for the bird. It was with the English name that they went to America with the Pilgrims.

All the responses that Professor Tise received were enlightening and consolidated his story. He also learned of works, notably those by the University of Cambridge anthropologist R.A. Donkin, on guinea hens that shared a similar fate of being known by names associated with their presumed origins.

As Professor Tise noted, "In the end, it seems that only the English dispensed completely with both the American and the Indian origins of the huexoloti. English importers dealt with the same Turkish merchants who exported the huexoloti to Russia, to Iran, to Poland, to The Netherlands, to Sweden, and even to India.

But the English, being English, did not need all of the pedigree words that came along with the bird. They could not be bothered with all of that linguistic falderral. The birds came from Turkish merchants—"135 of the creatures bought at 4 shillings a piece" in 1555—and, to describe what they were in his ledger, the English importer created a new English word—"Turkies" (OED). And, once again, the elastic vacuum cleaner that is the English language got a new word and the huexoloti got a new and permanent name — at least for the English speaking world."

Tise learned quite a bit about turkeys. The variations of names helped him to understand how ideas flowed around the world. He also learned about different patterns of how people identify

holidays, and how turkey comes in several places to be the bird of choice for the holiday. In many places "turkey" became a synonym for loser, and was an embarrassment for some Turkish kids growing up elsewhere.

As I was growing up, I asked my parents why turkeys were called turkeys and they never knew. However, it is now safe to say they were named for the country our ancestors thought was their home.

Samuel Lowry Weaver Shop at Lang Pioneer Village

The Samuel Lowry Weaver Shop at Lang Pioneer Village Museum will be built this year. Reserve funds from the 2008 County budget are to be allocated to fund completion of the building. The project will be tendered to begin construction in early spring with the opening of the exhibit slated for late summer or fall of 2010. The foundation was finished in 2006 thanks to a grant. A fundraising campaign initiated in August 2007 has raised over \$100,000 to date. The shop will be an authentic reproduction of a Victorian weaver's shop and will house a Jacquard loom of local significance and a working replica. The Jacquard loom first introduced the practical use of binary code and punch card systems upon which the computer was developed. The new building will also serve as an interpretive centre and an additional education program facility. The Weaver Shop will also be the focal point for textile arts workshops and special events. The grand opening of the Weaver Shop is anticipated for August 14 & 15, 2010. Contact Joe Corrigan at jcorrigan@county.peterborough.on.ca.

Montreal Canadiens and hockey

Don Willcock

The Montreal Canadiens: 100 Years of Glory / Jenish, D'Arcy; Introduction by Bob Gainey (Toronto, Doubleday; 2008) Pp 336.

On 4 December 2009 an unusual and historic sporting event took place: a Friday evening *Hockey Night in Canada* broadcast of a hockey game in Montreal's Bell Centre between the Montreal Canadiens and the Boston Bruins. A two hour pre-game ceremony celebrated the date, exactly 100 years before, when a group of sports-oriented businessmen met in Room 129 of the Windsor Hotel in Montreal and created a new team of, and for, French-Canadians – Le Club de Hockey le Canadien. The team's first game took place on 5 January 1910 in the old Montreal Jubilee Arena, before a near-capacity crowd of over 3,000, against the Cobalt

Silver Kings. The Canadiens, as they were already known, won the game in overtime 7-6.

D'Arcy Jenish begins *The Montreal Canadiens: 100 Years of Glory* with their first owner, Ambrose O'Brien, and the team's first game. He then traces the history of the Canadiens (also known as "Les Habitants", "the Habs", or "Les Glorieux") from their somewhat shaky 1909 beginnings to their current position as the National Hockey League's oldest, most successful and most famous team – perhaps even the world's best-known hockey franchise. The team has won 24 Stanley Cups. In his Introduction, Bob Gainey relates the story of being recognized, while a player but not in uniform, on a street in Helsinki, Finland, by a Finnish Habs fan who enquired "What happened to the Canadiens in the playoffs?".

This is a well-researched collection of anecdotes and facts about individual Canadiens and their team, some social history, and concise reports of significant hockey games played throughout the team's first century. Jenish explores the importance of the Habs to Montreal, Montrealers, Quebecers, Canadians, the NHL, and hockey in general. He outlines changes in the game of hockey throughout the years, many made because of Canadiens teams and players. Jacques Plante pioneered the use of face-masks by goaltenders. Bernie "Boom-Boom" Geoffrion popularized the slapshot. The 1955-56 unit of Doug Harvey, Geoffrion, Jean Béliveau, Maurice Richard, and Bert Olmstead scored so many goals on power-plays that the NHL changed the rule to end penalties after the other team scored a goal (instead of a player having to serve the entire two minutes regardless of how many goals the opposition scored). The Canadiens fans, their recognized hockey knowledge, their expectations (to win), and their role in the team's history are also discussed, as are the Habs' various owners. The author's sources include newspapers, biographies and autobiographies, histories of the Canadiens and hockey, and interviews.

D'Arcy Jenish has a Peterborough connection – he and his family lived in the city, where he attended secondary school and Trent University – and so do the Montreal Canadiens. Sam Pollock, who became one of the Canadiens' longest-serving and perhaps most successful general managers, established the Peterborough Petes as a farm team to groom young players and coaches for the Habs. Petes players Bob Gainey, Doug Jarvis, Mickey Redmond, and Danny Grant all had successful stints in Montreal. While the farm system has been replaced by the NHL Entry Draft, Petes still can become Habs: current Petes goalie Jason Missaïen is a Canadiens draft pick, attended their training camp in September, and may be playing for them in the near future. Former Petes coach Scotty Bowman led the powerhouse Canadiens of the late 1970s (including the NHL's winningest team: the 1976-77 Canadiens, who lost only 8 of 80 regular season games); Bowman remains the winningest NHL coach.

While most people know about the dynasties of the 1950s and 1970s, the Habs have had poor seasons. The last chapter explores the team's seeming "lack of success" in the last thirty years – they won one Stanley Cup in the 1980s

(1985-86), another in the 1990s (1992-93), and none so far in the 21st century. However since 1967, the Canadiens have won ten Stanley Cups; the Maple Leafs, none. Winning league championships is not the only measuring-stick of success. In NHL arenas when the Canadiens are playing, sweaters bearing the rouge, bleu, and blanc of the Habs can be seen throughout the crowd and sometimes there are even loud cheers when the visitors score.

The Montreal Canadiens: 100 Years of Glory is a well-written and informative history of an important component of Canadian sports history. Certainly the book can be enjoyed by any readers with an interest in hockey and sports history. It is, however, a great read for those of us who, like author D'Arcy Jenish, are unabashed fans of Le Club de Hockey le Canadien – whether we are in Montreal, Peterborough, or Helsinki.

Don Willcock

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 28 APRIL 2010



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

The annual general meeting of the Trent Valley Archives will be held in the chapel of the Princess Gardens, Peterborough Square, Wednesday, 28 April 2010, beginning at 7 pm. The evening begins with a short business meeting to consider all the usual motions for an annual meeting. If you have suggestions for new members for the Board of Directors please direct these to Wally Macht, Andre Dorfman, Elwood Jones or Diane Robnik. Any ideas are always welcome and may be directed to any member of the Board of Directors. There may be some discussion of the proposed five-year plan for the Trent Valley Archives. We also plan to report on recent acquisitions in our genealogical and research libraries and in the archival holdings.

There will be a special speaker for the occasion, but details are unconfirmed as we go to press.

567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
www.trentvalleyarchives.com

TVA Strategic Business Plan

The Board of Directors and other members of the TVA took part in a meeting to develop a business strategic plan. Bruce Fitzpatrick, a prominent local lawyer, was the facilitator. The first step was for people to write a one-sentence statements of what they considered was the present mission statement. There were many raised, but the five most common elements were archival, preservation, the history of area (generally defined as the five counties of east central Ontario, or the area drained by the Trent Valley), public access and promotion. Some of the important variations helped to define these ideas. There was emphasis, for example, on availability and members which tied to public access; and ideas such as research, library, genealogical, meaningful and accurate seem comments on how to do the history of the area. As well, some saw the archival mission as tied to gathering, organizing and preserving documentary materials. Some noted promotion as tied to education, tours and publications, in the Gazette, books and on the web.

Next the group looked at our existing mission statement developed nearly ten years ago. It reads, "The Trent Valley Archives promotes the preservation of regional archives and the support of researchers in the family and local historical endeavours." Some felt that we no longer promote regional archives as a concept, although we are supportive of the work of other archives in the region. Certainly our holdings are strongest with respect to Peterborough county, and the immediately neighbouring counties. People are generally surprised with the exception breadth of our archival, library and genealogical resources. More than most archives, we recognize that our communities are divers and defined by the comings and goings as much as by those who persist in the region over several generations.

The group then considered what words they would retain, and what could be tossed out as we developed a new mission statement. The top three concepts to keep were preservation, promotion and archives. Lesser ideas were the support for researchers. The words most expendable were regional and endeavours, the first for its ambiguities and the second for its pretentiousness. Some worried about the narrowness of words such as family and local.

We then turned to the SWOT statements people had prepared in advance of the meeting. The acronym stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. While many points were raised in each of these categories, we tried to highlight the points or words that were raised most frequently and that people ranked highest.

Our five best strengths were collections, archivists, reputation, volunteers and tours. There were also votes for publications, community access, an established membership, and credibility with the media.

On the weakness side, members highlighted the long-term finances, the reliance on too few people, the building (which was considered too small or aging). Some thought we needed wider public awareness. Some thought our membership was

aging. Others noted that we had a narrow base; pursued too many projects and did not recruit volunteers for their specialized skills; our fees were too low, for the high quality products that we deliver.



Santa knows a good book when he sees it.

It was tough to identify opportunities when relying on trigger words. Even so, the group thought we had the potential to increase our profile, develop school programs, partner with organizations and agencies, develop more tours, take advantage of real estate opportunities, and land grants. Others saw potential opportunities in tourism, with university students, with publications, and with increasing membership.

The group was asked to identify our biggest threat. Most zeroed in on our finances, short-term and long-term. We have always depended on pursuing revenue widely as long as the revenue was larger than the risks or the expenses. Some worried that if we increased the size of our facilities, our annual operating costs would rise. Depending on how successful we were at raising capital funds, we might have ongoing mortgage or financing costs. It was also mentioned that we had no exit plan if we were unable to expand.

The board wants to continue the process. We want to invite comment from the general membership. We also want a second meeting of the board, including any members with interest in participating. Everyone is to write a new mission statement based on the experience of the day. For the next meeting, each is to write a one-sentence vision statement about how they see TVA in five years. Then they are to prepare an action plan on how to get from here to the vision of 2015. For more details, to participate in upcoming meetings, or to offer suggestions, contact admin@trentvalleyarchives.com

Punch Imlach Brought the Maple Leafs to Peterborough in 1962

Friends have passed on this interesting letter signed by Punch Imlach and written on Maple Leaf Gardens letterhead. Punch Imlach (1918-1987) was a hockey legend, best remembered for his years with the Toronto Maple Leafs. Under his watch, the Maple Leafs won the Stanley Cup in 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1967. They have not won the Stanley Cup since then.

The Toronto native played for Toronto teams in the 1930s, and after World War II he spent 11 seasons with the Quebec Aces as variously player, coach, general manager and part owner. He came to the Leafs in 1958 and, mainly as general manager and coach, was around until he was fired in 1969. He became the first coach and general manager of the Buffalo Sabres in 1970 and remained until fired in December 1978. The Sabres made the Stanley Cup final in 1974-5, but Imlach, because of a heart attack and doctor's orders, was not coaching

that year, although still with the Sabres. Imlach returned to the Maple Leafs from 1979 to 1981.

This letter from 1962 was inviting players to the Leafs training camp in Peterborough, and the letter was coming off a successful season, and promising yet another one. Imlach, even then, had a reputation as a tough task master, and there are hints of that in the letter.

This is a copy of the letter received by Jim Pappin (1939-) who had a distinguished hockey career, generally back and forth between Rochester Americans and the Toronto Maple Leafs between 1960 and 1968, and then a solid tenure at the Chicago Black Hawks, 1968-1975. He was on two winning Stanley Cup teams, with the Maple Leafs of 1964 and 1967. In 1962, Pappin had completed two of four straight seasons with the Rochester Americans.

After the building of the Memorial Centre in 1954, the Toronto Maple Leafs held a two-week training session in Peterborough for several years.

The letter is to Jim Pappin and was given to me by a neighbor. Terry



MAPLE LEAF GARDENS
LIMITED

TORONTO 2, ONTARIO, CANADA
AUGUST 2ND, 1962.

DEAR JIM:

WE WILL START OUR TRAINING CAMP ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH AT PETERBORO, ONTARIO.

ALL PLAYERS ARE TO REPORT TO THE EMPRESS HOTEL, FRIDAY MORNING THE 7TH. PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS WILL START AT 9.00 AM. THROUGH TO NOON. DINNER WILL BE AT 1.00 PM. AFTER DINNER ALL PLAYERS WILL REPORT TO THE TRAINERS AT THE ARENA AT 2.30 PM. AND DRAW THEIR EQUIPMENT AND GO FOR A SKATE.

GOLF WILL BE A MUST IN THE TRAINING CAMP SCHEDULE. BE SURE TO BRING ALONG YOUR GOLFING EQUIPMENT. ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR THE USE OF THE KAWARTHA GOLF CLUB DURING TRAINING CAMP.

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT NEARLY ALL PLAYERS HAVE CARS, I AM ASSUMING YOU WILL NOT NEED RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION. HOWEVER, IF YOU DO WISH TRANSPORTATION, KINDLY LET US KNOW AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

WE HOPE THAT YOU HAVE ENJOYED THE SUMMER AND THAT YOU WILL ATTEND CAMP WITH THE ATTITUDE THAT NOW WE ARE STANLEY CUP HOLDERS WE WILL SHOW EVERYBODY THAT WE DESERVE IT AND INTEND TO KEEP IT.

I EXPECT YOU TO REPORT IN GOOD CONDITION AND NOT MORE THAN 7 LBS OVER YOUR PLAYING WEIGHT, WITH A MINIMUM OF BEING ABLE TO DO:

20 PUSH UPS
20 SIT UPS
30 KNEE BENDS

THE COMPETITION FOR JOBS ON THE CLUB SHOULD BE HIGHLY CONTESTED THIS YEAR. WE HAVE A GOOD CROP OF ROOKIES AND THEY WILL GET EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE THE CLUB. SO, LET'S BE READY FOR THE COMPETITION AND NOT SORRY.

WE HAD A FEW INJURIES LAST YEAR SO THE BETTER YOUR CONDITION, I BELIEVE, THE LESS INJURIES WE WILL RECEIVE.

SEE YOU IN SEPTEMBER AND LET'S MAKE THIS ANOTHER PROFITABLE YEAR WITH A BIG PLAYOFF SPLIT.

YOURS SINCERELY

[Signature]
G. IMLACH
GENERAL MANAGER

GI/JA.

HOME OF THE TORONTO MAPLE LEAF HOCKEY CLUB

OMEMEE & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Marlyne Fisher-Heasman sends best wishes of the season, and says she has agreed to be president of the Historical Society. The executive, with power to add, includes: President – Marlyne Fisher-Heasman; Secretary – David Whitmore; Treasurer – John Jones; Joan Graham – Director of Memberships; Norma Whitmore – Social Director

Marlyne Fisher-Heasman's ambition is to have a smooth-running society with volunteers working together. The executive board will have a separate meeting to hash things out before bringing it to the membership for final approval. They would like to have guest speakers at their meetings, generally the second Sunday of the month. One exception will be their book fair, April 10. As well, they will be working with other organizations for Heritage Week. For the City of Kawartha Lakes, the big event is on 20 February 2010 at the Lindsay Legion Br. 67 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. The topic is "Our Changing Landscape" with guest speaker Al MacPherson of the Trans Canada Trails for CKL. Admission is free, food is available.

New members are welcome.

Contact Marlyne Fisher-Heasman at mmranch@sympatico.ca Memberships for the calendar year are \$5.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND RURAL HERITAGE IN THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

Eden Bell and John Marsh

Introduction

The City of Kawartha Lakes, despite its recent inappropriate name, is essentially a rural county with a rich heritage appreciated by local residents and tourists alike. The scope of its history can be gleaned from the titles of some of the chapters in the Centennial History of the County of Victoria by Watson Kirkconnell: The Records of the Rocks, the Annals of the Red Man, An Agricultural Transformation, Kawartha Navigation, Roads and Railways, A Schoolhouse Revolution, and the Town of Lindsay. Details of the area's tangible and intangible heritage are provided in various township and village histories, such as "A History of the Township of Emily" by Howard Pammett and the recently published "A Walker's Guide to Omemee" by Marlyne Fisher-Heasman. Unfortunately this valuable rural heritage is threatened, as in many parts of rural Ontario, by development, general degradation of the rural landscape and the loss of individual buildings through neglect, vandalism and fire.

Individuals, groups and agencies all have a role to play in documenting, designating and protecting this heritage. In particular, local historical societies might be expected to play a significant role. Accordingly, this article presents the findings of a study conducted to determine the activities of historical societies in the City of Kawartha Lakes relating to the protection of rural heritage, and to make recommendations for more effective preservation of this heritage

Research

Interviews were conducted to collect information from each of seven local historical societies and Heritage Victoria. One person from each of the historical societies was interviewed to determine the views of the local historical societies and their involvement in rural heritage protection and the threats to it. Interviews were conducted during the months of January and February of 2009. The questions that were answered by Heritage Victoria were emailed back to the researcher on February 29, 2009. The help of all those that assisted us is greatly appreciated. The interviews were designed to take no longer than 30-45 minutes. They were conducted individually over the telephone, in person, or by emailing the questions to a representative. Whether the interview was done over the phone, in person or by email was up to the person being interviewed.

There were twenty-four questions in total. The first questions were about the Society, its establishment, location, meetings and membership. Then came questions about heritage and its values. Finally, there were questions about heritage features, threats to them, protection activities and what would enable the historical societies to do more to protect rural heritage. Some of the questions were taken from an article "Who Preserves? The protection of historical places in growing and struggling communities." written by Tom

Urbanik (2006). He investigated how historical societies and municipal heritage committees could be successful at preserving rural heritage. The responses to all these questions are summarized below.

Results

Historical Society Establishment and Location

Victoria County Historical Society was started in 1957, but it was not recognized and established in Victoria County until 1976. It is the oldest running historical society that was interviewed. The Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society was established in 1977, the Manvers Historical Society in 1983, the Kinmount Historical Society in 1984, and the Sheddon and Omemee Historical Societies in 2000. The most recent historical society is the Kirkfield Historical Society, established in 2005. Heritage Victoria was established in 2002. It is a volunteer committee appointed by the City of Kawartha Lakes Council "to assist and provide guidance on community heritage matters."

Most of the historical societies and Heritage Victoria did not have their own property. They rent places to hold their meetings and for storage. Some historical society members opened their businesses as well as their private dwellings for historical meetings. Victoria County Historical Society was the only one with a permanent location, the Old Jail in Lindsay.

Frequency of Meetings

Four of seven historical societies and Heritage Victoria try to have monthly meetings. Sheddon Historical Society has meetings when needed. Omemee Historical Society has approximately nine meetings per year and Manvers Historical Society usually has meetings twice a week. Each historical society indicated that there were times when meeting frequency would increase and or decrease depending on the time of year and if there were new projects.

Number and Location of Members

The numbers of historical society members vary from year to year. In 2009, the Victoria County Historical Society was the largest with 150 members. Beaverton Historical Society had 89 members, Manvers Historical Society 66 members, Kirkfield Historical Society 40 members, Omemee Historical Society 24 members, Kinmount about 14 members. Sheddon Historical Society had 32 members as of 2007. Heritage Victoria has a committee of 9 members plus 1 alderman, and the Mayor (ex-officio). Most of the members of each historical society and Heritage Victoria live in the City of Kawartha Lakes. For example, all the members of the Sheddon Historical Society and the Omemee Historical Society live in the City of Kawartha Lakes. However, members of the Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society live mostly in Beaverton, which is located just outside of the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Levels of Expertise Relating to Rural Heritage

Most of the historical societies and Heritage Victoria stated that their members had little or no expertise relating to rural heritage protection. Some members did have related expertise such as academic training in history but their training was not directly related to rural heritage protection. Beaverton has an archivist, Manvers has two historians and a member with an anthropology degree from Trent University and the Victoria County Historical Society has a member with a history degree from Carleton University.

Sources of Funding

Each historical society had various sources of funding and most of them worked very hard at fundraising. The historical societies' main sources were fundraising activities, membership sales, donations, and grants. Fundraising activities included: antique shows, house tours, craft sales, bake sales, garden tours, dinners, candy store sales, book sales, garage sales, calendars, raffles, Pioneers days, winter festivals, writers contests, silent auctions, commercial enterprises, and meals to go. Kinmount Historical Society did not have a lot of funding and was not sure where to get it. However, they do get a donation from Galway Township. Heritage Victoria stated that they received all of their funding from the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Time Allocated to Heritage Protection

Each historical society allocated a different amount of time to rural heritage protection. Some of the historical societies and Heritage Victoria could not state an actual percentage of their time allocated to rural heritage protection. However, those that did indicated that their time spent on rural heritage protection varied from 20% to 80% of their time, the average being 50%.

Use of the Ontario Ministry of Culture Heritage Tool Kit

The Ontario Heritage Tool Kit is a series of guides that explain different aspects of the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, the Historic Places Initiative, and related programs. It is available as a series of booklets or free from the Internet. While Heritage Victoria stated that they used the Tool Kit, none of the historical societies reported using it. The Victoria County Historical Society is the only one that uses an actual guide, it being the Canadian Conservation Institute Guide (CCI).

Heritage Building Inventories

None of the historical societies has a Designated Heritage Buildings Inventory. There is one that was done by the City of Kawartha Lakes in 2007 but it only has 52 buildings designated (Heritage Buildings 2007). Heritage Victoria uses this inventory as their Designated Building Inventory. None of the historical societies uses this inventory. The historical societies, however, do have some inventories available to them. Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society has an inventory of old barns that was done by two of its members. Omemee Historical Society considers the book "Memories from Omemee," written by Carole Ritter and launched April 13, 2008 at the Omemee "Book Fair" to be one inventory available to them. Manvers Historical Society has a photographic inventory of buildings, fences, and unique sites.

The other historical societies have no other heritage buildings inventories. Heritage Victoria is in the process of creating an inventory of significant structures, which have not been designated. This will include sites located in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Significance of Heritage to the Community

Every historical society said that heritage was significant to their communities. They provided the following reasons: It was important for the past. It represented achievement and successes. It is a visual representation of the past. It is a teaching tool to educate others about where they came from. It is geographically significant as well as nationally and internationally important. It defines who we are, and it provides a better understanding of the past. It is important for the preservation of one's culture but tends to concentrate on the built heritage.

Mission Statement Reference to Rural Heritage Protection

Five of the seven historical societies said that their mission statement included heritage protection. Although the mission statements stated heritage protection, none specifically mentions rural heritage protection. Kinmount Historical Society stated that they do not say rural heritage protection in the mission statement because it is just part of what they do. Sheddon Historical Society indicated that they did not have a mission statement. Heritage Victoria said, "Not specifically because they are an advisory committee for the 16 former municipalities."

What Historical Societies Consider Heritage

What was considered heritage varied for each historical society and Heritage Victoria. The following were considered to be heritage: photographs, old buildings, trains, folklore, villages, people, pioneers, agricultural tools, furniture, artifacts, school supplies, events from the past, people of the past, landmarks, cultural items, art, genealogies, geographical areas, statues, things that happened two minutes ago to 2 million years ago, oral history, stores, personal memories, clothing, natural landscape features, archaeological sites, cemeteries, burial grounds, written histories, documents, arts and crafts, customs, traditions, values, and beliefs. Interestingly, no features were mentioned more than others.

List of Heritage Features in the City of Kawartha Lakes

Each of the individuals interviewed was asked to identify heritage features of interest and personal value. Some mentioned specific sites, others generic features, and not all were in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Specific places mentioned included the Trent-Severn Waterway, McKenzie Inn (Sir William McKenzie's house), Lift Locks, Lindsay Jail, Paddy House, and Sturgeon Point structures. Agricultural features included: farmhouses, barns, grain elevator, agricultural machinery and tools. Industrial heritage features included: quarries, limestone kilns, forestry, sites of former sawmills cheese factories, and hydro electric dams. Features relating to transport comprised: heritage roads, wharves, train stations, trains, and bridges. Other features mentioned were: museums, archeological sites, stores, people, villages, photographs, landmarks, statues, culture, oral history, old buildings, school houses, cemeteries, armories, military,

churches, McCrea Models, flags, unique building structures, log structures, fences, dry stone walls, cottages, boathouses, hunting camps, heirloom gardens, and orchards. Various natural features were also mentioned: the Carden Plains, Ganaraska Forest, sand dunes, lakes, lakeshores, geographical areas, and geographical land formations

Is Rural Heritage Threatened?

All of the historical societies stated that rural heritage was threatened in some way. Heritage Victoria did not answer this question. Threats mentioned included: development, vandalism, lack of interest, lack of understanding, lack of unified committees, lack of cooperation, lack of designation, lack of places to store things and no financial aid. It seems that heritage is most threatened in the Town of Lindsay though this may reflect its size and the greater attention paid to it by the local newspapers.

The Adequacy of Current Heritage Protection Methods

Only the Sheddon Historical Society thought that the current protection methods in the City of Kawartha Lakes were adequate. Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society thought the methods were between ok and inadequate. The Kinmount Historical Society, Kirkfield Historical Society, Omemee Historical Society and Victoria County Historical Society thought that the current methods were inadequate. Manvers Historical Society judged current methods very inadequate. Heritage Victoria did not comment on this issue.

Enabling Historical Societies to Do More to Protect Rural Heritage

The historical societies suggested the following would help them do more to protect rural heritage: more funding, Lotto 649, more people who are involved, getting younger generation involved, more time, more support from legislation, better legal understanding and having lawyers involved, a political environment that values preservation of history, heightened awareness, educational visits from schools, media exposure, advertising, cooperation with Heritage Victoria and the City of Kawartha Lakes Council. Heritage Victoria did not comment on this matter.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The historical societies and Heritage Victoria recognize that the City of Kawartha Lakes has a wide array of rural heritage features that, while inadequately inventoried, are valuable, threatened and need more protection.

A comprehensive inventory of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes is required. This should include not only individual historic features but also heritage districts and landscapes. There is a need to progress from random inventories, to systematic comprehensive inventories, taking advantage of photography, GPS and GIS to provide updatable, and accessible information.

There is a need to maintain and expand archives as repositories of historical information on the rural environment, its inhabitants and evolving usage.

The historical societies and Heritage Victoria have performed a valuable role in raising awareness of local history and rural heritage. They should continue to see a role for

themselves in heritage protection. They could undertake inventory work, collection of archives, oral history, school and public education, advocacy for heritage and protection of particular heritage features.

Historical societies need to become more effective by using the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit and seeking help from the Ministry of Culture. The lack of historical societies in the north-west of the City of Kawartha Lakes, in Eldon, Carden, Dalton, Laxton, Digby, and Longford, needs to be recognized and addressed.

The City of Kawartha Lakes should play a greater role in rural heritage protection, especially in offering leadership, coordinating inventory work, designating and protecting sites and landscapes, educating the public and providing funding. A Heritage Master Plan is needed urgently, so steps taken by the City of Kawartha Lakes towards having a consultant prepare one in 2010 are very welcome. A heritage officer should be appointed. Note the positive impact of having a heritage officer in the City of Peterborough.

More cooperation and coordination is needed between historical societies, Heritage Victoria and the council and staff of the City of Kawartha Lakes. Apart from regular communication and meetings, there could be better and linked websites, as well as an annual heritage forum.

The Ontario government needs to continue to aid rural heritage protection through legislation, funding, training, and providing useful publications. The Doors Open programme and the promotion of heritage tourism serve to educate the public and produce an economic benefit from heritage.

There is also a role for colleges and universities, especially Fleming College and Trent University, in undertaking research on heritage and in training students to work and volunteer in the heritage field.

Protecting the rural heritage of the City of Kawartha Lakes will take a great, persistent and collective effort, involving historical societies in particular. However, as some other communities have demonstrated, much can be achieved and it will be appreciated by present and future generations.

There is a bibliography in support of this report and is available on request from the editor of the Gazette, ejones55@cogeco.ca

Our Annual General Meeting

Don't forget to be at our annual general meeting being held on Wednesday, 28 April 2010. This is a great opportunity to see what has been happening at TVA and to get reports on upcoming plans. We always have an outstanding speaker, as well. We hold the AGM in the chapel at the Princess Gardens which is handy for parking, and is easily reached by elevator to the second floor. If you have any questions about details simply contact Diane at TVA, either by email or phone. admin@trentvalleyarchives.com or 705-745-4404. Hope to see you there.

The Conservation Corner

A Few Old-Time Remedies

In the conservation lab at Trent Valley Archives I try to keep procedures and treatments of artifacts as authentic and “green” as possible. I have tried some of the following methods and have discovered that they really do work well. I am including a few remedies that I haven't tried yet but they seem interesting and they are ones I will be testing.

Hide/Fish Glue

In the 1950s and '60s, my father had a glue pot that lived on a single-burner hotplate in the far corner of his basement workshop. It contained a mystical, secret, syrupy gold liquid that we children were forbidden to touch. But on those “fixing” days (when we could smell that unique and not unpleasant aroma wafting through the house), we would sneak halfway down the basement stairs and watch, transfixed, as my father dropped into the pot strange-looking bits of animal and bone that he stirred and boiled up into that frothy concoction that was glue.

When repairing a wooden artifact or a vintage piece of furniture, I use commercial fish glue. Fish glue, bone glue, hide and skin glue are all products that have traditionally been used for furniture building, restoring and repair. For those of you who are adventuresome and daring and would like to try your hand at making animal glue, here's a recipe:

The hides, bones, skin and other scraps are washed so that dirt is removed, and they are soaked to soften them. This material is called stock.

It is then passed through a series of water baths in which more and more lime is added to make the hides and skins swell and to break them down.

The swollen hides are then rinsed to remove the lime.

The last traces of lime are eliminated by treating the stock with weak acids like acetic or hydrochloric acid. Finally, the stock is cooked by boiling.

When cooled, this material looks like jelly and is solid. To remove the impurities and make the glue clear, pass it through a series of mechanical filters or through paper filters or ground bone called bone char.

Ants

A procedure I tried for the first time last summer was to redirect ants from various undesired locations around my home and laboratory. It worked like a charm! Here's the method: Simply draw a thick chalk line around the object the ants are infiltrating (stashes of candy, sugar bowls) and

watch in wonder as they approach their meal, then rear up in anger and confusion, turn on their little heels and run away. Sprinkling the chalk outline with cinnamon powder doubles its power as a deterrent.

Tinware

I have tried this once and my tin tray has not rusted! To prevent tinware from rusting, try the following: Rub fresh lard on every part of the article, then put it in a warm oven and heat thoroughly for several hours. Thus treated, any tinware may be used in water constantly and should remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

Flies

If you are being driven crazy by flies in the summer or fall, try placing a castor-oil plant in the room. Apparently the flies will leave and not re-enter as long as the plant is there.

Wood-boring Insects

20 Mule Team Borax is a product that is invaluable to me and one that I have used to eradicate wood-boring-insect infestations. It is a natural and very effective insecticide. I make a concentrated solution with water (distilled water if it is an artifact) and “paint” it onto the infested wood until the wood is saturated. The solution kills the larvae and any mature insects inside the wood, leaving behind a residue in the wood that repels insects. Borax also lightens those nasty brown spots that sometimes appear on vintage clothing.

Creosote

While living up north I was privileged to hear many tried and true remedies from folks that swore by them. Here's how they say to get rid of creosote build-up in your wood-burning stove chimneys. Simply throw your potato peels into the stove and burn them up. This apparently will keep your chimneys clean all winter long.



TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1

www.trentvalleyarchives.com

705-745-4404

The Trent Valley Archives has been defending the need for more archives with professional leadership since 1989. The Heritage Gazette has been published since 1998, and this is the fortieth issue edited by the current editor. Thanks for sharing our success.