

ISSN 1206-4394

HERITAGE GAZETTE OF THE TRENT VALLEY

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Look to our webpage for the latest developments around Trent Valley Archives. www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Cover picture: *Harry Heydon of Blades of Glory portrays Samuel de Champlain during the official launch of Finding Champlain's Dream with local authors from left Elwood Jones, Peter Adams, Alan Brunger and MPP Jeff Leal on Saturday September 5, 2015 at Trent Valley Archives in Peterborough, Ont. The launch also included live music, and comments from the authors. Clifford Skarstedt/Peterborough Examiner/Postmedia Network*



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TRENT VALLEY ARCHIVES

President's Corner:



On Saturday, September 5th we held a very successful Open House at the Archives. About 150 friends and supporters were on hand to view the displays which highlighted materials related to the Champlain 400 project. The new book Finding Champlain's Dream was successfully launched and was selling fast during the day. Our three authors, Peter Adams, Alan Brunger and Elwood Jones were on hand to autograph all the copies that we sold. In a cooperative venture, we also had a tent for the Peterborough Chapter of the Ontario Archaeological Society in which they were promoting and selling their new book Peterborough Archaeology. The new Champlain book will continue to be available at the archives and will be featured as part of the Author! Author! event at the Peterborough Public Library on Tuesday, November 24 – 6:30 – 9:00 pm. Books by Peter and Rosemary McConkey, Colum Diamond and Murray Paterson will also be available with authors on site at this event.

Our Events Committee and staff continue to roll out a smorgasbord of historical programs including ghost walks, pub crawls and cemetery events. These are very popular and if any members or family are interested in getting in on any of them just call Heather at 705 745-4404 to book your space.

The TVA Board of Directors continues to oversee, plan and manage the workings of the Archives and will be meeting soon to develop a budget for 2016. Once again we will be depending on memberships and donations for a substantial component of the revenue side of our budget. Please refer to the enclosed fundraising letter.

This edition of the Heritage Gazette is our second venture into advertising as a means to offset the costs of printing and mailing. Take a look at the ads and see if the services offered by any of these merchants or businesses could fit with something you may need.

Thanks, too, to all our volunteers who help in countless ways. We are proud of what they accomplish and how they improve our reputation, as well.

Sincerely,

Guy Thompson

British bowlers in Peterborough

Elwood H. Jones, *Peterborough Examiner*

British lawn bowlers representing Scotland, England and Ireland toured part of Canada in the summer of 1906, and Peterborough was host for one of the early stops.

The story is well-told in *With the British Bowlers in Canada* written by Bailie D. Willox, of Glasgow, who was also one of the lawn bowlers. The British team had 43 players, of whom 26 were from Scottish clubs, 10 from English clubs and seven from Ireland. Bowlers from Wales had been invited, but none came. Also, ten women accompanied the British bowlers. The British players played 23 matches between July 28 and August 27, and only lost two matches. The sport had begun in Scotland, and had only recently been played in Canada.

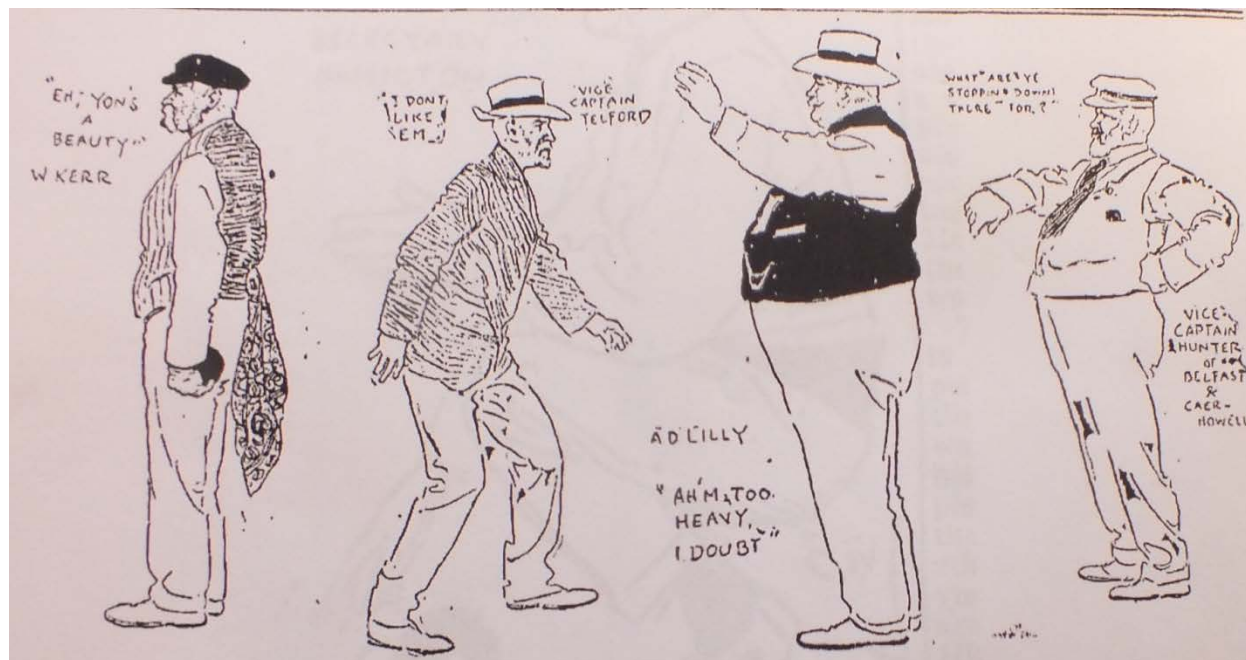
However, the book is quite engaging at several levels. Willox was a published poet whose book *Poems and Sketches (Mostly Masonic)* was published in 1903. He was an inveterate diarist, and he had earlier published *Diary of a Trip to Canada and the United States* (1903). He had also written the history of his own club, the Belvidere Bowling Club, in 1906.

The arrangements for the tour were largely in the hands of A. H. Hamilton, secretary of the Scottish Bowling Association, based in Edinburgh. The Ontario and West Ontario Bowling Associations issued the invitation in the fall of 1905. The original plan was that there would eight rinks from Britain:

three each from Scotland and England, and one from Ireland and Wales.

The early plans were to travel with the CPR, first sailing on the *Empress of Ireland*, and the British team would play in 14 places between Montreal and Windsor. However, they left earlier and so arranged with the Allan Line to travel on the turbine liner, *Virginian*. The itinerary of the Canadian tour was arranged by Colin R. W. Postlethwaite of the Canada Club, Toronto, who was the honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Bowling Association. There were local committees in every city or major town on the tour, and all seemed to treat the bowlers lavishly.

Peterborough was host for one of the early stops, and the British team travelled overnight to arrive in Peterborough on Wednesday, August 1, and leave the following morning at 8 a.m. The Peterborough Bowling Club arranged for a reception at the CPR station, and then the visitors were escorted to the Oriental Hotel. The tour of the city included riding the streetcars and going over the Lift Lock on the *Water Lily* and touring Peterborough's major industrial works: CGE, American Cereal (Quaker Oats) and the William Hamilton works. Lunch and an evening banquet were at the Oriental, and the bowlers stayed at the Oriental during their stay. W. G. Lendrum, whose photographic studios were at 170 Charlotte Street, took photos of the group



with the boat; however I have not seen these photos.

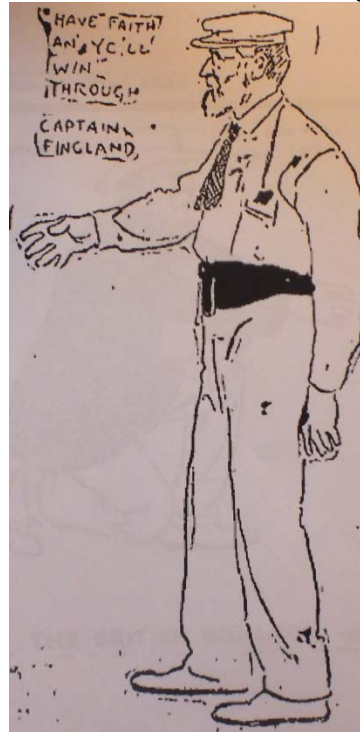
David Willox was keeping a diary before he was asked to prepare a published account. The book consists mainly of his diary entries, generally extensive. However, he added published accounts of many towns, some from tourist publications. In Peterborough, only his observations were used, and so I amplified his account by looking at the coverage given by the *Peterborough Examiner*. Callie Stacey drew my attention to the sketches by her grandfather, C. W. Jefferys. These were chiefly caricatures of British bowlers and several of these appeared in Willox's book.



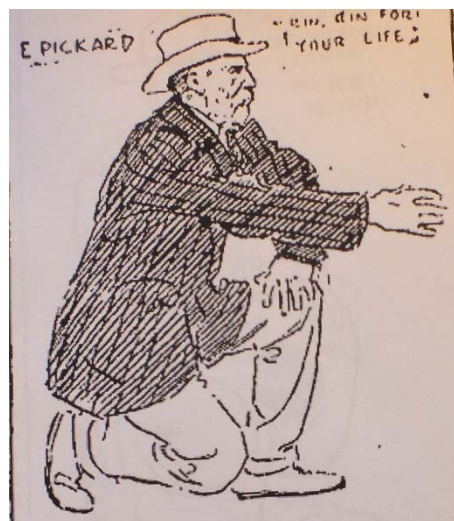
While the author congratulated the Canadian bowlers several times they were outplayed everywhere. Willox often complained of the quality of the greens, called lawns most everywhere in Canada. In Ridgetown, for example, "The green or lawn ... was both rough and uneven, with far too little space allowed per rink, our bowls often encroaching on the next rink." This sometimes caused interference in the play.

At Peterborough, eight local teams participated, five from Peterborough, and one each from Port Hope, Oshawa and Stouffville. The Peterborough Bowling Club played at the Brookside Bowling Green. This was located on Brock Street, between Aylmer and Bethune on property that had formerly been the garden for the home of Sheriff James Hall. This is now known as Fleming Park, a nod to Sir Sandford Fleming who had married a daughter of Sheriff Hall, and who was, with E. H. D. Hall, an executor for the Hall estate. The Hall property covered the entire block between Brock and Hunter and Aylmer and Bethune, and the buildings along

Bethune Street were known as Fleming Place.



Willox observed (p. 94), "Peterboro' bowling green is not what we could have desired, but the players are all there. They have no ditches, but simply a lime-marked line or lines to indicate where the ditch should be. These lines serve the purpose very well, but are somewhat confusing to a stranger, as the jack when driven over the line has, according to their rules, to be brought back to the point at which it crossed."



At the end of the match, Willox observed, "We

found the jack somehow, and played for we were worth, finishing 82 shots up – not bad after an all-night's travel in the train and a day crowded with sightseeing, etc., etc. The scene at the finish was one never to be forgotten, and to an outsider it must have been hard to tell which side had won.” (94)



The matches played very like modern lawn bowling and curling games. The team counted the balls closest to the jack until an opponent's ball was deemed closer. They played 21 ends, and the highest score for any end was five. Then the total score for each team were added together to decide the margin of victory. The visitors won all the matches in Peterborough, scoring a total of 205 points against 123 for the hosts; giving a margin of victory of 82 points. However, at the banquet, everyone felt that they were winners.

I do not have the names of those on the out-of-town teams but the members of the five Peterborough rinks were:

1. R. M. Waddell, skip; W. M. Lang; S. T. Medd; G. K. Martin
2. Dr. T. N. Greer skip; A. L. Talbot; C. J. Seymour; R. Cottrell; R. Sturgeon
3. D. K. Moore, skip; W. F. Johnston; T. Frank Matthews; J. E. A. Fitzgerald
4. Dr. R. P. Boucher, skip; R. Davidson; R. Rannels; D. Belleghem; Dr. N. McClelland
5. G. H. Giroux, skip; J. W. Ferguson; W. Allison?; E. W. Cox; F. D. Kerr

Moore was the president of the Peterborough

Bowling Club in 1906. Several of the players for Peterborough were well-known professionals and business owners. There is no list of members for the Peterborough Bowling Club, but those playing against the British visitors were well-to-do.

At the banquet following the matches, Dr. Boucher proposed the toast to the visitors. He commented, “It was the unique experience to have friends from across the sea to play a sociable game of bowling. It was a greater experience to know the mind of Canadians were broadened by the visit, and he thought the visitors also would carry away with them a better knowledge of Great Britain's greatest colony to their several homes. The visit he said would have a tendency to bind the colony and the Motherland more closely together ...”

“Bowling, he said, was a comparatively infantile game in Canada.” Only recently it was “taking a deep root in every town and city of importance in the Dominion, and is now advancing in popularity in rapid strides.”

As the *Examiner* observed, “Their visit to the Electric City has been looked forward to for many days by Peterborough's citizens and it will be many days to come before their brief sojourn here will fade from the memories of those who were fortunate enough to meet their British friends.”

So much of our history is fragile. Fortunately, the British bowlers who visited Peterborough had their trip captured by a good writer, and C. W. Jefferys did some remarkable caricatures.

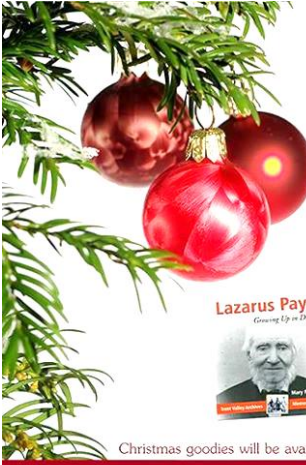
Thanks to Calley Stacey for drawing my attention to this story and to the C. W. Jefferys prints.

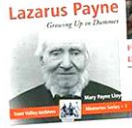


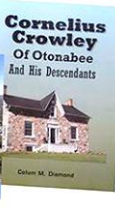
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Author! Author!

A Night With TVA's Writers

Including authors Peter Adams, Ekwood Jones, Peter and Rosemary McConkey, Alan Brunger, Colum Diamond and Murray Paterson



Christmas goodies will be available

Special musical guest Rob Phillips

Tuesday, November 24
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At the Peterborough Public Library

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Great Find in Upper Canada Sundries

George A. Neville, Ottawa

Petition of the Inhabitants of Peterborough, Upper Canada, [March 1849]*

I should mention that the names are listed in three columns exactly as presented in the original documentation with two exceptions that arose during proof reading following my computing input. On the second page, 4th line across from the Charles Dera entry of the 1st column, the names of Owen Vandusen and William Eastland are out of their original order simply because it was expedient to enter these two omissions there than to have to re-juggle the whole array on a floating input format using Microsoft Word. The name of Owen Vandusen properly belongs near the top of the 3rd column (1st page) immediately below that of James Wallis. Similarly, on the 2nd page, the name of William Eastland appears originally two lines higher before that of John Kennedy (top of 3rd column) than it does on this transcript; otherwise, all names are accounted for. From a genealogical consideration, it matters little where the names appear although there are incidences of familial clustering of names as the petition was embraced.

For personal background, I might mention that I was active in the Ottawa Branch (#358), O.G.S. for a number of years, Vice-Chair for two years prior to being Chair 1977-1979, editor of the Ottawa Branch News for 1½ years before being recruited by (the late) Kenneth Collins, President of the O.G.S. at the time, to take on the Editorship of Families, which I performed for ~5½ years until early 1983 (I think). This is one of the nuggets that I collected from browsing in the Upper Canada Sundries in early 1976 before life got very much busier and time passed swiftly without time to process such gems. I trust that the documentation will be new to your members' viewing.

We welcome any suggestions for names that have been difficult to decipher.

To His Excellency, James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of British North America, vice admiral of the same, etc., etc., etc. (141144. no date)

May it please your Excellency.

We the undersigned Inhabitants of Peterborough and its vicinity beg leave respectfully to address Your Excellency on the Subject of the Resolutions lately introduced into the House of Assembly of Canada by the Hon^{ble} Mr. Lafontaine proposing that the Rebellion losses of Lower Canada be paid out of the consolidated Fund of the Province, and earnestly entreat that your Excellency will be pleased to withhold your Excellency's assent to any act of any kind of remuneration to those Rebels who took up arms against the Her Majesty the Queen and her Government in 1837 & 1838 which the Inhabitants of Upper Canada may in any manner become chargeable for any part of the same.

A. M^cDonell
R. Ridley
J. Dunlop
George Fell
Wm. H. Martin
Thomas Hay
A. Fraser
B. Green
W^m Beavis
Daniel Hopkins
Gustavus Dunlop
R. Dickson
James C. Neil
-- Jones
W. H. Minard
Ralph Smith
Lyman D. Arbright
William Baxter
Thomas Bevis, Sen^r
H. K. Copperthwaite
W^m Arnott
Rob^t. P. Madge

G. F. Orde
C. Marshel
James Sedgewick
Michael Foster
Robert Thompson, Jr.
Alex^r M^cNeil
George McKee
W^m Lanvin
Henry Cowan
George Ward
William Mcallum
Chas. Hewitson
C. H. Ward
Richard Waram
Tho^s Rountree
Arthur Magerrity
John Brown
Patrick Mathews
Jas. Dailey
A. MacShane
Alfred Wright
C. T. Ware

Robert Dennistoun
Tho^s Harper
James Wallis
John Henderson
F. Murphy
Alex Rosborough
Gerald FitzGerald
Thomas Donnelly
John Butler M.& E.
Edmund Chamberlin
Jeremiah Cochalino
Joseph Flynoth
William Elliott
David Browne
Patrick O'Brien
W^m Finlay
James Kelso
Francis Kelly
John English
James Beatty
Andrew Stutt
James Ferguson

William Johnston	Tho ^s Banellson	Jas Bell (or Bett)
Pat Maguire	John Bunog	Joseph Keele
William Mulray	John Magarrity	Patrick Creamin
Geo. Bernard	Slm. Murphy	Francis Benney
W ^m Sampson, J ^r	Michael M ^c Guire	Tho ^s Borney
Joseph Reynolds	William White	William Blackslack
Gilbert Gordon	Robert Stenson	David Armstrong
Michel Costello	H. M ^c Donald	William O'Gormath
J. M Ebro	Hugh Johnson	Charles M ^c Coll
John H. Tilly	John M ^c Nabb, Surgeon	John Kennedy
Jno. Fluoruo		W ^m Walton
Charles Dera	Owen Vandusen	William Eastland
Alex. Law	William Nethercut	John Lesperance
Robt. Hunter	Jas. Bletcher	T. S. Fisher
Tho ^s Chambers	Rich. Birdsall	J. K. Pattason
Daniel Griffith	Geo Crozier	Buttle Hudson
Robinson Rutherford	John Sullivan	John Davis
Tho ^s Duncan	James Bowers	Jonathan Allen
Archibald Harnet	Donald MacFarlane	James Lince
John Rousley	Michael Galvin	John Bell
Gord O'Cire	John Robertson	John Barry
W ^m Elliott	Thomas M ^c Masters	G. Jenkins
James Wallace	Edmond Thierly	T. W. Lauier
Fred N. Honeylovre	John Milburn	John M. Carriere
David Porter	W ^m Sutherland	Robert Strickland
Sam ^l . Strickland	B. Beresford	James Clysdale
W ^m R. Collins Sn ^r	William Boate	James Boate
James Bird	Ansly Shearer	John Carlow
William L Scobell	C. Lane	Joseph Nanston
Geo. Cunningham	Wm. P. Neville	Tho ^s Fritzgerald
Chas. T. Bayley	Joseph Srotter	John Archer
William Luriday [Lundy]	Robert Henson	Robert Stinson, Junior
	David Fleming	Rob ^l L. Carew
	George Clarach	Joseph Carew
	Leonard Milboven	John Harvey, Jr.

*Civil Secretary's Correspondence, Upper Canada Sundries, R.G. 5, A 1, Vol. 259, pp. 141144 – 141146, Library & Archives Canada (LAC). Transcribed by George A. Neville of Ottawa, ON, who was much aided in name deciphering by an earlier LAC listing of names found in Finding Aid 881, Pt. 10 for pp. 141144 – 141146, and assistance by Library and Archives Canada Archivist Alix McEwen in her deciphering of weak and difficult portions of the petition's preamble. [Elwood Jones has made some changes based on his knowledge of Peterborough names. He believes the petition dates to March 1849 when many Tory petitions were being written around the province.]

Historical Background (from W.L. Morton in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, Vol. IX, 1861-1870). For more on James Bruce, Lord Elgin, read the whole article.

The indemnification of those who had suffered damage by acts of the troops and government in suppressing the rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada (it had been done for Upper Canada) had been taken up by Draper's ministry, and a royal commission had recommended payment for losses incurred by those not actually convicted of rebellious acts. The Draper ministry took no action, but clearly an administration headed by a French Canadian and supported by the French Canadian members of the assembly and under attack by Papineau, had, in policy as well as justice, to take it up. The Rebellion Losses Bill was passed by majorities of both Lower and Upper Canadian members despite the Tory opposition's cry that it was a bill to pay "rebels."

Excerpts from *Sir Arthur G. Doughty, The Elgin-Grey Papers 1846-1852*, 4 vols, (Ottawa, King's Printer, 1937)

I, 302-303, Francis Hincks writing to Lord Elgin, 10 February 1849, on history of Rebellion Losses Bill wrote in part, "... I have thus stated my views very fully on the unfair charge brought against the present Administration, of having brought forward a scheme to compensate those engaged in the rebellion, for losses, and I have shown, first, that the measure was forced upon us by our predecessors; second, that we have adopted their own mode of classification, viz. to be guided by the sentences of the courts of law; third, that they themselves admit that some losses ought to be paid, and that as these losses would amount to more than the whole sum demanded, Upper Canada has no pecuniary interest in adopting any different mode of classification...."

I, 309, Lord Elgin to Lord Grey, 14 March 1849: "... The petitions which the Tories are getting up in all parts of the Province generally pray either that the Parliament be dissolved, or the bill reserved for the Royal sanction -- ... Meanwhile

agitation on this subject is subsiding and I have written at so great length concerning it only to put you in possession of the facts in case you should be required to answer questions.

I, 445, List of Delegates to the Convention of the British American League, Kingston, 25th July 1849. [essentially favouring annexation to the United States] Delegates from the Peterborough area included Sol Johns, Marmora; D. J. Laughton, from the Colborne District; and the following five from the Newcastle District: Asa Burnham; J. C. Boswell; R. H. Throop; George Bowyer; and R. M. Boucher.

Excerpt from F. H. Dobbin's History of the 57th Regiment (at Trent Valley Archives)

In 1837-38, as the time approached when the refusal of demands to the Legislature of Upper Canada for administrative reform were evaded, there were few in the country who openly sided with the movement, and when the moment of danger arrived the population with rare unanimity rushed to arms in defense of the Government.

During the first days of 1837 the proclamation of His Excellency Sir Francis Bond Head calling out the militia of the province to assist in suppressing the rebellion which had just broken out was promulgated in Peterborough, and within less than twenty-four hours nearly two hundred volunteers, armed and equipped as best they could started for the front under command of Col. McDonnell, accompanied by Capt. Cowall. When they arrived at Port Hope they found other bands of loyalists which swelled the little army to about one thousand strong. All of these men left their homes to go to the front in the middle of winter and many of them under circumstances of great privation for those left behind.

On the organization of the militia of the district, which had taken place some time before, about two hundred muskets, with bayonets had been served out and sent to Peterborough. These were given to the men, but the larger part of the force was armed with guns and rifles, private property. Powder and balls were procured from local stores.

Just before setting out on foot from Port Hope to Toronto, word was received that the rebels had dispersed and that the services of the militia would not be required. The men were permitted to return to their homes. Within a fortnight, and in consequence of the occupation of Navy Island by insurgents and American sympathizers, orders were received to dispatch a battalion from the Newcastle district. The militia mustered at once and under Col. Brown marched to Toronto. This battalion was composed of militia from the townships of Douro, Otonabee, Dummer and Asphodel, to the number of eight hundred. Previous to starting out, a selection was made from among those who could most conveniently go and as all of those present were not required, three hundred and fifty were taken. The remainder of the battalion was left behind as a reserve under command of Col. Crawford. The march to Toronto occupied all of five days. At Toronto the men were billeted and afterwards passed a most favourable examination.

A new regiment was formed up out of the forces then on the spot and available, and was known as the "Queen's Own." It was officered by men chosen from among those of the battalion. Of these Adj. Bently became Major of the new regiment. The "Queen's Own" remained on frontier

duty until the following May when the men were discharged and the regiment was disbanded.

The Col. Brown, who took a prominent part in the militia movements of the time, was an officer of the regular British forces, who after a period of service in the 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers came to Canada and settled in the vicinity of the hamlet that was afterwards to become the Town of Peterborough. He took up the occupation of a farmer in 1830. He was appointed by Sir John Colborne as Lieut.-Col. of the Battalion to be known as the 4th Northumberland Fusiliers.

Col. Alexander McDonnell, who took part in the operations with the militia, came to Canada with his uncle, Bishop McDonnell, of Kingston in 1812. Col. McDonnell was present and took part in the battle of Sackett's Harbour. In 1825 he was employed by Hon. Peter Robinson to assist in locating on lands at and about Peterborough, the Irish immigrants of that and following years. He subsequently filled the position of Immigration and Crown Lands agent for the district. In 1834-36 he was elected to parliament for the North Riding of the Newcastle District. During the rebellion of 1837 he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Northumberland Militia. He died suddenly at Peterborough on November 30th, 1861. For many years he was one of the most respected residents of the town.

In 1839 a number of companies were raised for what was, at that time, styled as "The 7th Provisional Battalion of Peterborough." These companies were called out for drill and training at intervals from January to May. In 1839, Col. McDonnell held the chief command. The Battalion consisted of six companies of fifty men each. The actual duties of command and training were generally performed by Major Cowall. Following is a list of the officers, many of them being citizens of the locality known as Peterborough, though the town was not incorporated until eleven years afterward.

Captains: S.F. Kirkpatrick, J.C. Boswell, Thos. Benson, T. Murphy and A.S. Fraser.

Lieutenants: S.J. Carver, Jas. Ferguson, Samuel Strickland, G.W. Caddy, Thos. Reed.

Ensigns: W. Armstrong, G.B. Hall, Robt. Brown, Chas. P. Rubidge.

Adjutant: Lieut. J.G. Armour.

Paymaster: William H. Wrighton.

Surgeon: John Hutchison, M.D.

Quartermaster: B.B. Holland.

Everist Heath, Peterborough's Tom Thumb

Elwood H. Jones

Recently, descendants shared interesting information with me about a young gentleman who was sent a draft notice in 1917 saying that he should report to Kingston for military service. The Military Service Act of 1917 proved to be divisive because of strong opposition from Quebec, but the Unionist government of Sir Robert Borden deemed conscription was necessary. The Great War (World War I) had been fought since 1914, and Canada was finally getting a Canadian general in charge of the Canadian Corps. The war was bloody by any standard.

An interesting local side light on the operation of conscription was drawn to public notice by George Newcombe Gordon (1879-1949) a local lawyer and Liberal politician. He was elected to the House of Commons in February 1921 in a by-election made necessary by the resignation of John Hampden Burnham (1860-1940) who objected to the Unionist Government, of which he was a member, continuing to operate after the end of the war. Burnham ran as an Independent in the by-election but Gordon was elected when the Conservative vote was split. The regular election was later in the year, and Gordon was re-elected, and for most of the Parliament served as Deputy Speaker; for the last three months he was Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

G. N. Gordon, in July 1917, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Toronto World* newspaper pointing out that Everist Heath, "who weighs 60 pounds with his clothes on, and measures to height 4'1" in his stocking feet" had been ordered to appear for military service. Vincent Everist Heath (1896-1924) lived at 82 Aylmer Street, in a house at the corner of Aylmer and Rink streets. He was probably was well-known in the downtown area, although it is not clear how he was well-known to Gordon, who said he personally measured Heath. Gordon's office was in the Cluxton Building at the south-west corner of George and Hunter.

Gordon summarized the issue: "The operation of the Military Service Act is somewhat mysterious. ... His number is P.C. 92900, and he has been ordered to report at Kingston for military service in August. This little chap is about 21 or 22 years of age, and what the Peterborough people are anxious to know is, whether the military authorities intend to make him a "drum major" in some Highland regiment, or in what particular service he is to be used. He probably could not carry a rifle more than a couple of miles, even in ordinarily cool weather. However, there may be some explanation that the government may have in mind the recruiting of a battalion of "Tom Thumbs"

His father, Milo D. Heath (1866-), had served in the U.S. Army (G Company, 22 US Infantry) during the Indian campaigns, 1886-1891 and was discharged in Fort Keogh, Montana, December 3, 1891. He had grown up in Camden, Oneida county, New York, and after his discharge was a jeweler living in Adam, New York. His military records described him as 5' 8½", blue eyes and brown hair, and Roman Catholic. Fort Keogh was established in the wake of the battle of Little Big Horn, and the 22nd Infantry Regiment was there from 1888 to 1896.

Milo came to Canada from New York State in 1892,

of the stature of four feet and one inch, and of course if this is the intention of the militia department it explains the whole thing why this young man is required to report for military service."

At one level, Gordon's letter was a clever political sniping, but I was struck that the subject of the discussion actually hoped that the military could find him a useful occupation within the military. Not all soldiers need to serve in the infantry. Everist Heath was working as a bill collector for the *Peterborough Examiner* in 1917. It is not clear that he was always employed, and in 1921 he did not have a job, and the census enumerator observed, "has not grown since 8 years old."

Everist Heath told the newspaper, "I hope they'll keep me... I want to go, and if it hadn't been for my mother I might have gone with the American soldiers when they passed through here some time ago. They wanted me to go as their mascot. / When I get to Kingston they may be able to give me a light job." Heath hoped he would be an orderly.

The letter was reprinted in the *Peterborough Review* the same day, July 26, 1917. The *Review*, which was the town's Conservative daily, later commented on Gordon's "neatly presented protest." The *Review* commented that, "It is unthinkable that there is a place in the military service for a man of the physical proportions of Mr. Heath and it is a matter for marvel that of all the men in the place in which he is employed he appears to be the only one found to measure up to the requirements of the draft act."

The *Review*, however, did not agree with Gordon's attack on the Government. "Rather let the blame be laid at the door of those who were entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the law in the local field."

According to the *Review*, "While Mr. Heath is to be congratulated upon the fact that apparently his heart and his lungs are in perfect condition, it is still a matter of regret that he has to all outward appearance been made the subject of an official blunder. But even so, his case can hardly be made a bludgeon with which to assail a Government that is simply acting upon the finding of its agents."

Everist Heath went to Kingston where he met Major H. P. Cook, who advised him that it was not necessary for him to go to Barriefield. A few days later, he was "notified that he is to all intents and purposes under arrest for failing to report to the proper authorities." Heath was formally discharged.

The family of Everist Heath lived at 82 Aylmer Street for many years.

and married Mary R. Goslin in Peterborough April 26, 1893. Her parents were Francis Goslin and Harriet Levemeau. In 1901, Milo was a machinist.

Milo spent his later years in a U. S. National Home for the Disabled, in Johnson City, Washington county, Tennessee, in the Mountain suburb. In 1920, at age 52, he was one of the youngest veterans in the home, as most were veterans of the American Civil War. He had partial paralysis of his lower extremities.

Milo's wife and family continued to live in Peterborough. In the 1921 census, Everist, 25, was the

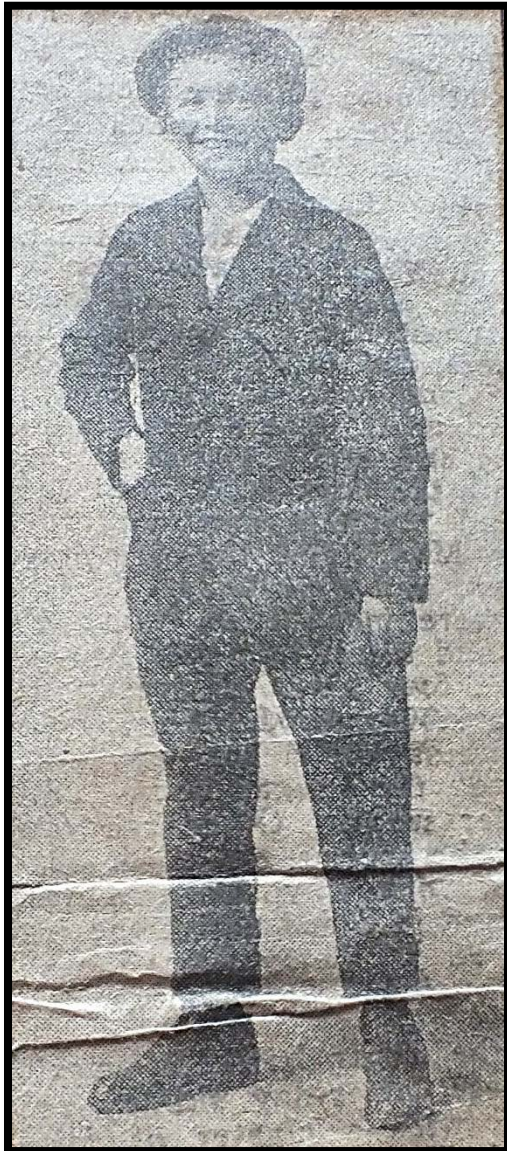
second child; his brother Lawrence was 27. Other children (with ages in 1921) were Clinton, 24; Renal, 22; Gladys, 16; and Hazel, 15. By 1927, Lawrence, L. Milo and Clinton were working at Canadian General Electric, and Gladys was a cashier at the Peterborough Examiner.

Everist died 29 January 1924 at the age of 27. He had been suffering from a brain tumour which caused him to

lose sight in his right eye. Dr. W. D. Scott described this as tumor-cerebral optical neuritis. However, he died of eclampsia followed by asthenia, which he suffered for 11 exhausting days.

Despite all the hardships in his life, he seemed happy and carefree. It is too bad that he did not get his dream job as an orderly in the army.

CASE OF LOCAL TOM THUMB



Peterborough Review, 26 July 1917

MR. G. N. GORDON WRITES SOME FACTS TO TORONTO NEWSPAPER

The following is from the Toronto World

Are Buglers Scarce?

Editor World: The operation of the Military Service Act

is somewhat mysterious. There is in this city a young man by the name of Everist Heath, who weighs 60 pounds with his clothes on, and measures to height 4'1" in his stocking feet. His number is P.C. 92900, and he has been ordered to report at Kingston for military service in August. This little chap is about 21 or 22 years of age, and what the Peterborough people are anxious to know is, whether the military authorities intend to make him a "drum major" in some Highland regiment, or in what particular service he is to be used. He probably could not carry a rifle more than a couple of miles, even in ordinarily cool weather. However, there may be some explanation that the government may have in mind the recruiting of a battalion of "Tom Thumbs" of the stature of four feet and one inch, and of course if this is the intention of the militia department it explains the whole thing why this young man is required to report for military service.

I am well acquainted with Everist Heath, and have taken the trouble to measure his height myself, in order to be able definitely to state what it is, and I am absolutely satisfied that during this hot spell, he does not even weigh 60 pounds.

If the editor has any explanation of what particular use this young man can be put to, the World readers in Peterboro would be very pleased to know what it is.

G. N. GORDON Peterboro, July 26

MR. GORDON'S PROTEST

Peterborough Review, 30 July 1917

Disposed as he always is to take the side of the weak it was credibly characteristic of Mr. G. N. Gordon to take up the cudgels on behalf of Everist Heath, the local citizen who has been cited to appear at Kingston for military service, despite the fact that he weighs only 60 pounds and measures but four feet and one inch in his socks. Mr. Gordon makes this case the subject of a neatly presented protest in a letter to a Toronto paper.

It is unthinkable that there is a place in the military service for a man of the physical proportions of Mr. Heath and it is a matter for marvel that of all the men in the place in which he is employed he appears to be the only one found to measure up to the requirements of the draft act.

But this is not the fault of the law as no one, perhaps, knows better than Mr. Gordon himself. Rather let the blame be laid at the door of those who were entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the law in the local field. While Mr. Heath is to be congratulated upon the fact that apparently his heart and his lungs are in perfect condition, it is still a matter of regret that he has to all outward appearance been made the subject of an official blunder. But even so, his case can hardly be made a bludgeon with which to assail a Government that is simply acting upon the finding of its agents.

Anniversary of de Champlain's time here celebrated ⁰



Dale Clifford, Peterborough Examiner
Saturday, September 5, 2015 8:54:45 EDT PM

Three authors and Champlain at the book launch, Trent Valley Archives, 5 September 2015. (Photo by Ron Briegel)

Most people remember learning about French explorer Samuel de Champlain when they went to public school.

It takes on a much different meaning when they discover he once lived in their area.

That is the focus of the book *Finding Champlain's Dream* created by three local artists in their own right and officially launched at the Trent Valley

Archives (TVA) on Saturday.

It was estimated more than 200 people attended and more than 200 publications of the 96-page book were sold during a special open house at the centre.

Created and compiled by local historian and archivist Elwood Jones and authors/geographers Peter Adams and Alan Brunger, it is a book about Champlain, French and First Nations culture. More specifically it is about the 400th anniversary of Champlain's portage through the Peterborough region and Franco Ontario, including the arrival of the first Europeans in the late summer of 1615, in an expedition led by Champlain.

It is a compilation of numerous essays and articles in both French and English and some have been reprinted from previous publications and others are original compositions. The launch was all part of Champlain Week, marking the special occasion, proclaimed by Mayor Daryl Bennett, with Saturday the final day.

The vision for a new nation of Canada for Champlain, called the father of Quebec and Canada, according to historian D.H Fischer in Champlain's Dream, suggested the title of the TVA publication.

The book focuses on the Peterborough region, including the Kawartha Lakes and interconnecting rivers, which is now the Trent-Severn Waterway. In late 1615, Champlain and several French musketeers crossed the local area, as allies of about 500 First Nations raiders intent on besieging a fortified settlement of the Iroquois First Nations south of Lake Ontario.

Several people spoke on Saturday, including Adams who pointed to an area, not far from where people stood, where Champlain ventured. The first exploration brought them through Peterborough County on Sept. 1, 1615 as they portaged 200 canoes from Bridgenorth to Little Lake. Adams also referred to Chemong Rd. as a place they travelled to.

"It is an important part of our heritage," he said. "The book raises the awareness of the significance of Champlain, his association with this area, and the contribution of the French and First Nations communities."

Jones said there were five main components to the book; it was about Champlain and the contributions he made while here; his experience with First Nations; the anniversary of Franco Ontario and the French Canadian experience in Ontario; Trent University and how it intersected with the themes, hence the name of Champlain College, and the many pictures of plaques related to Champlain taken by Brunger across Ontario and in the northern United States.

"Champlain's dream was here," said Jones.

Also in attendance Saturday was Peter Hominuk, executive director of Assemblée de la francophonie de l'Ontario.

"I am attending many events across the province commemorating this anniversary and I was glad to be here to be a part of this today," he stated.

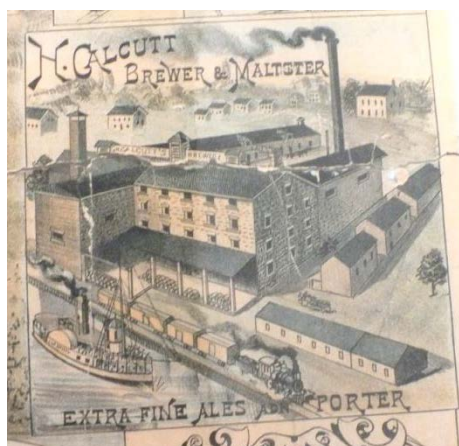
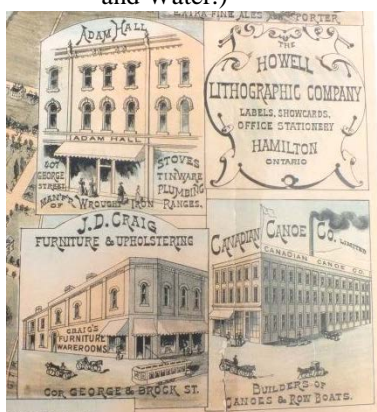
He pointed out that, after four centuries, Ontario's francophone community numbered 611,500, about 4.8% of the province's total population (according to Statistics Canada 2011 census). It represented the largest francophone community in Canada outside of Quebec.

Buildings shown on Birds Eye View 1895 Peterborough Ontario

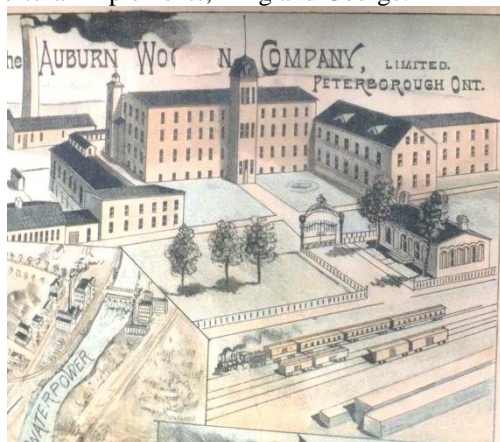
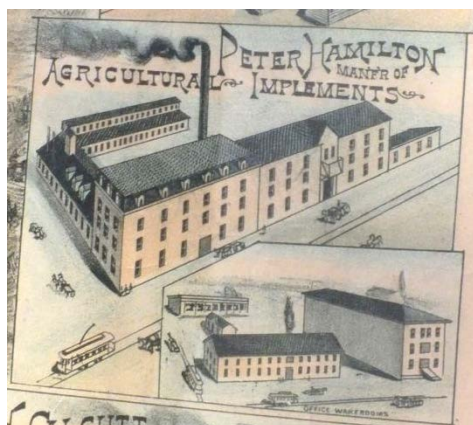


Designed and produced by Howell Lithograph Co., Hamilton, Ontario.

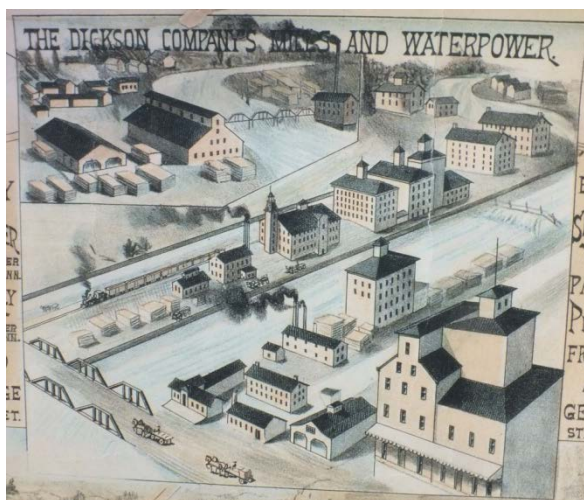
1. Fairweather & Co., Hatters & Manufacturing Furriers, with Hudson Bay Fur Store. At nw corner of George and Simcoe. Large Bear on second storey was its trademark. Note the streetcar and carriages on the streets.
2. William Hamilton Manufacturing Coy Limited, Manufacturers of Boilers, Engines and improved saw mill machinery. Works, corner of Reid and Murray Street.
3. Adam Hall, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Ranges, Stoves, Tinware, Plumbing, Ranges, 407 George Street.
4. J. D. Craig, Furniture & Upholstering, Craig's Furniture Warerooms, nw corner George and Brock St.
5. Canadian Canoe Company, Limited. Builders of Canoes and Row Boats (appear to be at sw Corner of Brock and Water.)



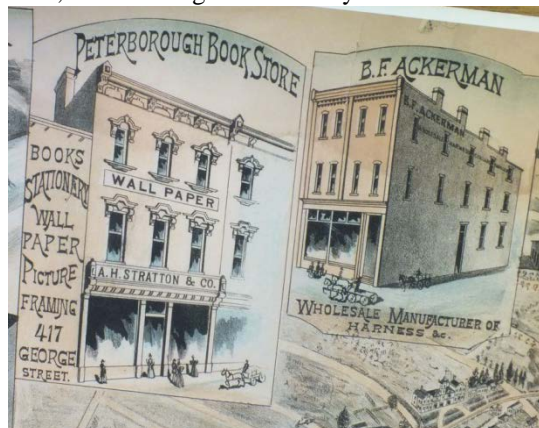
6. H. Calcutt, Brewer & Maltster; Extra Fine Ales and Porter. The illustrations shows several buildings, but also a steam boat and steam engine pulling coal car and four box cars.
7. Peter Hamilton, Manufacturer of Agricultural Implements, King and George.



8. Auburn Woolen Company, Limited, Peterborough Ontario. Showing several buildings mostly between the railway tracks and the Otonabee River.



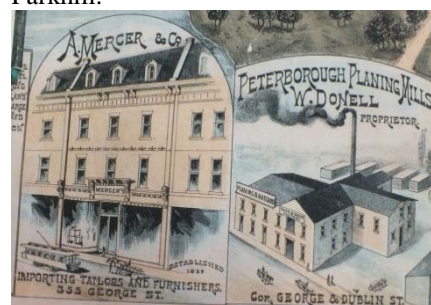
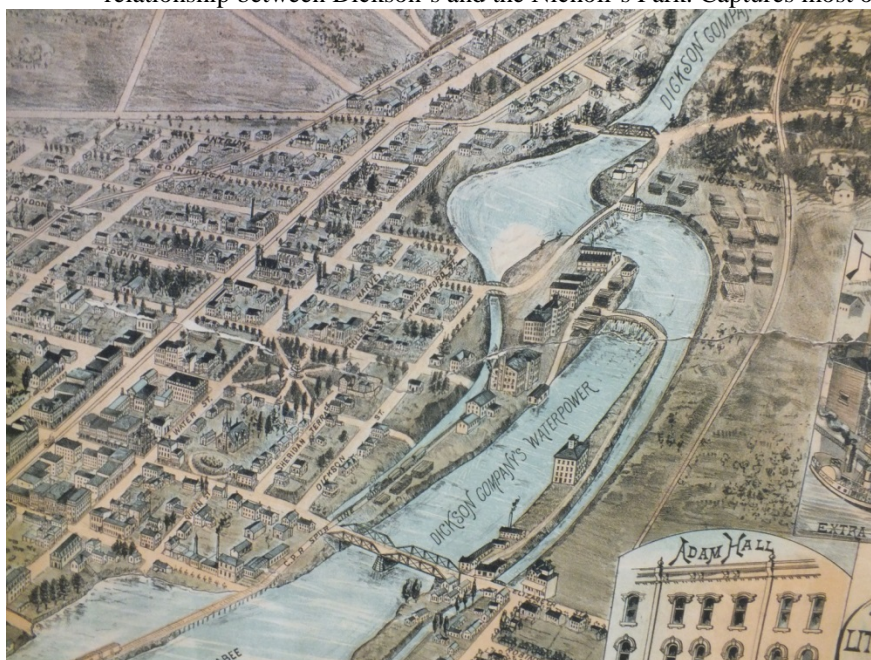
9. The Dickson Company's Mills and Waterpower. Main picture shows the raceway stretching from Hunter to Jackson Park, and showing both raceways.



10. Peterborough Book Store, 417 George Street. A. H. Stratton & Co. Wall Paper.

11. B. F. Ackerman, Wholesale Manufacturer of Harness &c.

12. Dickson's Company's Waterpower, showing a segment of the Birds Eye View map of 1895. Shows relationship between Dickson's and the Nicholl's Park. Captures most of the downtown from Simcoe to Parkhill.



13. A. Mercer & co., Importing Tailors and Furnishers. 355 George Street, Established 1850.

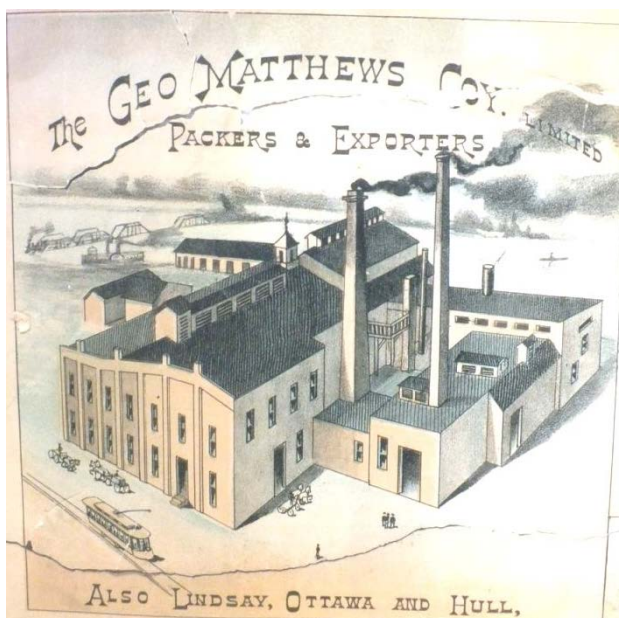
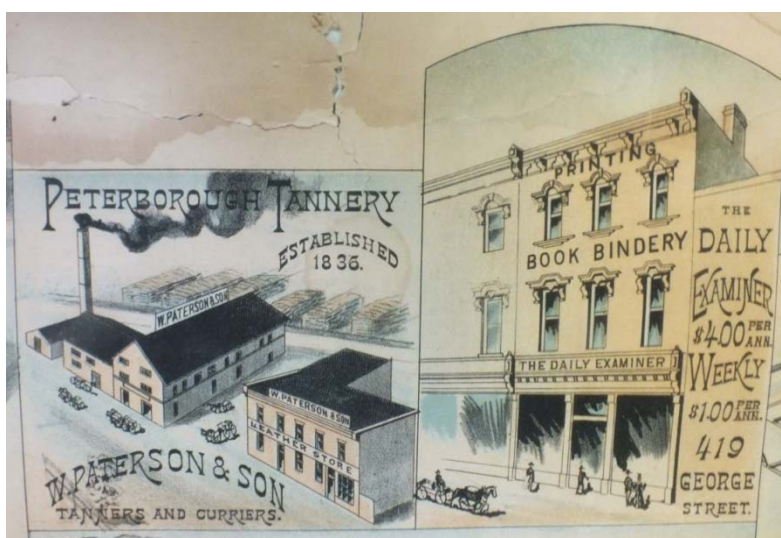
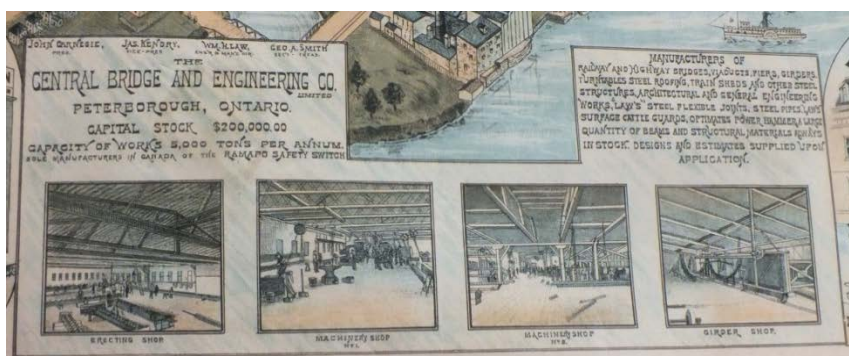
14. Peterborough Planing Mills, W. Donnell, Proprietor, Cor. George & Dublin St.

15. Central Bridge and Engineering Co. Limited, Peterborough, Ontario. Capital

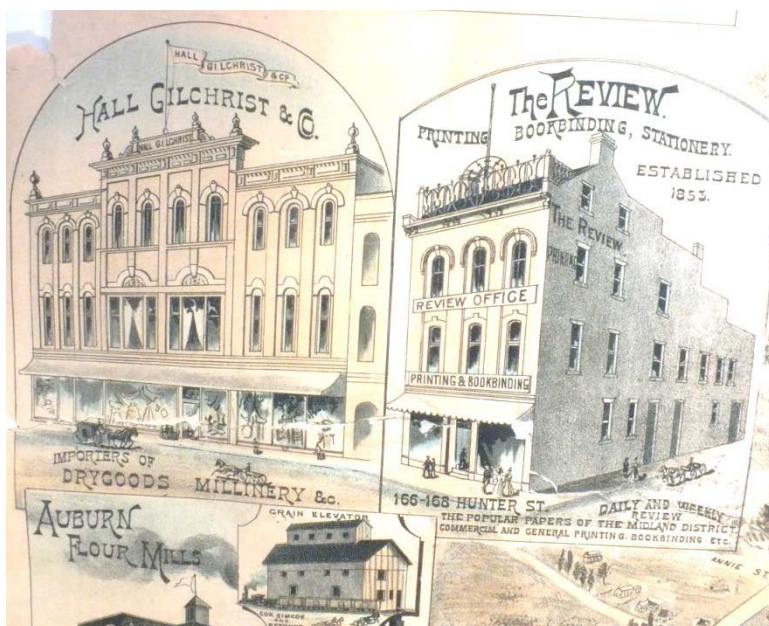
Stock, \$200,000. Capacity of Works 5,000 tons per annum, sole manufacturers in Canada of the Ramapo Safety Switch. Manufacturers of Railway and Highway Bridges, Viaducts, Piers, Girders, Turntables, Steel Roofing, Train Sheds and other steel structures. Architectural and General Engineering Works. Law's Steel flexible joings, steel pipes, Law's Surface Cattle Guards, Optimates Power Hammer, a large quantity of Beams and Structural materials always in stock. Designs & Estimates supplied upon application.

16. W. Paterson & Son, Tanners and Curriers, Peterborough Tannery, established 1836. Aylmer Street, east side between Hunter and Brock.

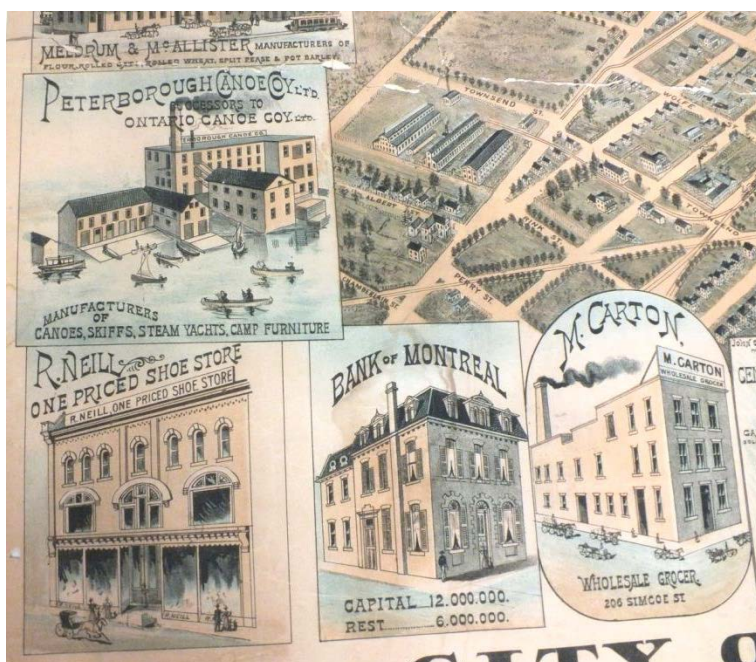
17. Daily Examiner, Printing, Book Bindery, 419 George Street, The Daily Examiner \$4. Per annum; weekly, \$1 per annum.



18. The George Matthews Company Limited, Packers & Exporters. Also Lindsay, Ottawa and Hull.



19. Hall, Gilchrist & Co. Importers of Dry Goods Millinery &c.
20. The Review, Printing Bookbinding, Stationery. Established 1853. Review Office, Printing & Bookbinding. 166-168 Hunter Street. Daily and Weekly Review, The popular papers of the Midland District. Commercial and General Printing & Bookbinding etc. The building was on the nw corner of Hunter and Chambers Street.
21. Auburn Flour Mills. Grain Elevator Corner Simcoe and Bethune. Meldrum and McAllister, manufacturers of flour, rolled oats, rolled wheat, split pease & pot barley. [Need to check.



22. Peterborough Canoe Coy Ltd, successor to Ontario Canoe Coy. Ltd. Manufacturers of Canoes, Skiffs, Steam Yachts, Camp Furniture. This illustration shows the works spread along the river bank at the foot of King Street.
23. R. Neill. One priced shoe store. George Street just south of Simcoe.
24. Bank of Montreal, Capital 12,000,000 Rest 6,000,000
25. M. Carton, Wholesale Grocer, 206 Simcoe Street.

Samuel Strickland plaque at Nicholls' Oval

Dale Clifford, Peterborough Examiner



Stan MacLean of The Fenner Foundation, his wife Joyce and Rev. Steve Smith, unveil a plaque in memory of Col. Sam Strickland on Saturday September 5, 2015 at Nicholls Oval in Peterborough, Ont. Clifford Skarstedt/Peterborough Examiner/Postmedia Network

An important piece of local history officially found a new home with a special dedication at Nicholls Oval on Saturday morning. A plaque commemorating the life and contribution of Col. Sam Strickland was unveiled in a ceremony on the land he once owned nearly 200 years ago.

A small group gathered to take in the ceremony, including the Rev. Steve Smith of St. Luke's Anglican Church, who dedicated the plaque, Stan MacLean, president of the Fenner Foundation, whose name is on the plaque along with the City of Peterborough, who also helped make it possible.

Strickland, who died at the age of 62 during the year of Confederation in 1867, was instrumental in the development of community and education of the young. He played a major role in starting the British Home Children program, which is honoured by the federally chartered foundation. He wrote in his two-part book *27 Years in Canada West* in 1853, the three things Canada needed most were pastors, teachers and immigration, for which he was a strong advocate. The book was considered a helpful guide for immigrants, mostly the young and working poor.

Regarding the latter he asked England to send their destitute children out of the workhouses to Canada to give them a new opportunity to start their life, according to MacLean. It was important to him to not only bring the children to Canada but accommodate and take care of them in every way possible as well....

MacLean said it was important to remember and honour this man. "It is the initial history of the Peterborough area," he said. "He was a compassionate man. He did so much for immigrants and to help them get established. He did so many things. This is a very special day."

The Rev. Mr. Smith said it was an honour to take part in the dedication. "He was a great pioneer, developer and he understood this area," he said. "He welcomed people, strangers to the area and did a lot for children. He worked with other farmers. It was a pleasure to dedicate this plaque to him and in his memory. This is an exciting day for all of us. It is great to be part of this foundation and recognize the great efforts of the people in this area. It is great to be part of this man's history."

The dedication was part of a special weekend to honour Strickland as there was an evening of storytelling and historical presentation at the Ashburnham Reception Centre on Friday.



John Bowes and Anna with Elwood Jones at the launch of John's newest book, *Greater Peterborough*.

There were several books written about the Trent Valley region and this prompted TVA to host Author! Author! an event that would allow our writers to talk about their books and for us to give support to the local historical writing community.

John Bowes' book is partly history and partly visioning. He looks at the development of subdivisions in the greater Peterborough area, both near and far. His forays into cottage country has inspired him to wonder whether more people could live in cottage country and how that might improve the quality of life in a new municipality. John Bowes is a keen observer, and he shares insights that arose from his own experience as a leading real estate developer for most of his life.

Join us for
Author! Author!
A Night With TVA's Writers

Including authors Peter Adams, Elwood Jones, Peter and Rosemary McConkey, Alan Brunger, Colum Diamond and Murray Paterson

DISCOVER THE RÉVÊ DE CHAMPLAIN
Lazarus Payne
Growing Up in Chatham

FENNER CHAMPLAIN'S DREAM

Cornelius Crowley
Of Otonabee And His Descendants
Colum M. Diamond

Christmas goodies will be available

Special musical guest Rob Phillips

Tuesday, November 24
6:30pm to 9:00pm
At the Peterborough Public Library

Contact Trent Valley Archives for information:
705-745-4404
admin@trentvalleyarchives.com

150-year history celebrated at The Pig's Ear

Paul Rellinger, Peterborough This Week



Photo by Lance Anderson

Tom Symons was bestowed with his diploma in Canadian Beverage Consumption as bestowed by Pig's Ear University. Over the past 15 years, hundreds have earned the "honour" conferred by The Senate of the Piggy.

"He (Dr. Symons) said to me, 'Thank you so much for looking after my students'...I have a lot of memories from over the years but that's near the top."

Since debuting as the St. Laurence Saloon, various names have graced the entrance of the historic pub -- St. Lawrence Hotel (1867-76 and 1893-1912), The Club House (1877-79), St. James Hotel (1880-1883), Little Windsor Hotel (1884-90), Cardwell's Hotel (1891-92), Windsor Hotel (1913-1929), Windsor House (1930-1974) and then The Pig's Ear since 1975.

Mr. Punter says there are many stories concerning the origin of the pub's name. None are conclusive but all are part of the lore. For his part, he notes it may have something to do with Canada Packers, the head office of which was close by at Brock and Water streets.

"Their slogan was We Use Everything But The Pig's Ear," he says, a sly smile revealing some doubt over the accuracy of that tale.

Since taking ownership, Mr. Punter and Ms Ryder have been careful not to fidget with the past while putting their own stamp on the business. Live entertainment has been a regular staple. The Pig's Ear boasts what has to be the smallest stage in these parts -- and has featured weekly events such as open mic, Karaoke, Trivia League Night and Pingo. And then there's the monthly Deluxe Blues Jam, a fundraiser for the Peterborough Musicians Benevolent Association, which helps local musicians in need.

To mark the 150th, on Sept. 26 starting at 3 p.m., a corn roast was held on the patio, with music by Mayhemingways. Later, the party moved inside to view framed photos of the pub taken over the years. One shows clearly an event that could have marked a premature end to this story -- a Boxing Day 1949 fire that ravaged the building's third floor.

"This is a great social place...you can come here for the first time, a complete stranger, and people make you feel welcome," notes Mr. Punter.

"Those who have come here, and those who do now, are very protective of this place. I'm grateful for that. We'll carry on here as long as we can."

Ed note: The Pig's Ear has been a major stop on TVAs Pub Crawls, and also on tours we did about music locally. John Punter had a career in music in England before coming to Peterborough in 2000.

The year is 1865.

Far to the south of what is today Peterborough, rifles and cannons have fallen quiet in the aftermath of the four-year American Civil War which claimed some 600,000 Union and Confederate soldiers. And in Washington, as in across the nation, the populace continues to mourn the loss of Abraham Lincoln, the first U.S. president claimed by an assassin's bullet.

As momentous as those events were, in Peterborough, Dolphus Faucher's attention was drawn elsewhere, namely the opening of his St. Maurice Saloon on Brock Street.

He would oversee the pub for the next 11 years -- the first of 13 owners over 150 years of what, since 1975, has been known as The Pig's Ear, or with considerably more affection, The Piggy.

When we think historic pubs in this city, The Historic Red Dog and The Montreal House come quickly to mind. Truth be known, The Pig's Ear was here as a licensed establishment before both -- a fact that current co-owner John Punter is quick, and proud, to point out. He's also careful to mention he hasn't been here all that time.

"It's quite remarkable...just 13 owners in 150 years," say Mr. Punter, 66.

Since 2000, the affable Englishman has co-owned the pub with his wife, Lylie Ryder. Prior to their taking the reins, Ms Ryder's parents, Bill and Marg, were owners -- key figures in welcoming Trent University students to what became, and for many still is, their home away from campus.

"There is a lot of tradition here, a lot of history...that's why we don't mess with anything," notes Mr. Punter.

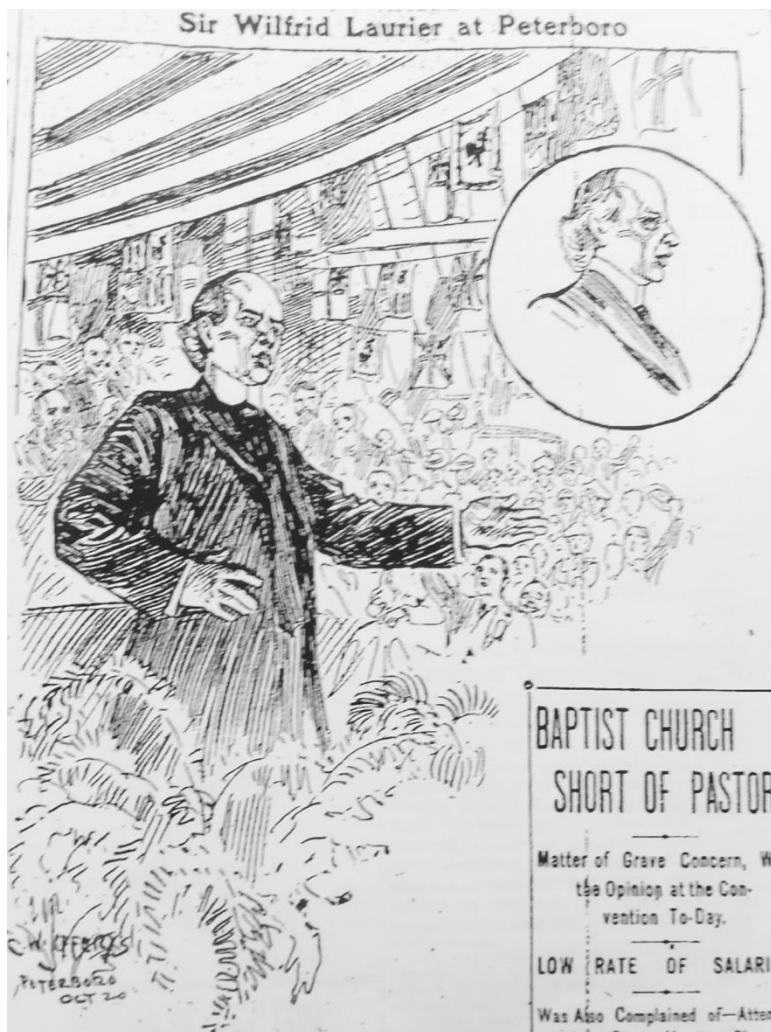
"A lot of Trent grads have so many great memories of their time here. When they come back, it's important for them that it's as they remember it. This place was a big part of their time in Peterborough."

Earlier this year, founding Trent University president Dr.

Laurier came to Peterborough in October 1904

Elwood H. Jones, Peterborough Examiner

Recently, I noted that cement carriage steps erected for a visit by Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been rescued, although it was removed to the lawn and placed in a way that disguised its purpose. The higher step should be parallel to the street, and then the subsequent steps would lead the carriage passenger gently to the sidewalk.



Laurier at Peterborough, October 20, 1904 (drawing by C. W. Jefferys)

Calley Stacey drew my attention to a nifty sketch of Laurier in Peterborough that appeared in the *Toronto Daily Star* for October 20, 1904. The federal election was coming on November 3, and Laurier was campaigning by train through Ontario at this point in the campaign. It was his first visit to Peterborough since the 1896 election campaign. Laurier and the Liberals won the elections of 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 nationally; and they lost in 1911 and 1917.

Calley Stacey's grandfather was the famous historical illustrator, C. W. Jefferys, whose illustrations have been used in countless books and articles, and even published in collections gathered by Jefferys. However, until now I had not known that he had done an illustration of Laurier at Peterborough in 1904.

Locally, the five elections between 1896 and 1911 had mixed results. In Peterborough West, James Kendry for the Conservatives won in 1896 and 1900, but the Liberals won in 1904 and 1908 with R. R. Hall and J. R. Stratton. J. Hampton Burnham won for the Conservatives in 1911 and 1917. Burnham won over Stratton in 1911 by only 42 votes. Going into 1904, however, the riding was considered a Conservative seat, as they had won every election since Confederation except for the narrow victories by John Bertram, owner of Peterborough Hardware, in 1872 and 1874.

Peterborough East riding followed the national trends between 1867 and 1917, going Liberal in 1874, 1887, 1896, 1900, and 1904. Of these years, only 1887 was not won by the Liberals. The Conservatives otherwise won in years that the Conservatives won nationally, as well as in 1908.

Laurier's campaign stop in 1904 was also aimed at voters in Victoria and Durham. Victoria county had two seats, both Conservative strongholds, but in 1904 was losing one seat to redistribution. Sam Hughes (later Sir) held Victoria North from 1892 by-election, and held Victoria through World War I. Durham West had been Liberal, Durham East, Conservative; in 1904, the new constituency of Durham went Conservative.

The *Toronto Star* reported on October 21 that "Sir Wilfrid Laurier carried the war into the heart of the enemy's country." The *Star* expected some movement toward the Liberals. "In West Peterborough, Mr. Kendry is having the fight of his life against Mr. R. R. Hall, a rising young townsman of considerable ability and influence." Kendry was the owner of Auburn Woollen Mills, and had been MP and mayor in recent years. Hall was a lawyer.

The *Star* reporter noted that even with short notice, every rail station along the route from Toronto to Peterborough was filled with enthusiastic crowds. At Millbrook, a brass band added to the festive air.

At Peterborough, Laurier was given a "royal welcome." Special trains had brought in voters from twenty miles away in all directions: from Havelock, Norwood, Lindsay, and Pontypool. Thousands more came by teams of horses. The *Star* reporter said the town was so well decorated, he was reminded of Ladysmith day in Toronto, when people celebrated the British victory in South Africa.

Carriages were on hand and he was taken for supper

to the home of Mr. Laplante, “an old personal friend.” Then there was a procession to the new Brock Street arena, with a capacity larger than Massey Hall. The overflow crowd was estimated at 6,000 of which 3,000 got into the arena, but many of those too far from the podium to hear anything. The speech lasted an hour, and the Star reporter commented on Laurier’s vitality. The Hon. J. R. Stratton claimed that he had never seen such a crowd in twenty years of active politics. This was a good omen for Hall’s chances. Stratton, who was in fine form, was the opening speaker and pointed out that Peterborough was prosperous under eight years of Liberal rule.

R. R. Hall also spoke, mainly expressing loyalty to Laurier whose great leadership “had laid the foundations of eternal peace and unity between every Province and every creed in the Dominion.”

Laurier began his speech by commenting on his previous visit in 1896 when local Conservatives depicting that Canada would be in ruins under a return to the Liberals. Laurier’s main policy was have a revenue tariff on all manufacturing, but only after doing a close survey of the industries and the probable impact of tariffs. Tariffs were central to federal politics from 1878, and that remains the case. Laurier predicted a Liberal victory in the election, largely he said because of all the signs around the arena which said so.

One question from the floor asked about the Trent Canal. Laurier said, “No sane Government would leave the canal as it stands, without an issue at either end. It would be completed with all speed. As for the route, that was a matter for the engineers to determine.”

The Peterborough Examiner, which was owned by J. R. Stratton, was the Liberal newspaper in town; the Review was the Conservative journal. The Examiner headlined its report on Laurier’s speech: “CANADA’S GREATEST TOWN DOES HONOUR TO CANADA’S GREATEST STATESMAN.” The first “greatest” referred to Peterborough, on the cusp of becoming a city, was, with 17,000 people, Canada’s largest town. The second “greatest” was a term of quality. In the advertisement for the meeting, Laurier was referred to as “the First Statesman of Greater Britain.”

Mayor G. M. Roger was in the chair, and the speakers included Mr. Arch Campbell (1845-1913), the M.P. for West York, who spoke after Laurier. Campbell had been M.P. for Kent, 1887-1900, and in 1907 was appointed by Laurier to the Senate. Campbell spoke of Canada’s great prosperity under “the wise administration of the Laurier government.” Even with all the major infrastructure projects, the national debt was more than a million dollars less than in 1896. The government had defended mechanics and artisans better than ever.

The original plan was for Laurier to have lunch with Stratton at his residence, “Strathormond”, which is now known as Sadleir House. However, he was late reaching town and so the visit began with supper at Laplante’s home on Crescent Street and Romaine. This meant omitting the tour of the Lift Lock and leading industrial works in town, as well as the planned reception at the Liberal committee rooms.

The Examiner claimed that this was the largest crowd in Peterborough history. There were 6,000 people at the

Brock Street arena. The streets were lined with citizens eager to see Laurier and the “monster torchlight procession.” There were three bands in the procession.



The carriage step in front of the Laplante house on Crescent Street has been moved from the boulevard to the lawn.

The Examiner printed Laurier’s speech in detail. It appears the main issue was tariffs. Laurier thought there was a point where the tariff rate would be perfect, a point at which it was revenue neutral and still protected Canadian manufactures. Things changed too much to expect a permanent tariff, so constant review was a prerequisite for a tariff policy. All kinds of manufacturers would be consulted to develop “the best tariff the country demands at the moment.” The party favoured having maximum and minimum levels for tariffs, which could be adjusted as needed.

Laurier felt that British preference was a Liberal policy even though Conservatives also accepted it; the Liberals, he told the Peterborough audience, would keep the preference which meant that goods imported from Britain would have lower customs duties than comparable countries. He also said James Kendry, the MP for Peterborough since 1896, was “the only man in the province” opposed to preference. He said since 1902, when the British preference was introduced, imports from Britain have risen from \$20 million to \$63 million. Britain had given preference to Canadian exports. Canada was “one of the rising nations of the western hemisphere.”

Then Laurier turned to the other big issue of the election: the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to the Pacific. This, he said, “would cost less than one year’s surplus.” The Examiner argued that this railway was needed so Canadian settlement would move north of the narrow range it had taken.

The local paper also thought that Ontario was returning to the Liberal fold, that Laurier’s tour across southern Ontario had been a great success. Personally, it was satisfying to confirm a legend about Sir Wilfrid Laurier the importance that he attached to the French community in Peterborough, and to his good friend, Mr. Laplante.



Part of the inside exhibit during Open House, September 5, 2015



Don Willcock being interviewed by Caley Bedore about Eerie Ashburnham for CHEX-TV.



Peter Adams and Mayor Daryl Bennett before the mayor proclaimed Champlain Week.



Finding Champlain's Dream arrived at Trent Valley Archives and co-author Peter Adams autographs the first copies.

Join us for
Author! Author!
A Night With TVA's Writers
Including authors Peter Adams, Elwood Jones,
Peter and Rosemary McConkey, Alan Brunger,
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Lazarus Payne
Growing Up in Champlain

FINDING CHAMPLAIN'S DREAM

Cornelius Crowley
Of Otonabee And His Descendants

Christmas goodies will be available

Special musical guest Rob Phillips

Tuesday, November 24
6:30pm to 9:00pm
At the Peterborough Public Library

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Peterborough Courthouse and Jail had interesting history

Elwood H. Jones, *Peterborough Examiner*



The Peterborough county jail was part of the county history from 1838 to 2001. Peterborough became the seat of local government when the town was chosen to be the site of a court house and jail which would serve the new Colborne District (which included what became the counties of Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton).

Peterborough became the butt of jokes. A small Cobourg paper, the *Plain Speaker* which was owned by Samuel P. Hart of Cobourg and Belleville, published a purported advertisement for “a sale extraordinary of the Town of Peterborough, to pay the taxes” to be held on April 1. The satirical article was said to have been written by Frederick Forest, who was the secretary at the English Church (now St. John the Evangelist) in Peterborough. Thomas Poole, when writing the history of the city and county thirty years later in 1867, thought the references too pointed and commenting on peculiarities of people who could be readily identified chose to leave out many references. Poole published the references to Wrighton, Cumming and Cantwell, and the observations have lost their sting over time.

However, Forest’s comment on the wider community was apt. “For the Debtor’s Jail it is contemplated to erect a high wall all around the town; -- the convenience of the inhabitants has been thus consulted, as they will be able to *continue* in their

present houses, an advantage they could not otherwise long enjoy.” (Poole, 46-47)

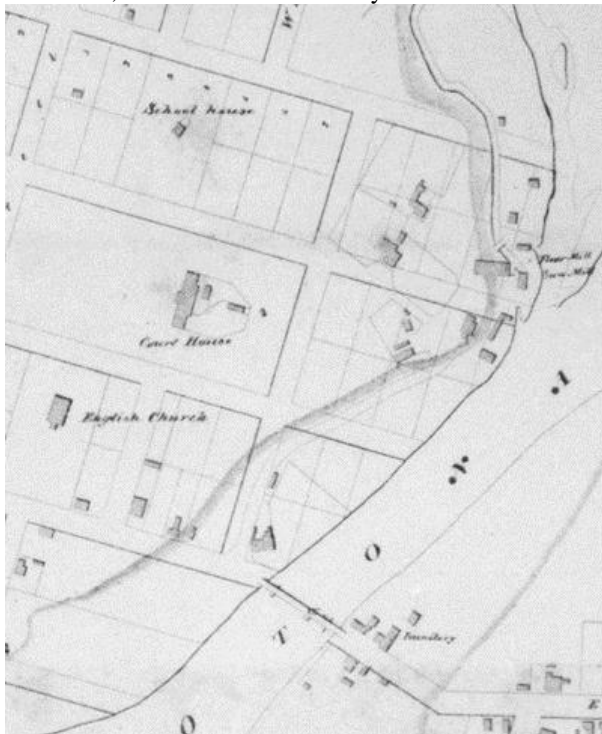
The 21 magistrates for the proposed District of Colborne met on June 2, 1838 in the Government School House to name a building committee, which after the second meeting met every Friday, for the proposed court house and jail to serve the new district. Hon. Thomas A. Stewart was named chairman, and the other members were William H. Wrighton, secretary; Edward Duffy, treasurer; Ephraim Sanford; Robert P. Madge; and Edward S. Hickson. When Duffy left the province before the project was completed, Ephraim Sanford became the treasurer and D. Griffith was added to the building committee.

The building committee was limited to £4,000, later raised to a more realistic £6,000. The assessment rate was set at “one penny in the pound” on the Assessment Roll. One pound had 240 pennies, so this was a very low property assessment rate by modern standards. A pound was generally the equivalent of five dollars.

There was a competition for the design of the Court House and Jail, with prizes of £20, £15, and £10 for the three best designs. The committee also arranged for loans to cover expenses before taxes were collected.

Plans were submitted by Joseph Scobell and Walter Sheridan; Scobell’s plans were accepted.

Scobell had been the contractor on the neighbouring St. John's Church, and the heritage plaque in front of the church credits Scobell as the architect; however, the architects were likely John G. Howard and William Coverdale. Scobell had come from Kingston but was living along the Chemong Road. Walter Sheridan lived in the large house (still standing) across from the court house site, and later was the county treasurer.



The jail appears as separate building on Sandford Fleming's 1846 map.

Thomas A. Stewart took the decision to the Chief Justice, who confirmed the decisions of the building committee. There were some modifications, generally related to the interior. The masons were told to add "cut stone quoins, arches, base course, jambs and window sills, not in the original specifications." Also, it was found necessary to excavate more deeply than Scoble had allowed.

Thomas Harper and Barnabas Bletcher supplied the 800 cords of quarried stone, which came from quarries in what became Jackson Park and Hamilton Park.

John Reid, P.L.S. surveyed the seven acre property, lots 1 to 7 east water on north side of Brock and on the south side of Murray. The area now known as Victoria Park, lots 1 to 4, was set aside as a perpetual park in 1838. The court house, jail and jail yard were built on lots 5 to 7.

The first stone for the court house and jail was laid by Sir George Arthur, the Lieutenant Governor of

Upper Canada, on August 25, 1838, shortly after 7:30 a.m. The Rev. Charles Taylor Wade, the rector at the English Church, "offered up an impressive and appropriate prayer." As no work had been done on the project, it was arranged for Joseph Scobell, as contractor for the project, to clear away brush and fallen stone in order to clear an area of about six feet of ground, and to arrange for a load of stones to be there for the ceremony.

The cornerstone contained a parchment scroll elegantly lettered by Ivan O'Beirne. As well, four coins were placed there: an 1829 British shilling, and a sixpence, a penny and a half-penny with William IV's image.

The cost of the project was officially £7,190/15s /7d. The walls and the roofs of the court house and jail were completed in 1839; and the interior of the court house was completed by November 16, 1840, but the district council did not accept the building until May 1841. The jail was not completed because Edward Lee, the contractor, said the written agreement did not specify the plastering was included. The jail was finished in the summer of 1842. The magistrates relieved the building committee of any further work on December 27, 1841.

Wilson S. Conger, of Cobourg, was appointed the first sheriff of the Colborne District in 1842.

For reasons that are not entirely clear, the county built a new jail in 1864-5. Comparing the footprints of the jails as represented on Sandford Fleming's map of Peterborough in 1848 with the Robert Romaine map of 1875, the second jail was larger, on the eastern part of the jail yard and connected directly to the court house. The wall of the jail yard is in the same location.

Walter Sheridan, now the clerk and treasurer for the County of Peterborough sent a notice, dated September 28, 1863, to builders and contractors inviting them to submit sealed tenders for the erection of a new jail built according to the specifications and plans prepared by Thomas F. Nicholls, the county engineer. These plans had already been approved by the Board of Inspectors of Prisons at Quebec City, then the seat of government for the Province of Canada. It is likely that the old building did not meet the new standards for jails, and F. W. Haultain, M.P.P. for Peterborough would have pressed the case for a new jail. In January 1865, the Examiner observed, "This new edifice which was found necessary for the accommodation of the County, and for the comfort of the human beings that may be committed to it,..." The prevention of jail breaks was a further consideration.

The contract was won by Robert Grant, of Peterborough with a bid of \$12,250. The new jail was 43' x 70', built of stone principally quarried near Bobcaygeon.

The building committee was chaired by Peregrine M. Grover, and the other members were R. D. Rogers, John Walton, Peter Pearce, Francis Crowe and R. E. Birdsall.

The cornerstone for the new jail was laid on June 9, 1864, and the dignitaries on hand included Sheriff James Hall; Charles Rubidge, Registrar; Charles Perry, Mayor; and members of both the town and county councils. The contents of the air-tight box included copies of the Examiner, the Review, Maclear's Almanack for 1864, various coins, and photographs by Mr. Ewing. The sheriff had requested photos showing the court house hill from St. Paul's Free Presbyterian Church, the Union School, and the Auburn woolen mills.

The Examiner reporter, January 5, 1865, described the nearly completed jail. "The walls from the plinth are 22 ft. high. The foundation is 4 feet below the surface line, and 3 ft. thick; above the plinth the walls are 2 ½ feet thick. The outside of the wall is all of coursed work, of stone from Bobcaygeon; the inside is lined with white brick. The roof is covered with slate from the Walton Slate Quarry, which are said to be unequalled by any other slate. They are all laid in mortar, thus making the nicest roof possible, and at the same time very durable."

The old jail walls had been raised three feet, and additional brick walls were added. This made it impossible to exit by the gates in the very outer wall, without scaling tough walls first. The main entrance to the jail was a single entrance from the Court House,

through a brick passage, 30' x 23'. The gate weighed 1,250 pounds. The jailor's room and storage was on one side of the passage. There was a bathing room on the way to the jail yard. The lower level had two rows of vaulted cells; one row had single cells, the second had double cells. The gates to the cells were heavy metal, and the locks were encased in concrete. There were several ventilators to ensure good ventilation. The inner doors were double barred and locks.

The landing in the upper level had space for a chapel and two rooms for a hospital. Prisoners could remain in their cells and still hear the sermon. The cistern held 500 gallons of water.

The inspector of prisons considered this was a top jail, surpassing recent jails in Toronto and Lindsay, for "convenience, appearance, or substantiality." At this time, the estimated cost was \$14,000, but by completion it cost over \$16,000.

There are many stories to be told about the jail, many that became part of local folklore. However, by the second try, the jail was well built and has now lasted exactly 150 years old. However, the conventional wisdom is that infrastructure needs to be refurbished with some frequency.

Some of the recent additions to the jail were not built to last and need to be removed. But the basic jail was still impressive when I made a tour in 2008, long after the jail riot of 2001 that ended the life of the jail as a home for prisoners.



The saga of Samuel Lowry's Jacquard Loom

*By annie / August 10, 2015 / Craft, Design, Festivals
Trout in Plaid*

The story of a Peterborough weaver named Samuel Lowry and the restoration of his Jacquard loom a century after he disappeared is steeped in mystery. Ironically it was the very technology which allowed Lowry to become a successful independent craftsman that put him out of business as the Industrial Revolution steamrolled its way into the 20th century.

What remains is his loom, now on display as a fascinating permanent exhibit at Lang Pioneer Village Museum. There are only about 7 original Jacquard looms left in North America and 2 of them live at Lang. Rightly, the museum has invested a decade in meticulously researching and restoring this rare loom as well as a working replica, along with the construction of the S.W. Lowry Weaver's Shop & Jacquard Loom Interpretive Centre to showcase them. Lang has conceived a rigorous and complex exhibit which is so much more than mere nostalgia, but a living history of a technology that continues to animate our culture and our world.

The intersection of low tech and high tech is fertile ground and the place where technology and creativity collide holds a particular charge. Nothing embodies this more effectively than a loom. Whether simplistic or digital, a loom is capable of so much diversity and potential within its design that the art of weaving spans the timeline of mankind's history in virtually every culture. As early as 30,000 years ago hand looms began their evolution from a primitive set of sticks and some spun fibre into one of the defining machines that ushered in the Industrial Revolution. The invention of a mechanized loom which created repeat patterns via punch cards by Joseph Marie Jacquard in 1804 became the foundation of the computer technologies that drive everything in our world today.

Samuel Lowry was one of 10 children born to a Warsaw, Ontario shoemaker in 1862. It is no small feat that Lowry managed to acquire 2 looms as well as at least 2 Jacquard head mechanisms and learned how to set up and operate the extremely intricate machine. A basic weaver's apprenticeship of that era could last up to 7 years. But the skills required to set up a Jacquard loom would multiply exponentially. Deborah Livingston-Lowe writes "... [another Jacquard weaver of the period named John Campbell] was no factory weaver: he was a weaver who displayed great versatility in his skills, producing custom textiles that ranged from the simplest flannel to cloth not readily producible by the home weaver on a piece of

equipment that was and still is intriguing today, a machine standing eleven and a half feet tall that reads binary information from punch cards." A proficient Jacquard weaver might dress their loom with a 60 yard warp and weave 5 – 10 yards a day to stay competitive.

Between 1888-1909 Lowry set up shop at several locations in Peterborough, the longest being at 172 Hunter St. His Peterborough Examiner advertisement read: *"Weaving! Rag carpet in white or colored warp, at reduced rates during the rest of the season. Plain and Fancy Flannel Blankets, etc. Ingrain Carpet in great variety of patterns, cheaper than ever before. Call and inspect."*

In the late 1800's, Ontario's economy supported over 2000 self-employed weavers. But Gemmel's Carpet Factory eventually put Lowry out of business with 9 Jacquards and a stable of a dozen or more weavers producing a lucrative wholesale line of carpets for a region that stretched from Peterborough to Belleville.

Perhaps Lowry was something of an opportunist or maybe even a scoundrel. Perhaps he had a penchant for getting in over his head. He was sued for trifling with the affections of a Miss Ettie Wright who appeared in court "wearing a handsome black hat with black plumes and a grey Persian lamb shoulder cape covering a royal blue velvet dress." He soon married a dressmaker named Eliza Campbell, whose brother was also a weaver. They bore 2 children; then tragically, the couple lost an infant, the result of an accidental laudanum overdose. As his textile business began to decline, Lowry sought other employment at the Toronto Carpet Factory, Canadian General Electric, as a traveling salesman and a harness maker. Finally as a last resort he left his looms in the care of a Mr. Buller as payment for back rent, and headed west, ostensibly to find a new career, never to be heard of again.

The loom languished in storage until 1967 when a local weaver named Dini Moes acquired the loom and in 1973 donated it to the museum.

A remarkably clever and dedicated team of women spearheaded the restoration, each with a different approach to the project. For Lois Watson, it was researching stories of how people lived their lives in this community that brought the project to life. For Audrey Caryi the Centre was another piece of the puzzle that makes up the Lang village. The project gave her the opportunity to exchange knowledge about the

loom with people from around the world via the very technology made possible by the Jacquard. Wendy Cooper loved the challenge of solving this Rubik's cube and figuring out "how the darn thing works." The indefatigable Faye Jacobs enjoyed the hands-on challenge of harnessing and bringing the loom back to life. Laurie Siblock, Assistant Manager at Lang, noted the satisfaction of her contribution to "a cascade of problem-solving." Lyn McGowan, Christine Muir, Rhonda Akey, specialists from the Ontario Science Centre, the Henry Ford Museum and members of the Peterborough Hand-Weavers' and Spinners' Guild also contributed to the loom's resurrection.

Renaissance man Didier Schvartz, a master weaver, loom builder, timber frame carpenter and computer programmer, built the replica to exacting specifications, sourcing the 60 year old BC fir, brass "mails" or eyelets imported from Europe, 1088 lingos (lead weights), 216 hand laced punch cards and waxed cords for tie ups to stay authentic to the original.

Just as early computers and software did not conform to a single os, Jacquard looms were idiosyncratic and not built to one standard or gauge, so the reconstruction was both painstaking and time-consuming.

A work of art and an engineering marvel, the restored Jacquard will be officially launched in conjunction with Lang's Textile Traditions Days events from August 13-15, 2015. Specialized workshops and demos make the museum one of the best places in the area to get hands-on experience with advanced textile knowledge and skills.

Other delights at Lang include a working flour mill on the river, a delicious collection of steam punk

farm equipment of the period, a print shop featuring several types of printing presses and events such as Christmas by Candlelight complete with horse drawn sleigh, gingerbread and the soft glow of firelight on a snowy night. Extensive school directed programs as well as some advanced textile workshops make it a rich environment for experiential learning.

We can choose to weave on a primitive frame loom, or on one with individual warp threads manipulated by an arduino-controlled computer – and both remain relevant today. What fascinates me about the loom is that it simultaneously represents history and the most immediate present day technology, while never losing the soulful quality of the handmade object. Samuel Lowry's restored Jacquard is a true gem that makes all that come alive.

Lang Pioneer Village

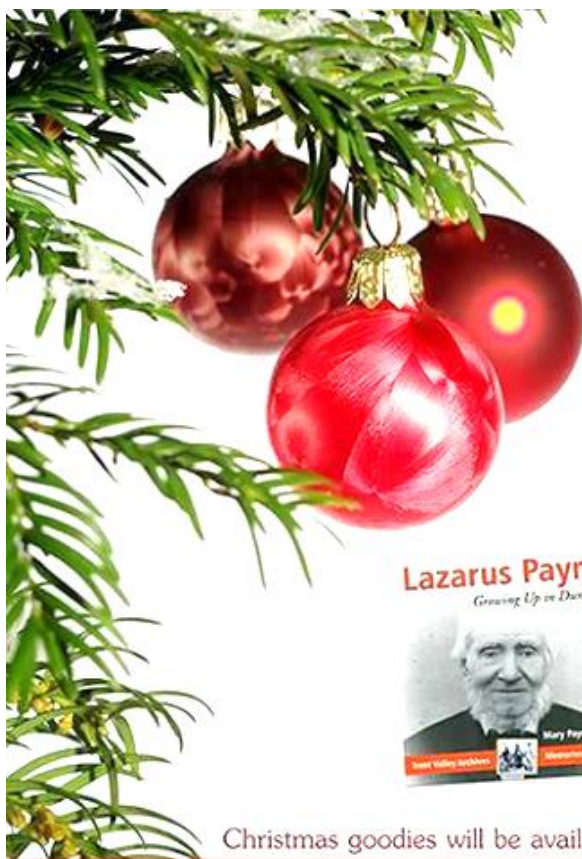
The History of Samuel Wallace Lowry and His Looms by Lois Watson, Peterborough Handweavers & Spinners Guild, The Lang Register, Spring 2011 Vol. 4, No. 1
Peterborough Hand-Weavers' and Spinners' Guild
The Ontario Handweavers and Spinners publication
Fibre Focus has a number of articles on this loom (not available online)»

Counting on Customers: John Campbell, 1806-1891, Middlesex County Handloom Weaver by Deborah Livingston-Lowe An in-depth thesis focusing on the career of weaver John Campbell, a contemporary of Lowry, whose Jacquard loom has been restored at the Ontario Science Centre

Burnham, Harold B., and Dorothy K. Burnham. *Keep Me Warm One Night: Early Handweaving in Eastern Canada*. Toronto: U of Toronto in Cooperation with the Royal Ontario Museum, 1972.

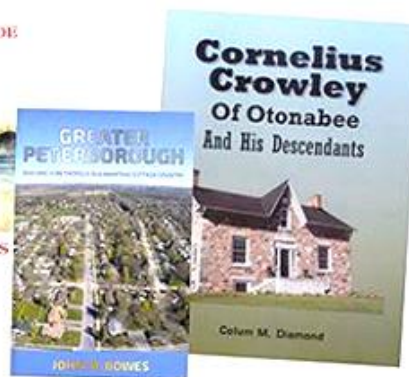
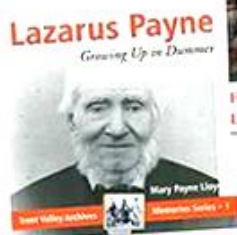


Jacquard Restoration team L to R: Faye Jacobs – Weaver and Team Volunteer Lead, Audrey Caryi – Museum Specialist, Wendy Cooper – Weaver (and Communicator Extraordinaire), Laurie Siblock – Assistant Manager, Lois Watson – Weaver and Lowry Researcher. Not present: Lyn McGowan, Christine Muir, Rhonda Akey. Photo courtesy Laurie Siblock.



Join us for
Author! Author!
A Night With TVA's Writers

Including authors Peter Adams, Elwood Jones,
Peter and Rosemary McConkey, Alan Brunger,
Colum Diamond and Murray Paterson



Christmas goodies will be available

Special musical guest Rob Phillips

Tuesday, November 24
6:30pm to 9:00pm
At the Peterborough Public Library

Contact Trent Valley Archives for information:
705-745-4404
admin@trentvalleyarchives.com



Trent Valley Archives ran several tours and special events between August and October, and the season was a great success. We are really grateful for the great support from local media and from Facebook and Twitter. Even though all our events are advertised on our webpage, www.trentvalleyarchives.com many of our guests hear about us from word of mouth, and from the excellent neighborhood columns in the *Peterborough Examiner*. CHEX at Five did an excellent feature on Don Willcock, one of the leaders on our Eerie Ashburnham walk. The covered sites were the Peterborough Theatre Guild, the Burnham house and the Lift Lock. There was steady demand for the Eerie Ashburnham walks in August.

The Twilight Pageant had special innovations that were well-received. Meghan Murphy did a splendid interpretation of Charlotte Nicholls and Don Down created a conversation between Wilson S. Conger and A. Macdonnell. Heather Aiton Landry was the producer, and was supported by a strong cast of volunteers. Some portrayed denizens of the graveyard. Others led our guests, presided over the happenings in the Cemetery Chapel, and handled the complexities of set up and take down. This is an ambitious undertaking and we are grateful for the support we received.

October was a time for seeing the ghosts of the past in our very popular downtown ghost tour.

We are planning new events for the coming year, and we are always looking for fresh ideas. Let us know if you have some. Hope to see you at our Author! Author! event where we celebrate our authors with current books to promote. You should get some good ideas for Christmas.

Samuel Strickland farmed at Nicholls Oval in 1820s

Elwood H. Jones, *Peterborough Examiner*

The Strickland name was one of the best known family connections of early Peterborough. Samuel Strickland, Catharine Parr Traill and Susannah Moodie came to Peterborough by quite different routes, but for awhile their paths crossed in Peterborough county. Each of them wrote well, and in different ways spoke of the opportunities for settlers coming to this area.

Catharine Parr Traill's *Backwoods of Canada* (1836) and Susannah Moodie's *Roughing it in the Bush* (1852) was followed by Samuel Strickland's *Twenty seven years in Canada West* (1853). Each of these titles proved to be helpful to incoming immigrants, and established the Stricklands as the outstanding early writers of Peterborough county.

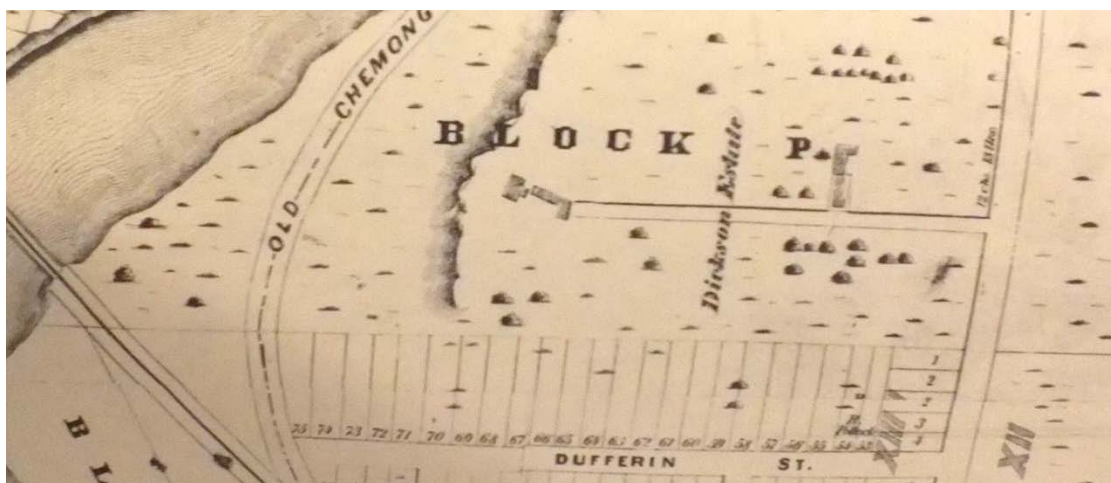
While each of these works has the quality of a memoir, Samuel Strickland's book covered a longer period of experience in the settler life. Moreover, since he had risen from quite low standing to be the leading settler in Lakefield, his book describes a wider range of social class.

Samuel Strickland (1805-1867) became best known for his influence in the founding of Lakefield,

largely in the years between 1853 and 1867, his first home in this area in Otonabee township, on a site that included what became Nicholls Oval in the 1890s.

According to the abstract registers for the Peterborough county land records, housed at the Trent Valley Archives, Samuel Strickland's earliest land holdings in this area were in Otonabee Township. His land deals here totaled 82 acres, which he acquired from John T. Williams in 1831 for £200. A little more than six months later he sold all this land for £300 to the Hon. Zaccheus Burnham. This land was described as Concession 13 lots 30 and 32; Concession 12, lot 32; and Concession 11, lot 32. These lots defined the westerly part of the northern boundary of Otonabee township, and stretched along the boundary line between Otonabee and Douro from the Otonabee River to the modern day Television Road. The lands in Concession 13 lot 32, stretching from the Otonabee River to Concession Street, are identified as Block P on the Robert Romaine map of 1875, and were then part of the Dickson estate, but by the 1890s, this was the site of Nicholls Oval.





Section of the Romaine map of 1875 showing the part of the Dickson estate that became Nicholls Oval in 1891

The property transactions on this lot included Josias Bray, James Wallis, William H. Wrighton, Thomas Need and John Langton. The original crown patent was to Margaret Batten.

Strickland's memoirs add very useful detail to the story. He arrived in Peterborough about the same time as the Peter Robinson settlers, and was appalled by the shanties built along the western part of the new settlement. The following year, acting on advice from Robert Reid, the brother-in-law of Thomas A. Stewart, who both lived north of Parkhill in Douro Township. Although in different townships, the Stewarts and the Reids were close neighbours.

"My new friend [Robert Reid] advised me to purchase land adjoining his grant, which was very prettily situated on the banks of the Otonabee, in the township of the same name, within a mile of Peterborough. The price asked was fifteen shillings per acre, which was high for wild land at that time, but the prospect of a town so near had improved the market considerably.

"I took his advice, closed the bargain, and became a landed proprietor in Canada West. On the 16th of May, 1826, I moved up with all my goods and chattels, which were then easily packed into a single horse wagon, and consisted of a plough iron, six pails, a sugar kettle, two iron pots, a frying pan with a long handle, a tea kettle, a chest of carpenters' tools, a Canadian axe, and a cross-cut saw. My stock of provisions comprised a parcel of groceries, half a barrel

of pork and a barrel of flour.

"The roads were so bad that it took me three days to perform a journey of little more than fifty miles. We (that is to say myself and my two

labourers) had numerous upsets; but at last reached the promised land without any further trouble. My friend in Douro turned out the next day and assisted me to put up the walls of my shanty and roof it with bass-wood troughs, which was completed before dark.



The house at Nicholls' Oval when the caretaker, standing on the verandah, was Bruce Dyer's grandfather. (Thanks to Bruce Dyer.)

"I was kept busy for more than a week chinking between the logs and plastering up all the crevices, cutting out a doorway and place for a window, casing them; making a door and hanging it on wooden hinges, &c. I also made a rough table and some stools, which answered better than they looked. Four thick slabs of lime-stone, placed upright in one corner of the shanty with clay well packed behind them to keep the fire off the logs, answered very well for a chimney with a hole cut through the roof directly above, to vent the smoke.

"I made a tolerably good bedstead out of some iron-wood poles, by stretching strips of elm-bark across, which I plaited strongly together to support my bed, which was a very good one, and the only article of

luxury that I possessed.”

Strickland had hired two Irish emigrants, but argued in light of this experience, that it is better to pay more and get workers who are familiar with the work required on an Upper Canadian farm, such as “chopping, logging, fencing, or indeed any work belonging to the country.”

Even in this first season, Strickland did some farming, and hosted what he called a “logging Bee.” He had five yokes of oxen, each with four men. By night, they had logged five acres and set fire to it in July. The glare of the fire was visible for some distance, and Strickland noted that in July in new settlements the sky was lit with such fires.

Strickland then turned to building a house which he hoped would be ready after his wife had delivered

their first-born child. He built a lime heap, which required the lumber that came from clearing half an acre of land, with the aim of making a hundred bushels of lime to use for plastering. It took a week for the lime heap to cool down.

Strickland described his new two-storey house. “I built my house of elm-logs, thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide, which I divided into three rooms on the ground-floor, besides an entrance hall and staircase, and three bed-rooms upstairs. I was very busy till October making the shingles, roofing, cutting out the door and window-spaces, and hewing the logs down inside the house.... I was anxious to complete the outside walls, roof, and chimneys before the winter set-in, so that I might be able to work on the finishing part inside, under cover, and with the benefit of a fire.”

His wife died in childbirth, and he did not finish the house until the spring of 1827. In the meantime, he had farmed during the day, and spent the evening with the Reids. As well, he had fenced his field, planted spring crops, Indian corn and potatoes, as well as working on the house. He then married, Mary Reid, the daughter of his friends, and they welcomed his son who had spent the interim with his first wife’s family.

Even though he was very close to the town of Peterborough, he commented on the problems of getting there when there was no bridge, and the river was very dangerous, especially in the spring. He commented, “When the river is flooded in the spring, it is dangerous for persons crossing, unless they are well acquainted with the management of a canoe.” In 1827, the river was more dangerous because the new mill dam was under construction.

The house that Samuel Strickland built seems to have lasted for many years. The Rev. Vincent Clementi lived in Nicholls Oval, and painted the house “Trafalgar” in 1855. It looks as if the part to the right could be the house that Sam Strickland had built, and that in the interim a larger wing and verandahs were added.

On the 1875 Robert Romaine map, there are two large houses, of which the one closer to the Concession Road (known as Armour Road since 1913 or so) would be “Trafalgar.” My friend, Bruce Dyer, shared a picture of a Dyer family living in Nicholls Oval, where they were in charge of park maintenance. This house looks as if it could be “Trafalgar”, with the verandahs somewhat fewer. By the 1937 street directory, the last house in Nicholls Oval had disappeared. It had been home to the family of Walter R. Kitney, the caretaker for the park.

This was surely one of the most interesting local sites, and yet only recently did I realize that the description in *Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West* was actually describing a house in Nicholls Oval. Now, thanks to the efforts of Stan MacLean, there is now a plaque in Nicholls Oval that places Samuel Strickland as the first resident and farmer on this property. The plaque is located between the football club and the impressive stone gate built in the 1920s.

Postscript

It was very exciting to present a story that had not been well-known locally even though it related to one of the most prominent of our early settlers, Samuel Strickland. A new plaque was erected at Nicholls Oval as this was the site of his first home in our area. The lot was described as being in Otonabee Township, but it was quite a surprise when searching the land records at the Trent Valley Archives to find that Strickland’s property was on a site that eventually became Nicholls’ Oval. With that piece of knowledge, Strickland’s classic tale of pioneer settlement proved to be extremely helpful and detailed.

Ross Jamieson wrote, “I lived on the corner of Ross and Dufferin street from 1948 until 1961 and remember playing in and around a large home that was situated in the park at the top of Ross Street. It looked almost exactly like the photograph in the newspaper. I believe that the building I am referring to was removed in the early to mid 60’s and replaced by the washroom/snack bar that still remains in the park. I was, therefore, slightly puzzled by the reference in your story to the removal of a building in 1937, that was the last remaining building left standing from earlier times. Perhaps you could clarify this for me.”

I explained that I had been on a fishing expedition as I was expressing a limit on my knowledge; this was the last date I could associate with the house. I liked his description that the house was at the top of Ross Street.

However, questions emerged that were still unresolved when the foregoing article appeared in the Peterborough Examiner in September. The Romaine map in the 1875 historical atlas shows two large houses in Nicholls Oval, and it was not immediately evident which was the house built by Strickland. My guess was

that he picked the house closest to Armour Road, and closest to the Reids. However, it appears that the house closer to the river was the Strickland house. In retrospect, it is clear that it was more important to be close to the river for the river was the main road of pioneer settlements, long before roadways were able to be cleared and roads built.

Strickland built a shanty before he built the house and in different conversations some of us wondered if this had been the place where Catharine and Thomas Traill stayed when they lived in Ashburnham. It seems entirely possible, but more thought needs to be given to that. However, discussions with Ken Brown and Lois Davidson sparked that consideration. For example, Ken wrote:

“Enjoyed your recent column on Nicholls Oval. It did not however, tie in with all of my understandings relating to the buildings. Some of these came out of my history meetings with Lois Davidson, so I sent the column on to her for her comments which are below. The Dicksons called Sam’s house, more or less located south side and centre of the Nicholls Oval track I think, “the Brae”. I asked Lois previously whether this could have been “the Bray”, given that Sam acquired the property from the Bray estate and the Dicksons certainly weren’t Scottish..... maybe the description acknowledged that it had been Bray's house? I have also seen the articles about the Parks department still using the old house into the 1950s when the Dickson family had it painted. ... Anyways, Lois has no understanding of there possibly being a “Bray” nomenclature. In my many readings, I am pretty sure I have seen Trafalgar Cottage being the description of the house on the top of the bluff by the river which Sam rented to Clementi. Sam also rented a smaller rough-cast house close to the present Armour Rd portion of the property to John Reid, surveyor, for many years. Maybe that was the house that his uncle Sam S built?”

Lois Davidson wrote, “Thanks for sending on the article about Trafalgar Cottage.. It does refer to Vincent Clementi as the owner of Trafalgar. However, I think that “The Brae” was the other house and not Trafalgar. Even without the “upper works” it doesn't look like the house in the watercolour I have. I wonder if the Parks Dept. records would be any help in this? We moved to Peterborough in 1942 and I recall

seeing that house (the one in the watercolour) in the Park then. Also the watercolour was done in 1956 when the house was still standing. It was Bill's Aunt Laura Davidson, who had Charles Saunders paint the picture as a record of the Dickson family residences. ... By the way, Charles Saunders was John Pierce's father-in-law and went with the Pierces, father and son, on surveying expeditions to record on paper the places they surveyed. For many years many of those pictures were in John Pierce's office (above what is now St. Veronus



Café).”

*[The inscription written by a local historian in the 1950s]
The old brick house in Nicholl's Oval was the first home of Samuel Dickson. He came to Peterborough from Cavan, Ireland, in 1830. He went into the lumber business and operated a large saw-mill at each end of the London Street dam. The house is still standing and used as a community centre. Another house used to stand on the same property nearer Smith Street and the river. A beautiful orchard surrounded the present house as men who were small boys of that day can still remember. Mr. Dickson lost his life in 1870 when, following the city's worst snow-fall, the river flooded and the raging current and mass of logs crushed a pier on which he was standing and he was severely crushed.
(Painting by Charles Saunders, thanks to Lois Davidson.)*

When my column (as reprinted here) appeared in the *Examiner*, there were several people who pointed out that I was wrong when I said, “By the 1937 street directory, the last house in Nicholls Oval had disappeared.” Particularly helpful were the comments by Ross Jameson and Stan McBride who both pointed out that the building, known still as Trafalgar, was used by the park for several purposes and as a washroom for

the athletes. The building was also used as the forerunner of the Trafalgar School, and appears to have been a residence for children with learning disabilities as well as the start of the Trafalgar School.

This raised other interesting observations. The school for disadvantaged children in Saskatoon was known as the Trafalgar School, and I know suspect the name was borrowed from Peterborough. As well, the building demolished around 1960 was known as Trafalgar, which was the name that the Rev. Vincent Clementi gave to his residence in Nicholls' Oval, and which was clearly shown on his 1855 water colour of Trafalgar. Clementi probably lived here until the 1870s when he lived at Rubidge and Charlotte, and then by 1874 at the house on Dalhousie Street that is now home to Darling Insurance.

My mistake with respect to the directory is easily explained. Trafalgar was used as a residence into the 1930s, but did not appear in later directories because it was not used as a residence. Others have suggested that the directory might have missed a residence in the midst of a large park because it lacked a conventional street mailing address. That, too, is possible.

The photos obtained by Ross Jamieson and Dan Delong confirmed that the modern picnic pavilion and washroom at Nicholls Oval were built on the footprint of Trafalgar. Their observation was "The home of Rev. Vincent Clementi, later used as a home for retarded children, contained a set of public washrooms. After the new washrooms were built, this 1870s house was demolished. An old drawing shows its beautiful gardens and verandas, at the time Reverend Clementi live there. Vandalism had caused extensive damage long before the City

decided to destroy the house." The building may have been demolished in 1959.

This still left the question about what happened to the other house that was described as "nearer Smith Street and the river." The Romaine map does not show such a building.

I had assumed that the second house, which would have been situated inside the oval that was for many years the defining characteristic of this park, was the caretaker's house. When I wrote about the bicycle craze in Peterborough in the late 1890s I noted that the park caretaker was seriously injured when he was struck by a racing bicycle on the oval track. It is hard to believe that he so misjudged the speed of the approaching back, but he died of his injuries after some weeks in hospital.

I had hoped to resolve this issue by seeing what was observed in the fire insurance plans which the Trent Valley Archives has been 1882 and 1929. However, the park was not included on the plans.

If anyone has any information that can address the continuing mysteries tied Strickland's house (or houses) at Nicholls Oval, please let me know. I can be reached at Elwood@trentvalleyarchives.com

Thanks to all those who have helped me pull together so many loose ideas that were first planted in my mind by the late Anne Heideman, and then received new life from Stan McLean's excitement on what Sam Strickland had written so clearly in *Twenty Seven Years in Canada West*. The book deserves more thoughtful discussion from the local historical communities of Peterborough and Lakefield.





Set of three photos taken in 1959 by Dan Delong, and shared by Ross Jamieson.

Plaque for Champlain's Rest at Bridgenorth rededicated, September 19



On the occasion of the 400th anniversary of Champlain's visit to the Trent Valley in September 1615, Selwyn Township rededicated the plaque erected in 1995 and added a plaque noting that it had been refurbished. Peter Adams and Elwood Jones were on hand for the occasion. The Selwyn Township Heritage Committee was one of the sponsors of *Finding Champlain's Dream*, part of Trent Valley Archives' Champlain 400 project.

The photo on the left shows Sheryl Smith, Steve Gavard and members of the Selwyn Township Council. Mayor Mary Smith is preparing to unveil the plaque, which is located very close to Chemong Road, and is reached by the exit immediately before Tim Horton's in Bridgenorth. The band from the Chemong Public School were outstanding and added a festive air to the occasion. About thirty people were in attendance and appropriate comments were made by Sheryl Smith, chair of the Selwyn Township Heritage Committee, by Elwood Jones, for the Trent Valley Archives, and Mayor Smith. *(Photos by Elwood Jones who otherwise would have been in the picture on the left.)*



Readers of *Finding Champlain's Dream* will know that Champlain rested 38 days in this area which was used by his First Nations allies, Wendat and Algonkian, to hunt and fish, and to allow Champlain an opportunity to recuperate from his wounds received in battle near Lake Onondaga, New York. This spot was chosen to represent Champlain's Rest.

Trent Valley Archives News

MAIG Open House

Trent Valley Archives had the pleasure of co-hosting the Municipal Archives Interest Group (MAIG) Open House on October 2 jointly with the Peterborough Museum and Archives. 13 representatives of municipal archives across Ontario began the day with a tour of Trent Valley Archives, where we featured the County Land Records and Peterborough Examiner collections. Overall, the participants were surprised and impressed at what we manage to accomplish with limited resources, not only regarding our archival holdings, but also in terms of the number and scope of our outreach activities.

We proceeded to the PMA for lunch and for a tour of their impressive new facility. Archivist Mary Charles was our gracious hostess. It was heartening to see that the PMA's significant archival holdings are now housed in conditions more appropriate for their continued preservation and that will ensure improved accessibility for researchers.

Recent Accruals and New Collections

We have been pleased to accept a number of archival donations in the last few months. With the help of volunteers we have been making fairly good progress, but more volunteers are always welcome.

F30 Delledonne-- we have received an accrual from the Lakefield Historical Society additional papers relating to research conducted by Bob Delledonne for his book, *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield: A history of the village*. This includes some photos, a draft of the pending book, page proofs from the publishers (Friesen's in Altona, Manitoba) and notes that Robert Delledonne made in his systematic perusal of the Peterborough newspapers noting for items related to Lakefield. The Delledonne fonds 30 is an extensive and rich source of information on the history of Lakefield. We have offered our services to the Lakefield Historical Society which is reorganizing its significant holdings on Lakefield history.

F506 Carl Doughty collection, 10 inches

Box 1	28 Ontario Milk Marketing Board	56 Pasteurization
1 Milk Bottle Collecting	29 Ontario Department of Health	57 Lakefield
2 Fake Ontario Milk Bottles	30 Montreal	58 United Farmers Co-Operative
3 Darling's Dairy	31 Roy Studio Collection	59 Ontario Federation of Agriculture
4 Peterborough Milk Products	32 CN Station, Peterborough	60 J. Clancey
5 Purity Packaging	33 Keene	61 Campbell's Dairy
6 Foster's Dairy Ltd	34 White and Gillespie	62 Kawartha Dairy
7 Grady Store	35 Eastern Dairy School, Kingston	63 I. Hetherington's Golden Jersey Dairy
8 Campbell's Dairy	36 Toronto	64 Moncrief's Dairy
9 Sunshine Dairy	37 Adjala	65 Silverwood Industries
10 Milk wagons	38 Fort Erie	66 Sunshine Dairy
11 Ireland	39 Hastings	
12 Milk Bottles Back on Line	40 A. C. Curtis	Box 2
13 Stratford	41 E. W. Curtis	67 Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley
14 Sundridge	42 F. J. Brockwell	68 Milk Bottles, 2 nd ed.
15 Little Current	43 William Hanbridge	69 Milk Bottles, 1 st ed.
16 Bowmanville	44 Clare Galvin, Breedon's Bread Co.	70 Advertisements
17 Victoria Harbour	45 Terry Hawkins	71 McGinness Trailers, Peterborough
18 Fred Stewart; Purity Bakeries Ltd	46 Mohan-Hunter Dairy	72 Otonabee College
19 Milk Decals	47 Milkmen's Parade 1915	73 Hunter Brothers, Elmdale Dairy
20 Ault Dairies	48 H. Steer	Binder 1 Caps and Tokens Collection
21 Beatrice Dairies	49 J. Bray	Binder 2 Caps and Tokens Collection
22 City Dairy, Toronto	50 Gladwyn Irving	
23 Mike Filey	51 Owen Sound	Box 3
24 Donald Jones	52 Cheese Plants	74 Milkman's Convention
25 Detroit Industrial Vehicle DIVCO	53 G. A. Gillespie	1915 OS photo
26 Myron McLean	54 George A. Gillespie	
27 Silverwood	55 Whitfield-Morrison	

F529 Canadian Horticulturalist-- The Canadian Horticulturalist was published by the Rural Publishing Company of Peterborough, and was in its day the only horticultural magazine in Canada. The offices of the company were at Water and Hunter in the Sun Life Building which was destroyed by fire in 1992. We now have issues dating from 1909 to 1915. The monthly magazine covered a variety of horticultural topics from across Canada and the United States. One columnist was R.S. Rose of Peterborough. A highlight from the magazines in our possession is a story about growing celery on a farm on the outskirts of Peterborough, that belonging to Messrs. Card and Williams.

F295 DeLaval accrual—Thanks to the good efforts of Ivan Bateman, we have acquired a major addition to the DeLaval and Alfa Laval holdings, which was already one of our best industrial history collections. The new addition, not yet processed, consists of hundreds of microfiche mounted in cards and well-arranged. As well we have received the order books which permit us to see the wide range of customers for parts from DeLaval, who held a significant part of the world market on milking machines. This would be a good project for a doctoral student in History at Trent University, it was observed.

F501 Mable Nichols A Q4 Bound science note books, first form, Lakefield School

F507 Quaker Oats Fire GC1 Copy of large linen backed layout plan of Quaker Oats Peterborough plant in 1916 prior to the fire of December that year. Also two reports on the fire which were published for the British Fire Prevention organization in 1918, which contains small copy of the 1916 plan. Thanks to Gordon Young.

F508 Tanglefoot AQ4 Slides used as backdrops to folk music presentations of Tanglefoot.

F510 Canadian Pictorial AI3 Canadian Pictorial July 1907; Jack Canuck, 14 August 1915; Country Gentleman, April 8, 1922; Success Magazine May 1907 (no cover); Graphic, 5 September 1914; Ladies Home Journal, March 1903; Interesting stories relate to Bisley Rifle Team, 1907; excellent World War I photos; National Council of Women 1907.

F511 Morgan Tamplin AI6 Hastings 1882; Hope 1918-1929; Manvers 1920-26; Murray 1920; Newcastle 1920, 1921; Percy 1916-20; Seymour 1921-24; South Monaghan 1920; Bowmanville 1929; Cartwright 1929; Cavan 1929; Clarke 1929; Hamilton 1929; Hastings 1929; Hope 1929; Percy 1929; South Monaghan 1929.

F513 Little Lake Centennial Fountain AXXX3 Film of the building and opening of the Little Lake Centennial Fountain, 1966-67; from the Greater Peterborough Chamber of Commerce

F515 McKee family AJ2 Photo album and two photos relating to descendants of Robert McKee, an 1830s settler in Smith Township. There are photos related to Robert McKee, Mabel McKee, Jean Bowring (nee Rollinson). There is an Alberta grain elevator scene; and of Dryburgh Abbey in the Scottish Borders. World War I troops marching in Toronto, and on board a Hamilton Toronto ferry, the Macassa. Birth announcement for Doris Elizabeth to G. R. McKee. Cemetery markers for William C. Galloway (1885-1903); Sarah A. Armstrong (1860-1936); George Armstrong (1874-1914) and his wife Mary J. Campbell (1874-1953); photos of Mrs Armstrong and her Sherbourne Street, Toronto neighborhood; photo of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver. There seems to be a connection to E. S. Matthews, Alberta and Roy Smee, N. California

F516 H. Blair Mackenzie AQ4-5 Photographs and three albums related to the career of Hugh Blair Mackenzie (1867-1930), general manager, 1929-1930, of the Bank of Montreal. 1. Johnstone Strait, Vancouver Island, 1899, 13 photos; 2. White Fish Creek Valley, 10 photos, c. 1900; 3 albums, 126 photos, relating to inspection tour 1903 in British Columbia, including scenes from Victoria, Vancouver and smaller places; B. C. and the prairies including Yorkton, Battleford and Rosthern; B.C. to Winnipeg, including Banff and Calgary.

F517 Peterborough Souvenirs AQ5 Two souvenir books containing photos of Peterborough. 1. Illustrated Souvenir of Peterborough, c. 1902, containing Roy Photos of downtown, businesses, factories, schools, churches, and two collages of fishing; and of coming generation. 2 The Hydraulic Lift Lock Peterborough, Ontario, printed by the Review Printing Co, 1904, featuring photos and notations taken by [J. W.] Green, Peterborough. A mounted photo of the Lift Lock in Fonds 372, Fairbairn family, matches photo in this book but the matting contains the imprint Green, Peterborough.

F518 a&b Peterborough 1875 Map drawer Bird's Eye View of Peterborough 1875 [Two different editions, but both based on the 1875 original produced by Charles Shober, Chicago Lithographic Co. The first is a laminated parchment copy produced for the Peterborough Historical Society in the mid-1960s by Review Print. The second, produced for Hutchison House in the 1970s was produced by Commercial Press.

F519 Peterborough County Council 1966 E Names of residents of the municipalities of Peterborough and Northumberland. H. Smith; Clarence Hancock; Peter Pearson; Charles Molyneux; Michael O'Toole; Jim Gaynor; Ralph Hamilton; Charles Hoag; Orville Clements; Bruce Dunford; Roland Telford; Robert Young; Francis Swift; Carmen Metcalfe; Bruce Hall; ??; Walter van Steenburgh; James Barrow; Ernest Leeson; Dave Beauclere; Harry Wilford; Clarence McCormack; James Reynolds; Ernest Tanner; Bernard Steen.

F522 Lakefield News, 1894 AZ6 Lakefield News, 2 November 1894, James Ridpath, Publisher; described as formerly the Chronicle. This is Vol. X, no. 18, which suggests the newspaper began in 1884. Some feature stories include Rev. A. C. Reeves wedding; ads for hotels; the cheese board; plans for a modern house; Peterborough Horticultural Society, 1861; and more. The top is uncut which suggests this is the editor's proof copy.

F524 Gordon Monkman A J2 Peterborough Cricket Club and Peterborough-Whitaker Club; containing photos and newspaper clippings. (Cy Monkman)

F525 Pope Family AJ2 Papers related to the Dobbin and the Pope family; Little Lake Cemetery deed; PCVS Echoes 1957, and more. (Louise Pope)

F526 Chemong Portage Map showing the Chemong Portage from downtown Peterborough to Bridgenorth as determined by the Friends of the Chemong Portage c. 1990s; some notations by Murray Paterson.

F527 Everist Heath News clippings related to Vincent Everist Heath (1896-1924) relating to his being drafted for military service c. 1917 even though he was a midget. Contains genealogical research and draft article for the Heritage Gazette relating to him and to his father Milo D. Heath, who served with the US Infantry in Montana for an Indian campaign, 1886-1891. Milo Heath spent his declining years in a home for disabled volunteer soldiers in Johnson

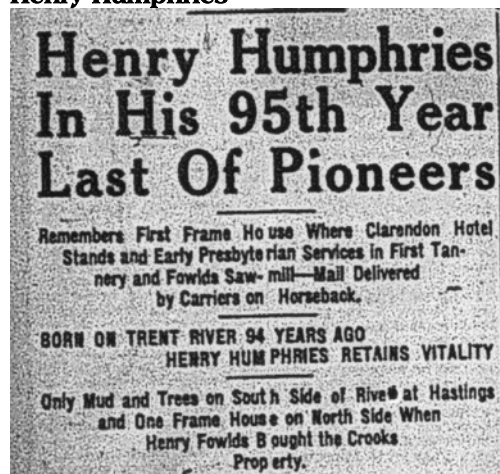
Patrick Mahoney

An inquirer is seeking a marriage record for Patrick Mahoney and Mary Twomey (1839-1907), as well as information regarding Patrick's parents and where he came from in Ireland. Patrick Mahoney was born in Ireland in 1835. According to the 1861 Census, he was living in Emily Township. By 1875, he appears on Lot 21 Concession 14 Chandos Township. He died in Chandos in 1901. This Patrick Mahoney is *not* a Peter Robinson settler.

John Dunbar

John Dunbar was born in Tyrone, Ireland, about 1800. He and his wife, Sara McMullen (or McMillen) had 4 children in Ireland: William (1821), Sarah (1829), John (1832) and Margaret (1836). Their son, James, was born in Peterborough in 1843. By 1849, Sarah and the children are living in Perth County, but John is not with them, nor is he buried with Sarah, who died in Perth in 1869. Did John Dunbar die and was he buried in the Peterborough area sometime between 1843 and 1849?

Henry Humphries



A researcher appeared at TVA recently seeking an article from the Peterborough Examiner regarding her husband's grandfather, Henry Humphries, who was one of the pioneers of Hastings. She had heard of the existence of the newspaper article from a neighbour, who recalled that Mr. Humphries' story had been told in the Examiner sometime during 1935. By searching our indexes to the Examiner we located the article which appeared on June 28 of that year.

The article recounts Henry's parents meeting in Halifax and subsequent move to a Quaker settlement in

City, Tennessee. (See the current issue of the Heritage Gazette for the full story.)

F528 Trent University, Academic Planning Committee, 1961. Minutes of the meeting of the Academic Planning Committee, 15 November 1961

F530 Lech Family-- William Lech, an immigrant from Prussia and son of a Prussian soldier, started a family furrier business in 1860 which continued successfully until it closed in 2008. The collection consists of 15 photographs of family members including Rosina Henriette, wife of Wilhelm (William) August Lech, and sons Keith and Cyril Lech.

Pennsylvania. Eventually, they moved again to Ontario with a growing family and settled on Lot 3, Concession 3, Asphodel Township in 1819. Henry was born here, the youngest of 9 children. He tells many stories of the early days of Hastings in its "Crooks Rapids" days, including his part in organizing a militia company militia in 1866 when the Fenian Raids began.

... Henry Fowlds and I organized a company of militia in Hastings in the spring of 1866 when the Fenian raids broke out. It was No. 6 Company of the Peterborough Rangers of which Col. Rogers of Peterborough was the head. Fowlds was the captain of our company, I was lieutenant and Robert Huston was ensign. We had fifty-five men and we signed up for three years. The Fowlds family had both land and lumber, and so we built an armory near the gravel pit. It went up in smoke after we had used it a couple of years. The only man of the company who is living today is Henry Humphries. Some of the privates were J. A. Howard, J. Coyle Brown, afterwards school inspector, Thos. Learmouth, John Terlotdale (?), Isaac Thoms, Thos. McMillen, Cornelius Huycke, Thos. V. Lobb, and so on.

When the inspecting officer came from Cobourg I used to drive him to Norwood to inspect the company there, because I was the only one who had a horse and rig....

Family members continue to live on one of the Humphries family's homesteads on Concession 4 in Asphodel.

Burnham/ Knowles

Neil Sheppard wrote, "My paternal grandmother was a Barnardo child who passed through Hazelbrae in 1911 and then was placed as a domestic in the home and under the employ of Elias Lafontaine Burnham and his wife Elizabeth. Would you be able to find out the address of their home in Millbrook/Peterborough so we could visit it? It would mean a lot to my extended family. My grandmother was Margaret Elizabeth Knowles who later went to Toronto as a domestic and met my grandfather Charles Sheppard in 1919 after he returned from the WW1 and were subsequently married."

Elwood Jones responded, "I see that Margaret Knowles was a domestic at the home of Dr. Elias L. Burnham in 1911. She was born in 1894, was aged 17, and emigrated in 1910, with the Barnardo children, when she was aged 15. The house was on Main Street. The book on "Significant Architecture of Millbrook" only includes one house on Main Street, just off of King, which they call the William Snowden house, but they do not give enough information on the house to say if this is the Burnham house." (Correspondence 9 Oct 2015)

Major's Hill Park, Ottawa



photographs and archival documents portrayed on the markers. The effect is to present a self-guided exhibit through Ottawa history, and with all the information weather proofed. As well, one can view the Ottawa skyline, see the locks quite clearly, and to enjoy panoramic views of the Ottawa River, of museums, and of the National Gallery.

Seen to the left is a photo showing the foundations of Colonel By's house, and the former chimney is an interpretation wall of the house, even



including samples of the china used by the Bys. There was a major archaeological excavation in the 1970s, and after it was completed the excavation was made accessible to the general public.

The park is also a great place for walkers, joggers and runners. The ever changing views are magnificent. What is really exciting is that Ottawa's early history is made so plainly and pleasantly accessible. It is worthwhile to book a half day touring the park during your next visit to Ottawa.

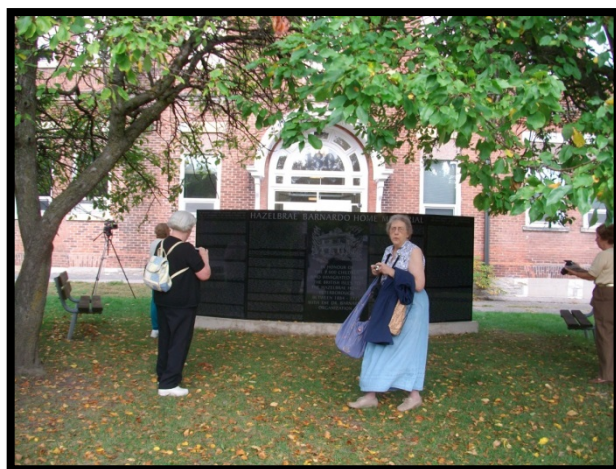
In September, I had an opportunity to visit Major's Hill Park in Ottawa. When I lived in Ottawa in the 1960s, the park was constrained by the temporary war-time buildings that lined Sussex Street. The park then seemed like a wedge behind the Chateau Laurier Hotel and the first series of locks where the Rideau Canal met the Ottawa River. It was a pleasant park best known for its cannon that was fired on special occasions, and at noon.

Now the park has been handsomely landscaped, with major entrances on Sussex Street, which the National Capital Commission has made into a grand street featuring the offices of External Affairs, the Governor General, the United States Embassy, the National Gallery, among others. Major's Hill Park is about things local rather than international.

There are several granite markers containing

Hazelbrae Barnardo Home Memorial 1914

John Sayers and Ivy Sucee



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

For those wishing to pursue research on the Barnardo children, the Trent Valley Archives is a good place to begin. We have some resources, particularly in the Barnardo Homes collection and in the Gail Corbett fonds which includes some memories and some copies of *Ups and Downs*. As well, we have access to the Library and Archives of Canada's terribly impressive holdings, and have samples of ship lists. We also have the archival copy of the monument from the Hazelbrae plot at Little Lake Cemetery.

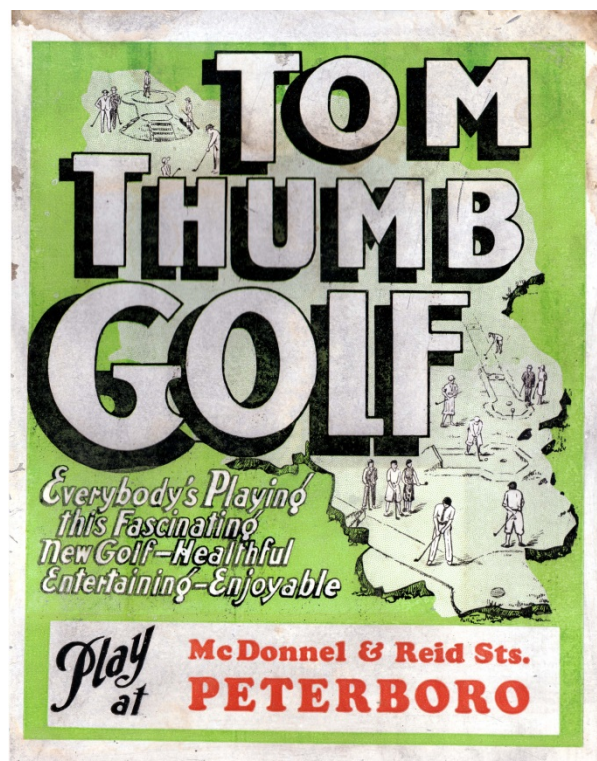
This is the eleventh installment in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*; in February 2012, we printed the names for 1883-1885. Here is the list for 1914.

AITCHESON	Isabella	14	F
AITCHESON	Margaret	11	F
ALDRIDGE	Rose	12	F

ANTON	Kate Beatrice	11	F
APPLETON	Elizabeth E	8	F
APPLETON	Ellen M	10	F
ASHARD	Emily	13	F
AUER	Jane	12	F
AUSTIN	Daisy	10	F
BAILEY	Alexandra	11	F
BAILEY	Eva	12	F
BAILEY	Mabel	14	F
BAKER	Elsie	13	F
BALLARD	Rose	14	F
BARLOW	Alice Rose	15	F
BATEMAN	Ada	27	F
BATES	Edith	9	F
BEARDMORE	Daisy	13	F
BECKSTROM	Asta	11	F
BECKTON	Amelia	9	F
BELL	Ann Clementine	11	F
BELL	Maud Louisa	7	F
BENN	Edith	7	F
BILLINGS	Ruth H	13	F
BILLINGSKY	Dora	8	F
BILLINGSKY	Sarah	11	F
BIRD	Irene C	8	F
BISHOP	Emily R	7	F
BLACKMAN	Mary	12	F
BLUNDELL	Amy	17	F
BODDY	Ethel	12	F
BOOTS	Violet	9	F
BOUGHTON	Gertrude	7	F
BOUGHTON	Ivy	9	F
BOWLES	Dorothy	14	F
BRAMBLE	Lillian	13	F
BRAMBLE	Sophia	11	F
BRITTON	Evelyn	11	F
BRITTON	Florence	9	F
BROCKLEY	Rosina	11	F
BROOKS	Margaret	18	F
BROWN	Florence	10	F
BROWN	Nellie	15	F
BROWN	Emily	11	F
BROWNSSELL	Phyllis	15	F
BRYANS	Lisette	13	F
BRYANS	Winifred	11	F
BURROWS	Elsie	14	F
BURTON	Kate D	11	F
BUTT	Lily	15	F
CARR	Harriet L	10	F
CARTER	Minnie	13	F
CATHCART	Margaret	9	F
CAVEY	Alice	15	F
CHIVERS	Dorothy	16	F
CHURCH	Annie	13	F
CLEEK	Annie	12	F
COCKER	Ada	14	F
COGGER	Gladys	9	F
COLES	Lily	8	F
COOK	Maud A	15	F
COX	Elsie	9	F
COX	Elvina	13	F
COX	Ethel	7	F
CRESSWELL	Elizabeth	11	F
CROSBIE	Gertrude E	9	F
CULLINGHAM	Alice	15	F
CULLINGHAM	Eva	14	F
CUMDEN	Annie	12	F
DEAKIN	Winifred	11	F
DEARLING	Alice	9	F
DEEBLE	Edith	10	F
DODDS	Jane	11	F

DONNISON	Mary Ann	14	F	LONSDALE	Ruby	9	F
DONNISON	Rebecca	9	F	LOWE	Rose	11	F
DORE	Ivy	12	F	MARDEN	Louisa	11	F
DOWN	Lily	8	F	MARNARD	Mary	13	F
DRAKE	Olive L	9	F	MARSHALL	Clara	11	F
DUCE	Edith	12	F	MARTIN	Lilian	10	F
DWYER	Beatrice	11	F	MARTIN	Olive	13	F
EAGER	Whitsun Sarah	13	F	MARTIN	Margueretta	15	F
EASTON	Margaret	10	F	MAY	Elizabeth	11	F
EDWARDS	Florence	11	F	MAY	Ethel	10	F
EDWARDS	Alice M	10	F	McCLARNON	Evelyn	10	F
ENTWISTLE	Dorothy	12	F	McMULLEN	Elizabeth	10	F
FISHER	Annie	10	F	MILES	Jane	9	F
FISHER	Hilda	9	F	MILES	Florence	14	F
FORDHAM	Gladys	14	F	MILLER	Dorothy	12	F
FRASER	Isabella	9	F	MOREY	Florence M	14	F
GOLDSMITH	Gladys	9	F	MOUNTAIN	Alice	9	F
GOULD	Mary E	10	F	MURRELL	Violet R	10	F
GOWER	Annie M	11	F	NASH	Alice M	11	F
GRANT	Edith	13	F	NELSON	Hilda	15	F
GRAY	Amy	10	F	NEVETT	Leah	10	F
GREEN	Edith	13	F	NEWTON	Jane	13	F
GREEN	Florence	11	F	NORMAN	Elizabeth	15	F
GREGORY	Elizabeth	11	F	NORTON	Mabel	11	F
GROVES	Annie	10	F	ONIONS	Nellie	14	F
GRUNIN	Annie B	13	F	PALMER	Caroline	9	F
HAMBLEY	Hilda	9	F	PALMER	Sylvia	6	F
HAMBLEY	Winifred	11	F	PARKER	Flora J	14	F
HAMMOND	Catherine	10	F	PARKES	Minnie	8	F
HANCOCK	Annie	14	F	PARRY	Jane	13	F
HARRIS	Betsy	15	F	PARTON	Ethel	15	F
HARRIS	Lilian	9	F	PARTON	Hilda	11	F
HASWELL	Florence Kate	10	F	PATON	Violet	13	F
HASWELL	Louisa	11	F	PEAKE	Emily M	11	F
HAWKINS	Carrie	28	F	PEARCE	Lilian	14	F
HENDERSON	Annie	13	F	PEARCE	Ursula M	11	F
HENSON	Annie	16	F	PHELAN	Eva	9	F
HENSON	Elizabeth	10	F	PHELAN	Mary	10	F
HEWSON	Christine	15	F	PINCHEN	Jane V	8	F
HEWSON	Jane	16	F	POPE	Alice	8	F
HOBBS	Ellen	14	F	POPE	Annie	16	F
HOCKADAY	Alice	13	F	POPLE	Celia	10	F
HODGSON	Lily	11	F	POTTER	Beatrice	14	F
HOWE	Dora	10	F	POTTER	Ellen May	11	F
HUGHES	Rose H	9	F	POTTER	Hilda	10	F
HUMPHRIES	Eva	14	F	PRIDMORE	Grace	9	F
IFF	Mary E	14	F	PRIDMORE	Rachael	12	F
IRVINE	Annie	13	F	PUGH	Ada	9	F
JACKSON	Gladys	11	F	PUGH	Milly	10	F
JENKINSON	Harriet	12	F	PULMAN	Priscilla	14	F
JERAM	Ivy M	10	F	PURKISS	Edith	13	F
JEWELL	Frances	13	F	READER	Constance	9	F
JOHNSON	Annie	15	F	REED	Ann E	10	F
JOHNSON	Mary	11	F	REED	Jessie	12	F
JONES	Winifred	11	F	REED	Rosetta E	13	F
KEATS	Alice	15	F	RICHARDSON	Gertrude	11	F
KEMP	Ellen	10	F	RICHARDSON	Gertrude	14	F
KENNARD	Eliza	11	F	RICHARDSON	Theodora	13	F
KIMBERLEY	Ellen	8	F	ROBINSON	Ivy	10	F
KIMBERLEY	Esther	12	F	ROGERS	Gladys	10	F
KINGSHOTT	Nellie	11	F	ROWLANDS	Thelma	9	F
KNAGGS	Bertha	9	F	RUDD	Emily	8	F
KNOTT	Elizabeth	11	F	RUDD	Ethel	12	F
KNOWLTON	Ivy	9	F	SANKEY	Maud	13	F
LARKIN	Florence	11	F	SAVAGE	Lilian	14	F
LAWS	Ivy May	8	F	SAWYER	Fanny	9	F
LAWSON	Mary Jane	9	F	SAWYER	Kate	11	F
LEVICK	Clarice	13	F	SAYER	Lilian	14	F

SHAW	Mary	10	F
SINGLETON	Margaret	14	F
SLACK	Jane	9	F
SMITH	Ada	14	F
SMITH	Dora	11	F
SMITH	Florence E	12	F
SMITH	Ruby	15	F
SMITH	Dora	8	F
SMITH	Margaret	18	F
SMITHERS	Jessie	16	F
SPRATLEY	Vera	8	F
STEER	Annie	12	F
STOCKDALE	Annie E	12	F
STOCKDALE	Florence	10	F
STYLES	Beatrice Louisa	18	F
SWEETING	Beatrice May	15	F
TEFF	Ethel	13	F
THOMPSON	Annie	9	F
THOMPSON	Sarah	11	F
THORIOUS	Freda	8	F
THORNHILL	Susan	13	F
TOWNSEND	Dorothy	10	F
WALKER	Edith	15	F
WALKER	Mary	14	F
WALL	Ellen	11	F
WALMSLEY	Florence	11	F
WARD	Mary	9	F
WARDEN	Kate	14	F
WATTS	Mabel	14	F
WATTS	Sarah	11	F
WEST	Alice	10	F
WHISKERS	Doris	10	F
WILCOX	Ellen	12	F
WILDMAN	Catherine	16	F
WILLIAMS	Winifred	10	F
WILLIS	Lily	9	F
WILLIS	Margaret	14	F
WILLSHER	Grace	13	F
WISE	Mary	10	F
WISE	Selina	9	F
WOLFREYS	Maud	13	F
WOOD	Clara	13	F
WOOD	Elsie	10	F
WOODGATE	Lily	8	F
WOODGATE	Victoria	15	F
WOODGATE	Winifred	11	F
WOODROFFE	Alice	12	F
WOODROFFE	May	10	F
WORTHINGTON	Muriel	10	F
WRAKE	Emily	10	F
WRIGHT	Dorothy	9	F
YOUNG	Joyce	10	F



This interesting flyer seems to predate 1956, when the playground that was adjacent to the St. Vincent's Orphanage was sold by the Diocese of Peterborough. The site now has a small shopping mall and an apartment building. We would welcome any comments about this miniature golf site. Elwood@trentvalleyarchives.com

Betty P. Beeby Died

EASTPORT — Betty Pearl Beeby, 92, of Eastport, well-known local artist of hundreds of paintings, pen and ink drawings, books and a grand mural at the Mackinac Visitors Center, passed away on Aug. 11, 2015.

She leaves behind her four children, James Beeby, Jane (Salomon) Suwalsky, John (Kathleen) Beeby and Josie (Roy) Ellison; as well as five grandchildren and one great-grandchild. She will be sadly missed.

Her memorial service will be held between 1 and 4 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 16, 2015 at her home and studio, 6027 N. M-88, Eastport. In lieu of flowers, please donate to the Betty Beeby Art Scholarship at the Jordan River Art Council, 301 Main St., East Jordan, MI 49727.

Many years ago, Betty Beeby came to Peterborough retracing the path of Loren Post who in 1904 came here to meet with his birth mother, who was living at 420 George Street. The story was featured in the Heritage Gazette. Beeby had written a book of art and poetry following her trail, and the story was set to music and to a ballet, before being featured in the Heritage Gazette. In 2012, Elwood Jones did research on the story at Western Michigan University and then he and Ruth Kuchinad went to Eastport, Michigan to visit and do research. She was a charming woman, and we met members of her outstanding family. We extend our condolences to the family.

A World War II NOVEL ABOUT FORT STE. MARIE

The Champlain Road by Franklin Davey McDowell, The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd, Toronto, 1939, 421 p.
(disponible en français, *La route de Champlain*, The MacMillan Company of Canada Ltd, 1943)

Alan Brunger and Peter Adams

The exploits and writings of Samuel de Champlain have stimulated a huge literature, fact and fiction. A recent example of the fiction is the award-winning novel, *Orenda**, by Joseph Boyden which appeared in 2014, close to the 400th anniversaries of Champlain's visits to Ontario. Boyden's novel (reviewed in TVA's book *Finding Champlain's Dream***) deals with relations between the Iroquois, the Huron and the missionaries, especially the first two, in the years following the founding of Fort Ste. Marie, on the site of which Ste. Marie among the Hurons now stands. It gives a remarkable perspective on the life of and relations between the Iroquois and Huron during the post Champlain years when the former were steadily overcoming the latter. The focus of Boyden's novel is the First Nations and the story is told through the voices of First Nations individuals.

In 1939, *The Champlain Road* by Franklin Davey McDowell, was also a prize-winning novel (it won the Governor General's Award). It also deals with Iroquois-Huron-missionary relations but at the time, 1648 and after, when Huronia and the missionary base in it were much reduced in size and were essentially under siege by the Iroquois. The novel deals with the last throes of the Mission to the Hurons.

In this novel, we see the situation, and the Huron, entirely from the point of view of the missionaries. At the beginning of the novel, the spring of 1648, the Father Superior of the Jesuits is at Fort Ste. Marie contemplating a shrunken Huronia and knowing that the "Champlain Road", the route between Huronia and Québec via Nipissing, the Ottawa River and the St. Lawrence, along which Ste. Marie received its supplies, was likely closed. All routes to the south, including what was now called "The Iroquois Road" (through the Kawartha Lakes to Lake Ontario, used for Champlain's raid against the Iroquois in 1615) were already closed by the Iroquois so that Fort Ste. Marie was dependent on the threatened Champlain Road for supplies and reinforcements. The Father Superior had priests in the field, in villages around Ste. Marie, including Père Brébeuf (at the largest of the fortified village, St. Ignace) and others who were later martyred. He receives news that the Iroquois have taken yet another fortified village, one of the larger remaining Huron settlements. It is significant that we see the story unfold through the Father Superior who throughout the novel is based in Fort Ste. Marie always at a distance from the Huron, with little knowledge of their way of life. We hear of his working priests who lived in the Huron villages (many of whom were martyred during these years) but not directly from them.

Survivors of the latest slaughter come into the vicinity of Fort Ste. Marie which is their last base for food and defence (there are French troops at the Fort). They build a new village with a stockade, complete with a church and priest house, and receive a raft load of supplies from the diminishing store at the Fort. There is dissension in the Huron

ranks which include a woman, Arakoua, "Sunbeam", who is a fiery, non-Christian, leader among them.

At Fort Ste. Marie, a highly fortified settlement with a platoon of French troops, life goes on during the summer, more or less as usual with construction, farming, troop training, baking, a hospital etc. In the fall of 1648, a flotilla of canoes arrives from Québec (the capital of New France), the first contact for two years. It has fought its way through with Huron warriors, eight more French soldiers, artisans and a small cannon. The Father Superior receives reports of Iroquois inroads and martyrdoms near the centre of New France, along the St. Lawrence. Among themselves the priests speak of the courage of the Huron but their lack of discipline. There is a council of war in St. Ignace where Père Brébeuf confronts a fractured group of Huron leaders and where clan blames clan and many believe that their defeats stem from their conversion to Christianity. The disunity of the Huron, in contrast to the unity of the various branches of the Iroquois, is viewed by the missionaries as a fatal weakness of their allies. All are concerned about Hinonia, "The Little Thunder", a mysterious woman who has been seen inspiring the Iroquois in battles. This woman and the Huron Arakoua, mentioned earlier, become important threads in the story.

During the winter of 1648-49, villages around Ste. Marie are over-run and burned, often these are the base of a priest who is martyred following the defeat. The priests' remains are brought to Fort Ste. Marie for burial. We see and hear Père Brébeuf and later, through the words of refugees pouring into Ste. Marie, hear eye witness reports of his horrific death.

The mysterious "Iroquois" woman, Hinonia, changes sides and helps the Captain of Musketeers of Ste. Marie (Godfrey Bethune) escape from one of the captured villages and they both proceed to the Ste. Marie where Hinonia, arch enemy of the Huron, confronts the other woman in the novel, the Huron Arakoua. It turns out that Hinonia is in fact an English (not French) woman captured as a girl by the Iroquois. Each has a love interest among the French at Ste. Marie. This confrontation heightens tension in the more and more tightly besieged Fort Ste. Marie and tends to complicate the story line of the novel.

During the following spring and early summer, the priests begin to contemplate moving from Fort Ste. Marie and decide on what much later became Christian Island as their new site. There was already a small Huron village on the island and refugees were going there. The move was accomplished with rafts built from lumber from the Ste. Marie palisades. They took the remains of the Martyrs with them. In August an expedition of around 40 people, including Huron warriors, led by a priest, headed off on the hazardous trip to Québec (down "The Champlain Road"), seeking help from New France.

It became clear early on that the island could not provide food for thousands of people as the great fields of

Huronian had. The mission traded with friendly First Nations for smoked fish but it was apparent that, even with a rationing system, the winter was going to be very difficult indeed as more refugees would arrive once the lake iced over. At this time the Iroquois had returned and were raiding nearby Nations, neighbours of the Huron, on the mainland. There was some internal tension among those on Christian Island, including the ongoing feud between the two women, "Sunbeam" and "Little Thunder".

The Iroquois, far from going home for the winter, start raiding the island over the ice. Gilles Joinville, friend of "Sunbeam", is killed and Godfrey, the Captain of Musketeers and friend of "Little Thunder" is wounded. This heightens the enmity between the two women to the point where Sunbeam tries to stab the unconscious Godfrey who is being nursed by Hinonia. Oddly, there is little description of that winter, which must have been horrific, but cannibalism helps them survive. Come break-up, the late spring of 1650, many of the Huron leave the island seeking food, only to be slaughtered by the Iroquois who control the mainland all summer. Christian Island remains cut off with little food and some again resort to cannibalism. The Iroquois are occupied raiding nearby Nations such as the Algonquin, and priests come in from their outposts in those regions.

The Father Superior has come to believe that "... nothing can save the Mission to the Hurons..." and dwells on the "emptiness of Champlain's imperial dream".

Arakoua, the Huron woman, betrays them to Iroquois who raid in force. There is a pitched battle in which church and village are burned but the fort survives. Arakoua is killed but Hinonia, by now Diana the English woman, helps salvage the day.

On June 10th 1650, we see the Father Superior contemplating a flotilla of 300 Christian Huron and 30 French, setting out down Champlain Road for Québec. Champlain's dream of "...inland empire"...shattered. Some non-Christian Huron stay behind to fight.

At Chaudière Falls, near what is now Ottawa, they meet their re-supply expedition on its way upstream. They proceed together past Montréal and to Québec, capital of New France. They hear that Iroquois raids on St Lawrence settlements are common, an indication of the scale of the Iroquois confederacy's expansion.

On reaching Québec, Diana is cleaned up and dressed up. The Ste. Marie party meets with the Governor and crown officials, Diana is given a seigneurie for her services and Captain Godfrey Bethune is ennobled, becoming a Seigneur. The remains of the Martyr priests, carried with them from Ste. Marie, are interred in Québec.

There are discussions with Mohawk allies and others and nostalgic talk of re-opening The Champlain Road and returning to Huronia far in the future. "We, the people of New France, are here to stay..."

It is remarkable how the novel as a literary form has changed since 1939. Boyden's *Orenda* (2014) reads well and succeeds in conveying the complex realities, warts and all, of Iroquois and Huron life. The Champlain Road (1939) is a long novel which is full of long, dull, council meetings in which the participants speak to each other in a stilted and stereotypical (for both First Nations and missionaries) fashion. The reader sees events entirely through the eyes of the missionaries, mainly the Father Superior.

The sub-plot of the two women, one a non-Christian Huron (who eventually betrays her own people), the other a woman we first hear of as an Iroquois but who turns out to be English and who changes sides to help save some of the Huron, becomes a distraction. For example, the account of the final, horrific, winter on Christian Island, is to a great extent taken up with relations between the two women and their menfolk.

The novel does bring out the extraordinary faith and tenacity of the Jesuit missionaries.

Comments from 2015

We reviewed this book as part of Trent Valley Archives' efforts to use the 400th anniversary of Champlain's visits to the Peterborough region, to raise awareness of the roles of First Nations and French cultures in local heritage. We were attracted to the novel because in an introductory Explanatory Note, the author describes one of the supply routes of Fort Ste. Marie, as follows:

THE IROQUOIS TRAIL, formerly the Algonquin Trail, used by Champlain and his Huron allies for their 1615 raid into Iroquois Country. It links the Kawartha Lakes, Otonabee and Trent Rivers to the Bay of Quinte on Lake Ontario. The Iroquois closed it for many years after 1640 (p. xi).

This was of interest to us as the route used by the Huron and Algonquin the Huron to bring Champlain through Peterborough in 1615. It is also the route of the modern Trent Severn Waterway. The term "Iroquois Trail" was used by Chambers of Commerce and other organizations to promote our region in the 1920's and '30s although the designation is not used nowadays.

In fact, The Iroquois Trail is rarely mentioned in the novel. It is a route that was entirely controlled by the Iroquois throughout the final years of Fort Ste. Marie.

We were surprised by how casually racist the novel is, presumably reflecting the mindset of the reading public of 1939. Yet, we were mindful of the fact that while we were reading it, The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada was completing its hearing across the country as part of the continuing effort to atone for the tragedies of the residential schools (run by churches under government auspices) which operated until not much more than a decade ago. The impacts of colonization on the aboriginal people of Canada are still very much with us. We are also very conscious of the fact that the aboriginal people of Canada did not get the vote until long after (1961) this novel was written.

TVA's book**, mentioned at the outset of this piece, includes articles on the re-discovery and reconstruction of Fort Ste. Marie which is nowadays usually thought of in the context of Ste. Marie Among the Hurons which includes a shrine as well as the old fort site.

**The Orenda: First Nations and Champlain* by Joseph Boyden, Hamish Hamilton, Canada, 2014 (also reviewed in *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, Trent Valley Archives, Vol.19, no.1, 2014. P.25 www.trentvalleyarchives.com :

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

LOOKING AHEAD TO THE 2016 SPARK PHOTO FESTIVAL

Peterborough 1945-1965: “An Ideal Small Industrial City”

Jennie L. Versteeg, for SPARK

In April 2016 Peterborough's SPARK Photo Festival will again feature an exhibit of historical photographs. This time we cover the period of 1945 to 1965, drawing local images from several collections at the Trent Valley Archives.

“Ideal small industrial city” was a label Peterborough used to promote itself in the Peterborough Review's annual *Industrial Review* in 1955, when unemployment was low and more than half the labour force worked in manufacturing. The City probably deserved that title. However, things certainly were not static and we have chosen the 1945-1965 period to emphasize the growth and changes that occurred here: from post-WWII reconversion to a civilian economy, through a dynamic period of expansion and prosperity in the 1950s, to a new economic era with a more uncertain outlook as the transition to a service economy accelerated.

Much of the material for this exhibit was drawn from the TVA's collection of Peterborough *Examiner* negatives (F340), including those of Nick Yunge-Bateman. These were supplemented by negatives and photographs from other collections—for example, materials donated to the TVA by former mayor Stan McBride (F148), the scrapbooks of Ian McRae, the Canadian General Electric Works Manager in this period (F327), the Electric City Collection (F50), and several others. A total of about 170 items were scanned from the various collections and we hope to find space to exhibit about half of these. As most of these items have now been digitized for the first time, SPARK is pleased that our efforts are, in a small way, helping to preserve important resources.

Built around a core of photographs relating to the wide range of companies and workers that made up the city's industrial sector, the exhibit will also provide glimpses of the changing face of the community as the population grew, suburbs expanded, infrastructure developed, retail and recreational opportunities multiplied, and new development strategies emerged. Of course, we cannot cover everything in one exhibit but, by staying close to home and dealing with such a dynamic period, we expect to trigger many memories throughout the community and to stimulate audience appreciation for Peterborough's history and for the archival and photographic resources of the Trent Valley Archives.

The Peter Robinson Settlers Project 2015

*Amanda Slattery, October 13, 2015
Thanks to Mayor Mary Smith, Selwyn*

Ballyhoura Development Ltd introduced the Ireland Reaching Out programme to communities in the Ballyhoura Region engaging the area's Diaspora at parish level. Ireland Reaching Out was identified as an innovative approach to community genealogy and was introduced to communities in the Ballyhoura Region in November 2011,... This programme had 2 purposes 1) to aid volunteers in the appropriate conservation of historic graveyards 2) digitalise and record the genealogy on each headstone as a means of creating a genealogical repository of information for use in aiding the parishes Diaspora queries via Ireland Reaching Out. Both programmes together were crucial in the build up to the Gathering 2013, as Weeks of Welcomes and Gathering events emerged out of the training programmes aimed at the areas descendant families. A substantial training course in genealogy for volunteers across communities was conducted as part of this initiative, and it was through this training that an awareness of the Peter Robinson assisted emigration in 1823 & 1825 first came to light.

From the British perspective, the state of affairs in both Scotland and Ireland were so bad, that both countries were flooding the English job market, already overloaded with English workers. The British government came up with a plan to fund assisted emigration programs for Irish people who were desperate. Peter Robinson was selected to lead the expeditions. The advertisement which proclaimed the emigration scheme stated categorically that only a limited number of Settlers would be chosen to emigrate to Upper Canada....

In December 2014, Ballyhoura Development Ltd were successful in receiving funding from the Emigrant Support Programme coordinated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (provides funding to non-profit organisations to support Irish communities overseas, and encourages closer links between these communities and Ireland) to undertake a research project in relation to all of the families involved in the Assisted Emigration programme. Ballyhoura Development Ltd were delighted to work with noted historian Dr Paul MacCotter to research the genealogical data sets of all families who left Ireland as part of this assisted emigration. At this stage the research is now complete. Tourism & Heritage Officer Amanda Slattery is contactable for anyone interested in talking through the research, or for descendent families who may be interested in this research. An exciting phase 2 of the project is aiming to commence in 2016 to bring the research to life to strengthen connections for descendent families in Canada and around the world in understanding the story of their ancestors.

Amanda Slattery 063-91741 or aslaterry@ballyhoura.org

Archaeological Conference in Simcoe County

As part of the Champlain 400 project, Alan Brunger, Rae Fleming and myself went to the annual meeting of the Ontario Archaeological Society to make presentations related to topics that we had researched in connection with the book *Finding Champlain's Dream*.



Alan Brunger spoke about the historic maps showing Peterborough, and usually much of Ontario. Champlain did exploration, talked to Wendat and Algonkian hunters and shared what he learned about the region with mapmakers. Rae Fleming talked about the Portage Road and the legends that surround its connection with the First Nations and with Champlain. My talk was about French Canadians in Peterborough, mainly in the years 1851 to 1880s. There are many difficulties in doing such research, but it would be impossible without the manuscript censuses, even though there are many pitfalls. Even though the enumerators spelled the names incorrectly, an indication that the French Canadians were outsiders, it was possible to make useful links that would not be possible with the printed censuses.

There were several papers and a general celebration of the work of Dr. Conrad Heidenreich, whose *Huronie*, remains the standard work on Simcoe County in the days of the Wendat. He was a geographer but he noted that he had more graduate students working in archaeology. He shared his impressions of Champlain, a figure whom he has encountered in various ways in his long career. To him Champlain was neither the villain nor the hero; he was not a soldier, a navigator, an artist or a cartographer. He was a good surveyor. In relations with others he was honest, loyal to superiors, honourable. He was agreed with the assumptions of the First Nations, unprecedented. I was satisfied that my views in *Finding Champlain's Dream* were very even-handed.

His students raised many interesting points. Bill Ross thought archaeologists should looker at longer periods, look for more continuity. Rudy Fectau took an archaeobotanical look at Simcoe County, talking about plants and fish that could be found within archaeological digs.

Dr Gary Warrick described the "power of archaeology" as using historical research but free from history. Certainly, I had the impression that archaeologists are keen to know about the history that surrounds the areas where they dig, and also the historiography, using works of historians and anthropologists over the generations. Wendat villages tended to last about 20 or 30 years, and then everyone would move to a fresh site. On the tour of archaeological sites that several

of us took at the outset of the conference, it was estimated that there might be 800 village sites in north Simcoe County, of which about 40 were well-known, and very few had had systematic exploration. Warrick estimated that a village would have about 1,000 inhabitants for every acre it contained.

I also enjoyed the presentations by Doug Hunter and by Jamie Hunter, both of whom were encountered in our research on *Finding Champlain's Dream*. Hunter was interested in broad contexts about Champlain's relationship to the fur trade and to indigenous people. Jamie Hunter had a continuing interest in the history of trade goods and raised some interesting observations about the range of trading alliances, both in coastal trading and in inland trading. Charles Garrad gave an engaging analysis of Champlain's links with the Petun and Neutrals; he was looking for China but found these instead. And there were many other people who shared interesting insights.

The conference began with a whirlwind tour of archaeological sites in Simcoe County. There is no way that an historian could have found these sites without the assistance of those who have established close connections with the sites. The tour leaders were Jamie Hunter and Alicia Hawkins. There have six surveys to records sites

Our first stop was the Forget Site, one mile from Wyebridge, and south of the Wye Marsh. This was excavated with quite a bit of ploughing and I had the impression that every academic archaeologist since 1970 had participated in one of Dr Wilfred Jury's digs, mainly 1954-1963. Since, the area has grown over as it is now part of a wildlife preserve. From the bus, we had to walk a forest trail; there were mounds surrounding excavations, and it was the mounds that identified where the long houses had been. The village was oval shaped and contained within a double palisade. (see photo)

The Ellery site illustrated some of the political issues that could emerge when private interests took precedence over the academic ones. Andrew Hunter reported on this by 1907, and it was tested in 1972. Intense efforts in the 1990s stopped contractors who had begun a huge gravel pit on the site. Since 2008, Alicia Hawkins has been leading field schools here from Laurentian University.

We stopped by the Ossossane Ossuary which had been a 1940s project of the Royal Ontario Museum, with Kenneth Kidd as leader. The experiences here led to laws requiring closer contact with current First Nations in the area. We also visited the site owned by the Roman Catholic Church which was believed by some to be the site of the martyrdom of two priests. Archaeologists are skeptical.

The current issue of the Ontario Heritage Trust magazine, *Heritage Matters*, highlighted the investigations at the Thomson-Walker site, a large Wendat Cord village from the 1630s. However, this was not on the tour.

This very interesting conference raised my awareness of the 17th century world of the Wendat.



Ontario plaque in Parc Champlain (Honfleur, France)

Champlain 400

On October 12, 2015, a provincial plaque was unveiled in Honfleur, France to commemorate the 400th anniversary of French presence in Ontario. This provincial plaque shares the history of Samuel de Champlain's first trip in 1615 to what is now Ontario. It is entitled *Champlain in Ontario, 1615*. It was unveiled in Champlain Park – Champlain's point of departure in 1615 – by the Honourable Madeleine Meilleur, Ontario Minister Responsible for Francophone Affairs, and by Michel Lamarre, Mayor of Honfleur.

The plaque reads:

Champlain in Ontario, 1615

In April 1615, Samuel de Champlain (c.1574-1635) embarked from Honfleur, upon his seventh voyage to New France. Upon arrival in Quebec, Champlain was informed of increasing tensions with the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) the traditional rival of his Anishinabe (Algonquian) and Wendat (Huron) allies. He travelled west to Huronia on a diplomatic and military expedition where he visited several villages including Cahiagué, a large and important Wendat settlement. With a mixed force of 400-500 First Nations warriors and a few Europeans, Champlain travelled southeast along the Trent River system, crossed Lake Ontario and attacked a fortified Haudenosaunee village in present-day New York State. Lacking reinforcements, facing a formidable enemy and an early winter, the allies withdrew to Cahiagué with the wounded Champlain. During his recovery in Huronia he visited nearby Anishinabe and Tionontati (Petun) settlements. Although later European contact brought epidemics and escalating conflict that had a profound impact on indigenous peoples, the alliances that Champlain helped establish survived. He returned to France the following August and later published important detailed descriptions of the peoples, societies and landscapes of what would become Ontario.

The historical background paper supports the plaque text,

and opens a discussion about Champlain's legacy. Both the plaque text and the background paper were reviewed by the following eminent North American historians, archaeologists and historical geographers:

Dr. Michael Eamon, Principal, Catharine Parr Traill College. Director of Continuing Education and Professor of Canadian Studies and Indigenous Studies, Trent University.

Dr. Carl Benn, Professor of History, Ryerson University. Expert on the European contact period in Canadian history and the European interactions with First Nations.

Dr. David Hackett Fischer, Professor at Brandeis University, specializing in American history and comparative history. Author of *Champlain's Dream*.

Dr. Yves Frenette, Professor. Holder of the Canada Research Chair in Migration, Transfers and Francophone Communities, Université de Saint-Boniface.

Dr. Alicia Hawkins, Associate Professor, Anthropological Archaeologist, Laurentian University.

Dr. Conrad Heidenreich, Professor Emeritus, historical geographer and expert on Champlain, York University. Author of *Champlain in Wendake: The Country of the Huron in Ontario 1615-1616*.

Dr. Brian Osborne, Professor Emeritus, Geography, Queen's University, specialist in aboriginal history, settlement history and cultural landscapes.

We also appreciate the advice and support of the Trust's Vice-Chairman, **Harvey McCue**, whose knowledge of aboriginal issues was invaluable. McCue is the co-founder and developer of the Department of Indigenous Studies at Trent University. In addition, the Trust reached out to, and received input from, the Huron Wendat Nation, the Curve Lake First Nation, the Saugeen First Nation and the Algonquins of Pikwàkanagàn First Nation.

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



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