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The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Volume 5, number 3, November 2000



*Fairview Heritage Centre
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Advertising accepted

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley is published by the Trent Valley Archives, for its members.

We welcome articles relating to local and family history, and to archives, or to the methods by which one may pursue these. Reviews of books or institutions are encouraged. We also include information about the activities of our various committees and projects.

The information and opinions expressed are those of the contributors and not necessarily those of the Trent Valley Archives or its directors.

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Trent Valley Archives

***Your five counties archives centre
Archives * Heritage * Genealogy***

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*Serving the counties of Peterborough,
Victoria, Haliburton,
Durham and Northumberland*

Trent Valley Archives was founded in 1988, and incorporated in 1989. It is a public advocacy group promoting the preservation, identification and care of archives. It has also advocated more liberal access to archival collections, and a recognition that freedom of information laws should be exactly that. In particular it favours the development of public regional and county archives, or barring that strong municipal archives. It realizes that reorganizations of governments lead to inadvertent destruction of records and offers help in meeting such difficulties.

It encourages businesses and organizations to include archiving as a part of their records management programs. It assists individuals in keeping archives or finding suitable homes. It has accepted archival documents and fonds when necessary and the move to the Fairview Heritage Centre was partly prompted by the need to make its holdings accessible.

It is the official holder of the registered names Ancestral Research Centre (ARC) and Kawartha Ancestral Research Association (KARA). The

names are being used without our authority, but we have not surrendered our rights, and we continue to honour the commitments made to archival and genealogical researchers.

Our holdings include microfilm records of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough, St John's Anglican Church Archives, and the censuses of the five counties for 1871 and for all census years in Peterborough county, 1851 to 1901.

Other significant collections include Lakefield newspapers since 1949, the radio archives of Frank Schoales, and the personal archives of Howard Pammett, J. Alex Edmison, Archie Tolmie, Albert Hope, and others. Recently, we have been adding the following archival records: Dellestone collection on Lakefield's history; the Anson House archives, 1862 to the present; the Dyer family papers related to the history of Peterborough, recreational activities (including a magnificent archive related to pigeon racing in the 1960s and 1970s). There are now 35 collections of archival records relating to various aspects of Victoria and Peterborough counties.

In addition to the Research Room Library, the Trent Valley Archives has books, journals and newsletters relating to archival organizations, the history and function of archives, and issues surrounding freedom of information, legislation relating to municipal government, Hansard for the 1980s, Journals of the House of Commons and Senate, for the 1980s, and other books relating to farming, public history, architectural and other issues.

The Irish Heritage Research Centre has a fine and growing collection of pamphlets, magazines and other materials relating to research on Irish migration and family history on both sides of the Atlantic. The Trent Valley Archives now has holdings that relate to child migration, as well.

Our growing Genealogy Program computer database contains over 72,000 names, mainly connected to original families of the Trent Valley. Membership in the Trent Valley Archives continues to grow.

The reading room is open to members from Monday to Friday, 10 to 4:30, and other times by appointment. Annual memberships, \$40. Special rates for university students can be arranged. The major benefits of membership are unlimited use of the reading room at the Fairview Heritage Centre, subscription to Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley, invitations to special events, and opportunities to help in the diverse work of the Trent Valley Archives, and its related heritage activities.

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**Around the Fairview
Heritage Centre**

Keith Dinsdale

The Research Room has been such a beehive of activity we have been operating Monday through Saturday from 10 to 4:30. We have added another four drawer file cabinet to house our growing collection of printed family histories. We have added more microfilms as well. Volunteers are constantly updating our finding aids and indexing family histories. Our new computer is equipped with internet access. Our research volunteers have

done a fantastic job of handling our many requests, of which only a few come to the *Heritage Gazette* as queries. We hope to train more volunteers to help in this important aspect of our work.

An Irish Week seminar was held on 30 June and was attended by members of the Peterborough Irish Club and members of the council for Co Monaghan, Ireland. Jack Coursey delivered an excellent family history lecture.

Don Cournoyea deserves bouquets for his fine attention to our grounds, which look great. Thanks to Teresa McLaughlin and Kevin Perdue for transcribing Downeyville parish records in the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough fonds, and to T.J. Roycroft for indexing different materials and entering the information into our growing and valuable database.

From the A.B. Tolmie fonds, the entries of the Free Presbyterian Church of Woodville in Victoria County have also been indexed.

We read that people can actually save money by donating mutual funds to charity. Talk to your accountant about profitable philanthropy.

We are selling the new Victoria County atlas. Our bookroom carries many titles of value to family and local historians. Let us know what you need. All members are welcome to tour our facilities when we are open.

The Fairview Heritage Centre will be undergoing renovations to accommodate the eight to ten new computers, printers, scanners, etc. that will be used in setting up the Community Access Program to teach and to train the public in the use of computers and internet. This should also encourage use of our resources for research, and identify volunteers

for other aspects of our mandate. We have so many projects and there is certain to be one that would fit your interests. Just talk to one of the board members or the managers at the Fairview Heritage Centre and we will see what is possible.

Books

We carry an amazing array of books and other items related to local history, family history and genealogy. We have some out-of-print titles and we are always willing to help those seeking an elusive title. Browsers welcome. Among the titles currently being sold in our reading room are:

- *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield, a history of the village* (1999)
- *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Peterborough County 1825-1875* (1975) maroon special, \$100.
- *The Past is Simply a beginning: Peterborough Doctors 1825-1993*, by Dr John Walter Martyn (1993), \$30
- *Mizgiyaakwaa-tibelh Lake-field ... a look at its heritage*, Gordon Young, ed. (1999), \$50
- *A History of North Monaghan Township*, by Alta Whitfield (1989) a super special at \$15
- *The Peter Robinson Settlement of 1825: the story of the Irish immigration to the city and county of Peterborough, Ontario*, by Bill LaBranche. (1975), \$5
- great selection of historical atlases

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Margaret Hall: Our First Lady Tourist

Martha Ann Kidd

Captain Basil Hall, RN, FRS, and his wife Margaret, who visited the fledgling village of Peterborough in 1827, were surely its first tourists. Captain Hall was an inveterate traveller, and the account of his visit to Peterborough is tucked into his three volume account of *Travels in North America* which was published in 1829 in Edinburgh and London. He devotes a chapter to the visit to Peterborough and has supplemented his observations with letters from Thomas A. Stewart and Captain Charles Rubidge. The chapter compares well with the rest of the work. Hall was interested in ideas that people had about government and politics, and his work remains interesting. In Canada, his travels ranged from Niagara Falls to the Richelieu River, with side trips to Holland's Landing and Peterborough. In the United States he travelled along the Erie Canal, went as far south as New Orleans, and as far west as St Louis, and spent considerable time in Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Dr T.W. Poole was familiar with Hall's visit and had read Captain Rubidge's letter to Hall while preparing his county history, published in 1867. And of course Frances Stewart's interesting correspondence was published in part in *Our Forest Home*. The unedited letters of Frances Stewart are now in the Trent University Archives in Peterborough.

Although it is not mentioned in his book, his wife, Margaret, accompanied him on his tour of North America and kept her own diary. This diary is now housed in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. and a very inferior microfilm copy is at the National Archives of Canada, in Ottawa. Her account is much more interesting than her husband's, partly because it was not edited for publication. She also had different interests.

This excerpt from the diary of Margaret Hall has been transcribed and edited by Martha Ann Kidd.

..... Peterborough on the Otonabee River 30 miles N.N.W. of Cobourg, Upper Canada, 24th July [1827]. ---

This little village has sprung up within the last two years, it is part of an establishment of Irish settlers sent out by the British Government two years ago under the superintendence of Mr. Peter Robinson, brother to the Attorney General, Mr. John Robinson - it is an experiment which has excited considerable interest in England & so far it has succeeded well. - [Mr. Robinson is in England] but his agent W. McDonnell is here and has lodged us in Mr. Robinson's house where he also lives; - we arrived here soon after seven o'clock pretty well fatigued with our day's business. It is on such occasions that we experience the drawbacks of being great people - when tired to death & wishing for nothing on earth but to be allowed to go peacefully to bed, you are obliged to keep your eyes open & your mouth shut (from yawning I mean) and sit another hour talking common places to the Clergyman's wife who out of great tho' mistaken kindness comes to pay you a visit - Such was my case last night when Mrs. Armour came just as I was going to make my escape to bed - Basil, fortunately for himself had already made his exit, but poor I had to sit till human nature could bear it no longer, & as my company would not leave me I was obliged to leave them. I am quite refreshed this morning, having slept till eight o'clock - after breakfast Mr. & Mrs. Stewart came over from Douro, two miles from this. Basil had a letter from Mrs. Edgeworth to Mrs. Stewart, who is in some way connected with her. They came out between four & five years ago and were the first persons who settled in this part of the country when all around them was forest - for the first year & a half Mrs. Stewart never saw a female except those in her own family, at first they could hardly procure flour sufficient to make a loaf of bread for sick? children, the house they lived in the first night they slept in it had ice on the floor some inches? thick which they had to light stoves to melt & to break away with axes the

best way they could - in short what they & all those who came had to endure is only to be judged of by seeing what they now consider luxury. Log huts neither plastered nor painted and a very [limited] supply of furniture of every kind? Added to their other difficulties they could not easily? get servants and had all the menial offices to do for themselves, and these were people . . who were used to the comforts of an old country, and did not come here until they were past that youthful? age when all those things appear amusing? I think I should have gone into despair if I had been exposed to such miseries, and yet they talk of it all quite cheerfully, it is certainly a good lesson to teach one? not to complain of the little trifles that one is apt to be annoyed with.

.... Basil is gone since breakfast with Mr. McDonnell to visit some of the settlers [located in] different places a few miles off, & I have been working with the rest of our party here. There is the most striking difference between the people in the States & those here in point of dress. However poor their dwellings may be and however retired their place of residence, both the gentlemen & ladies here whether English or Canadians are always neatly dressed while in the States you find men . . . sometimes without coats, sometimes without neck cloths, dirty & unshaven looking, and the women either over or under dressed. --

.... Basil and I walked last night to a place about a mile and a half from here and paid a visit to a family who came nine years ago from Cumberland, not "Mr. Robinson's Settlers" as those were sent out entirely at the expense of Government were called, but they had a hundred acres of land each given to them for which they had to deposit £10 to the Secretary of State as a security for their settling in the country, but as soon as they had located themselves this sum was repaid to them - They seem exceedingly comfortable and are perfectly contented & happy as

are also all of those of Mr. Robinson's settlers who Basil has visited both yesterday & today. Tomorrow we go back to Cobourg, and as we start pretty early in the morning I must go to bed. We drank tea last night with Miss Tweeney?, the niece of the Catholic Priest who is himself from home, & tonight with Mr. & Mrs. Armour, the Episcopal Clergyman - Good night.

The Five Counties 1901

The Trent Valley Archives has its mandate to serve in the five counties. From the outset we recognized that there was a coherence to the region that ought to be reflected in the ways we preserve archives, treat our heritage, and build upon our mutual strengths. People have commented that we have been more evident in Peterborough and in Victoria than elsewhere. And that is true. However, we aspire to be a useful to all heritage organizations within the counties (historically defined) of Northumberland, Durham, Victoria, Peterborough and Haliburton. We have seen that the region is extended by the impact of the Trent-Severn Waterway and Highway 7, and we will follow where we are led.

The geographical unity of the five counties has been reinforced politically in different ways since 1796. Historians looking at such diverse subjects as agricultural exhibitions, railways and public health have recognized this geographical unity. Peterborough's railway strategy in the 1880s was defined around what was possible between Belleville and Midland, Port Hope and Bancroft. We would love to see this journal serve the needs of heritage organizations across a similar area.

One tangible evidence of the unity of the region is the interesting *Morrey's Directory of 1901*. Union Publishing of Ingersoll claimed that this was the 12th biennial edition of the *Farmers and Business Directory for the counties of*

Durham, Haliburton, Northumberland, Peterboro' and Victoria and districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Algoma and Manitoulin. This 700-page book is a delight to read exactly a century after it was published.

For us it is a benchmark that allows us to place nearly every farmer who lived in this large area, and to have a confirming identification for people who will appear in the 1901 manuscript census. Naturally, given the high geographical mobility of Ontarians in that generation, there are no guarantees someone in this directory will still be in the same place for the census. But it is worthwhile to move from the directory to the census.

Photographers

Given our own interest in identifying professional photographers it is helpful to see a classified list of photographers listed alphabetically by place.

Freeland, George P.*	Bowmanville
Tait & Co	Bowmanville
Ryan, R.W.	Bracebridge
Timms, P.T.	Bracebridge
Persey, Wm	Burks Falls
Richmond, J.L.	Campbellford
Huston, W.J.	Cobourg
Stanton, J.H.	Fenelon Falls
Leach, J. Miss	Fort William
Stevens, S	Fort William
Peters, Henry	Gore Bay
Wismer, J.L.	Gore Bay
Barke, J.F.	Gravenhurst
Cunningham, A.	Hastings
Green & Son	Havelock
Huntsville Photographic Studio*	Huntsville
Green, J.W. & Son	Lakefield
Andrus, M.	Lindsay
Fowler & Co.	Lindsay
Morton, M. Miss	Lindsay
Oliver, I.H.	Lindsay
Williamson, Eli	Lindsay
Charron, Bruno*	Mattawa
Tart & Co.	Millbrook
Brooks, R.J.	North Bay
Cunningham, A.	Norwood
Andrews, M.	Omamee
Boyd, W.J.	Parry Sound
Byers, H.J.	Peterborough
Green & Son*	Peterborough
Roy, R.M.	Peterborough
Hamly, E.T.	Port Hope

Neal, E.B.	Port Hope
Bell, W.J.	Sault Ste Marie
Dunlop, Wm	Sault Ste Marie
Young, A.E.	Sault Ste Marie
Robson, Thomas & Co.	Sturgeon Falls
Thompson, M.B. & Co.*	Sudbury
Faulkner, J.C.	Sundridge
Gillespie, George	Thessalon
Northwest Photographing	Thessalon
Barrett, Richard*	Trout Creek

[* = had advertisement in the directory]

It would be interesting to see samples of the works of these photographers. It would also be helpful to know what names are missing. The list has many surprises.

Selected places

The most impressive feature of this particular directory is its listing of every farmer by concession and lot, freeholder, and local post office. Whatever else, this is very handy information.

We thought we might sample some towns beginning with A.

Argyle, Victoria Co, pop about 60

Abrahams, G.A.	general store
Bowie, A. Jr	stoves
Hawkins, Amos	postmaster & general store
Smith, Dugald	blacksmith

Apsley, Peterboro Co, pop about 100

Brown, Annie Mrs	general store
Eastland, T.G. Jr	Postmaster & Agril Impls
McCall, Alexander	saw mill
Reynolds, John	clothing
Welsh, J.	blacksmith
Wilson, B.A.	general store
Windsor, Simon	general store

Baltimore, Northumberland co, pop 300

Ball, John	miller
Bennett, D.	flour mill
Boyd, John	carriage maker
Chapman, N. jr	blacksmith
Chapman, T.A. & Co	fruit
Cochrane & Phillips	harness
Cochrane, Wm	general store
Cockburn, George	hotel
Eastwood, Elman	woolen mills
Elliott, J.C.	undertaker
Francy, Robert	harness
Gilleland, John	grocer

Hogg, G.M. estate blacksmith
Mitchell, G. postmaster
Pickering, Christopher hotel
Wimble, Francis shoemaker
Woods, David wagon maker

Bethany, Durham Co. pop about 500
Benson, Wm musical insts
Blakeley, John harness
Brereton, C.H. physician
Brereton, T.G. d r u g s & physician

Brown, W.A. saw mill
Courtney, A.S. butcher
Graham, A. loan agent
Ivory, T & Son dry goods
McCartney, George postmaster
McCartney, W.H. insurance agent
McKinnon, G.H. hotel
Martin, J.H. grocer
Orchard, E. shoemaker
Preston, Robert grain
Rainbird, C. Mrs dressmaker
Reynolds, C. hardware
Richardson, John weaver
Ryley & Son general store
Sisson, L.B. grocer
Strike, Wm tailor
Sutton, Picton pat machine
Washington, L. Miss dressmaker
Westlake, W. carriage maker

Carnarvon, Haliburton Co. pop about 25

Dawson, P.F. general store
Hart, G.P. postmaster & general store
Maunder & Co. general store
Moore, A.W. agril implts
Warrain, W.H. blacksmith
Wessells, C. Mrs general store

Even this small sample is suggestive about the subtle ways that small communities can vary. One wonders if the differences relate to age or geography.

Clearly, we can learn a great deal more about anywhere in the five counties, if we look beyond our own communities to the wider world. Directories are a great resource for local historians and genealogists and deserve to be used far more frequently.

Immigrants in Ops 1829

"List of Emigrants located in the Township of Ops by Mr A. McDonell up to the 15th of October 1829."

[Endorsed by Peter Robinson, Commissioner of Crown Lands: "Number of persons located on 100 acres each, 39. Total number of persons about 127. York, 29th October 1829, Peter Robinson."] *National Archives, Upper Canada Sundries. Appeared in the Ontario Register some years ago, on the initiative of C. Gordon Crouse. Reprinted by request.*

Frances McCabe, w ½ Lot 11, Con 10; Family in Ireland, will join him next spring.

Duncan Fisher, s ½ Lot 13, Con 8; Catherine, his mother; Anne his sister; Margaret, wife; Peter 4 ½; Donald 2 ½; John 1.

Peter Morrison, w ½ Lot 14, Con 8; Margaret, wife; John 10; Hugh 3 ½; James 1.

Alexander McCarthy, e ½ Lot 15, Con 5; Elizabeth his wife; John 19 yrs; Margaret 15.

James Narney, w ½ Lot 15, Con 5; Catharine, wife; Jane 19; Anne 18 (d. 24th Sept.); Charles 14; Thomas 6; Mary 3.

Samuel Parkins, n ½ Lot 14, Con 4; Mary, his wife; Mary 19; Anthony 11; Anne 9; Martha 7; Charles 3; Hannah 1 ½.

William Lee, s ½ Lot 14, Con 4; (d Oct 1) Elizabeth his wife; Mary 15; Sam'l & Hannah 8 (twins); John aged 6.

John Fallen, s ½ Lot 10, Con 5; Mary, his wife; Margaret 5 yrs; Bertrand 2.

Terence Brady, n ½ Lot 10, Con 5; Mary, wife; Thomas aged 3; Michael aged 1 and 3/4.

James Payne, Lot 12, Con 3; Catherine, his wife; James age 19; William 18; John 13; Thomas 7; Margaret 9; Catherine 5; Johanna 1 ½.

Patrick Hannoran, s ½ Lot 10, Con 5; Bridget, his wife; Catherine 4 yrs; John 2 yrs.

Denis Toohey, s ½ Lot 19, Con 4; Catherine, wife; Patrick 21; John 19; Mary 14; Daniel 11; Denis 8; James 5; Julia 3.

Patrick Dunn, Lot 12, Con 5; John & Michael, brothers; Mary, mother; Mary, sister.

John Murray, Lot 9, Con 5; Mary, mother; James, Philip, Peter, Patrick, Matthew, brothers; Catherine, Ann, Margaret.

Brian Hoey, n ½ Lot 11, Con 4; Mary, his wife; Catharine 4 yrs; Patrick 1 ½.

Robert Miller, s ½ Lot 8, Con 4; Family, 3 in number, in Ireland.

Thomas Miller, n ½ Lot 7, Con 4; Family in Ireland, 3 in number.

Oliver Burke, s ½ Lot 7, Con 4; single.

Daniel Hyde, s ½ Lot 10, Con 3; family in United States, 5 in number.

[blank in record], n ½ Lot 10, Con 3; Hyde's son-in-law, family of 2 in USA.

William Jones, n ½ Lot 6, Con 3; a single.

William Johnston, n ½ Lot 1, Con 11; Mary, his wife.

Martin Hogan, n ½ Lot 5, Con 4; his family is at the Rideau Canal.

Cornelius Hogan, e ½ Lot 6, Con 3; his family is at the Rideau Canal.

Barnet Clarke, s ½ Lot 13, Con 3; single.

James Clarke, s ½ Lot 6 Con 3; single.

Michael Smith, s ½ Lot 13, Con 3; a wife and 1 child

Brien Smith, Lot 13, Con 2; with John Smith.

Patrick Brennan, s ½ Lot 14, Con 2; a wife & 4 children.

James Brennan, n ½ Lot 14, Con 2; a single man.

Robert Martin, s ½ Lot 17, Con 4; family in Ireland, they are expected next spring.
— Jones, s ½ Lot 9, Con 3; a single man.

Christ Church Lakefield Baptisms 1857-1858

The Rev Percy Sloper Warren sent two returns of baptisms to the Provincial Secretary. He was the Anglican minister for North Douro, and the main place of worship was Christ Church in Lakefield. That fine limestone church was quite small, but it has survived and volunteers operate it as a museum in the heart of Lakefield. These records are excerpted from the registers in the Archives of Ontario, Toronto, found in RG 8, Series 1-6-B and on microfilm.

Crawford, James Hague, b. 21 September 1856, and Charles Drummond, b 27 July 1851, children of Charles Crawford, farmer, of Smith Town, and his wife Mary, bapt. 16 January 1857. Sponsors for both: Charles Crawford and Mary Crawford.

Yates, Margaret, b. [no date] August 1856, daughter of [unnamed, labourer, Lakefield, Upper Douro] and of Elizabeth Yates, bapt 25 January 1857. Sponsors: Francis Lemais and Elizabeth Yates.

Strickland, Katherine Charlotte, b. 29 December 1856, daughter of Robert Alexander Strickland, farmer of Lakefield, Upper Douro, and his wife Caroline Charlotte, bapt. 5 February 1857. Sponsors: George William Ross Strickland, Katharine Strickland, Charlotte Ellis.

Jory, Ann Eliza, b. 14 December 1855, daughter to John Jory, farmer of Upper

Douro, and his wife Ann; privately baptized 7 May 1857.

McIlvina, William Edward, b 22 June 1857, son of Edward McIlvina, mechanic, of Warsaw, and his wife Eliza Ann, privately baptized 10 July 1857. Sponsors: Edward McIlvina and Eliza McIlvina.

Nicholls, Jane Evangeline, b. 9 May 1857, daughter of William Wray Nicholls, farmer of Lakefield, Upper Douro, and his wife Anne McNair, privately baptized 12 July 1857. Sponsors: Horace Taylor, Jane Hill, Fanny Rothwell.

Hammelin, John Edward, b. 8 August 1857, son of John Hammelin, carpenter of Lakefield, and his wife Jane, bapt. [nd] September 1857. Sponsors: John and Jane Hammelin.

Strickland, Agnes, b. 1 April 1858, daughter of Robert Alexander Strickland, farmer of Lakefield, Upper Douro, and his wife Caroline Charlotte, bapt. 5 May 1858. Sponsors: Samuel Strickland, Agnes Strickland, and Maria Tully.

Warren, Catherine Maria, b. 1 June 1858, daughter of Percy Sloper Warren, clergyman of Lakefield, and his wife Margaret Charlotte, bapt. 25 July 1858. Sponsors: Frederic Barlee, Katharine Strickland, Maria Tully.

Abbott, William Thomas, b 29 July 1858, son of William Abbott, farmer of Douro, and his wife Jane, bapt. 5 September 1858. Sponsors: William Sherwood, William Abbott, Margaret Charlotte Warren.

Shere, Fanny, b. 7 September 1858, dau of Thomas Shere, of Smithtown, and his wife Mary Ann, bapt. 7 December 1858.

Fitzgerald, Hugh Alexander, b. 17 January 1856, and Margaret Anne, b. 26 August 1858, children of Joseph Fitzgerald, farmer of Douro, and his wife Martha, bapt. 16 December 1858.

Queries

Bill Amell and Marguerite Young

We get many inquiries from our members and we are happy to oblige in whatever ways possible. When requested we pass the questions to our readers in this popular column. If you have responses to these queries we would welcome hearing from you at the Fairview Heritage Centre, so we can add the information to our growing files. It is always great to hear from satisfied customers, too.

Barr

Seeking information about the family of Alexander Barr and Letitia White who were born, raised and married in Darling Twp, Lanark Co. Letitia was a sister to Caroline, wife of Joseph Menary. Both families moved to Galway Twp, Peterborough Co, where they were among the pioneers. The Barr family settled along the Bobcaygeon Colonization Road where the family resided during the censuses from 1871 to 1901. The children were Alexander, Robert, Adeline, Herbert, James, Oliver, Ethel, Bertha and Mossom. Alex Barr Sr died in 1901. His wife died twenty years later and was buried in Kinmount ON. Her obituary appeared in the *Peterborough Examiner*. The sons and daughters had spread across Canada and the United States. Would like to hear from descendants.
Helen Gillian
RR 1
Pakenham ON K0A 2X0

Menary

Searching for information about Joseph Menary and Caroline White of Darling Twp, Lanark Co. They moved to Galway Twp and homesteaded along the road to Crystal Lake; the family appears in the censuses for 1871 to 1891. The children were James, David, Robert, Letitia, Mary Ann, Edith, Maud, Wallace, Edna and Garnet. The family left the district before the 1901 census. Welcomes information about the whereabouts of the descendants.
Helen Gillian
RR1, Pakenham ON K0A 2X0

Hogan

Seeking information about the parents of Francis Hogan. He married Ellen Ryan but have not found the marriage record c.1848. They resided in Asphodel Twp during 1861 and 1871 censuses. At the same time in the same district resided Thomas Hogan. His marriage record reveals that he is a son of Alice and William Hogan. They emigrated from Ireland with the Peter Robinson group in 1825. His records state the age of each member: William 35, Alice 34, Thomas 9, Francis 7, Mary 4, Ellen 1. Was Thomas a brother of Francis who married Ellen Ryan? Both families named their eldest daughter Alice. During 1871 census William Hogan 80 resided in Douro Twp. Would appreciate any information about this family.
Lexy Kirk
PO Box 4022
Smithers BC V0J 2N0

O'Reilly

During the past summer I made a trip east to explore the countryside of my pioneer ancestors. Michael O'Reilly (1819-1894) was born in Ireland. He purchased Lot 3 Con 3 Ennismore Twp in 1845 and married Esther Moloney. The children were raised there: Stephen, Thomas, James, Margaret, Anne, Maria, Ellen and Agnes. A transcript of the baptismal record in 1851 for their son Thomas was printed in the grand book, *The Holy Land* by Clare F. Galvin in 1978. Thomas O'Reilly married Maria T. McGarrity and lived near Ennismore also. Their son Harold V. O'Reilly was my maternal grandfather. He left during First World War. I would like to hear from other descendants of those pioneer ancestors and exchange family charts.
Audrey E. Winch
3036 Ontario Street
Vancouver BC V5T 2Y7

Stewart

Trying to locate information which could unravel the mystery that there was a family connection to a Benjamin Stewart. My maternal grandfather was

John S. Stewart who was raised at Hastings ON. His parents James Stewart and Margaret Steele married in 1865. The marriage record in the Presbyterian Church, Keene, lists his parents as John and Eliza Stewart. During 1871 census a Benjamin Stewart resides in Asphodel Twp. Would appreciate any help or suggestions to clear up the confusion.
John S. Boyle
13655 SW 21st Street
Beaverton OH 97008 USA

Hartwig / Hartwick

The first family reunion was held in September 2000 and about 250 people gathered at Beavermead Park in Peterborough ON. My maternal ancestors Friedrich Wilhelm Hartwig and wife Henriette were born in Germany and came to Canada in 1877. They settled near Killaloe, Hagerty Twp, Renfrew county, and raised several children there. Friedrich died in 1912 aged 82 years and Henriette died in 1917. Both were buried at Killaloe ON. Their descendants have wandered all over the province and are planning another reunion next year. For more information contact:
Paul Heffernan
1720 Drummond Line, RR 8
Peterborough ON K9J 6X9

Sinclair

Will share information on family of Neil Sinclair, wife Christina Campbell and children who emigrated from Islay, Scotland to Canada in 1842. They settled in Fenelon Twp, Victoria county. Catherine married Donald Brown, John married Emma Campbell, Alexander, Neil, Donald married Catherine McDonald, Margaret married Archibald Spence, Dougald married Anne Spence, Sarah married Thomas Moynes. *Peterborough Despatch*, 20 May 1847, reported that the Rev Mr Fidler and two others were lost crossing the river at Fenelon Falls. The "two others" were Alexander and Neil Sinclair.
Tony Sinclair
71 Lake Street
Grimsby ON L3M 2G6

Anson House History Project

Students in the History program at Trent University, in co-operation with people at Anson House, are writing a history of Anson House. The history (printed next) written in the *Peterborough Examiner* by the veteran journalist, Harry Theobald, has many virtues. Theobald had browsed through the minute books of the Board of Directors. These are included in the records now deposited in the Trent Valley Archives. This is an ambitious project, and the project members are seeking help from readers. If any of the names mentioned rings a bell, let Professor Jones know. If you know people who were associated with Anson House as volunteers, staff or residents, let him know. The students are aware of the need to understand many issues. How have attitudes changed toward aging? What are the links between such institutions and government and community attitudes toward poverty, social welfare, medical services, and religion? What were the inspirations that led prominent women to devote countless hours to this work? How professional was the staff, and how did staff get recruited? What were the links between Anson House and the churches? And the city politicians and staff?

The students have been reading widely, and are looking at ways to incorporate pictures, memoirs, and statistical information. They are interested in developing aspects of cultural history, stories about the people. Some of them are poring over the pertinent legislation and government policies. It is a fascinating project precisely because it cuts across so many approaches and ideas.

If you wish to help, please contact Elwood Jones, (705) 743-0231 or by email: ejones@trentu.ca

As well, they welcome information on Fairhaven and on other senior citizen facilities.

Anson House Forerunner of Fairhaven as a Home for City's Elder Citizens

Harry Theobald

As Peterborough contemplates the approaching official opening of Fairhaven, its splendid new home for elder citizens, it may recall with civic interest the virtual founding of Anson House.

Sympathy was just as close to the hearts of the people a century ago, but the ways and means of expression in collective action had to be undertaken as an uncharted enterprise. The first government assistance mentioned in the records was a few cents a day, in contrast with the munificent grants that are now available. But that reference is getting ahead of the story of the institution of the Peterborough Relief Society.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Obviously, concern for the poor, and particularly women and children of misfortune on the fringe of the town's society, had been discussed by citizens who attended the first meeting in the office of Col. Fred C. Haultain on Nov. 26, 1862. Mrs James Wallis was elected president and Mrs Haultain secretary. The society was to be maintained largely by the subscription of its members, most of whom paid three dollars a month. Relief, then, was assumed as personal responsibility and for the first few years was distributed in cash, clothing, food and other necessities of life.

On Dec. 3, 1863, a meeting was held in the town hall at which Mrs James Hall was elected president. In May 1865, R.A. Morrow gave the use of a house at the corner of Sherbrooke and Aylmer Sts. for the purposes of the society and the name was changed to that of Peterborough Protestant Home.

These facts are quoted from a record in formal script, framed and enclosed in glass, on the wall of the board room of

Anson House. Incidentally, R.A. (Bertie) Morrow is otherwise gratefully remembered by Peterborough in Morrow Park, site of the Exhibition Grounds and Memorial Community Centre, which were a trust deed to the city by his son Harold A. Morrow.

About 1866 John Carnegie MPP secured a grant from the government of seven cents a day per head supplemented by two cents for adults and four cents per head for children over 10 years old.

Meanwhile, meeting in the Sunday School room of Mrs Kirkpatrick over the Bank of Toronto, the society was busy through 1864 and its winter with appeals for help. For example, as it was then distributed by individual members: "an order for beef and 50 cents"; "Mrs Hall had spent 50 cents for a quarter of a cord of wood"; "Mrs Robert Romaine applied for V— six pounds of beef and some warm articles for children's wear"; "Mrs Charles Ormond wished the society to take into consideration the removal of Miss J— from her present abode to another more suitable, the rent to be paid partly by the society and half by the council."

"Mrs Haultain applied for boots for Y—, and was given an order on Patterson's store"; "Mrs Best applied for V—, and was given 50 cents for groceries"; "Mrs Hall bought a quarter of beef for the society, paid \$2.50."

Ladies of the society were personally authorized to buy beef at Christmas time, and to attend to its delivery. Most of the parcels were six pounds; one ten.

"Mrs Kempt applied for M—, a turkey having been given by Mr Waterson, this with an order on Scott and McDonald for 50 cents worth of groceries were given."

If the allowances seem small in some instances, it should be remembered that one dollar provided many necessities in the 1860s. For instance: "Mrs Roche for R—, \$1 for half a cord of wood." Another minute repeated through all the meetings: "Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1865: The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs Wallis."

RENT OF HOUSE FREE

In March, 1865, Mrs James Hall spoke of the urgent need of a home for aged, helpless and destitute women and children. A deputation was authorized to

wait on Robert Nicholls and request his influence at the next meeting of the town council. It was then that Mr Morrow intervened in May proffering free rent of a house on Sherbrooke St.

The Rev Mark Burnham gave \$20 worth of furniture for the home in the Morrow house. A managing committee was appointed and rules and regulations drafted. Workmen were hired to make repairs. Mrs Robertson was to be consulted to act as matron, and Mr Robertson for his board was to do carpentry and gardening.

Members of the society brought gifts of knives and forks, dinner plates, table cloths, window blinds, and on May 31, 1865, the Home received four inmates, one a widow with two small sons. In such detail of record, the experience of the Society in supervising the Home continues: "A young woman able to provide for herself was not accepted on account of her intemperate habits."

"Mrs G.'s husband is in jail for ill-treating her; she is very destitute and unable to go out having a young infant."

The women of the board were encountering many instances of extreme need and hardship. An ironic note of the secretary: "Mrs L's daughter having come to see her and take her back to Rochester; they left yesterday. From all appearances it will not be long until she returns to Canada." That expectation was fulfilled several months later.

GRAND JURY GAVE \$20

The Grand Jury visited the Home and collectively contributed \$20 for which received a vote of thanks. A woman with two young children admitted couldn't pay rent. Donation of Bibles from the Peterborough Ladies Bible Association.

Meal hours were set: breakfast 7 a.m., dinner 12, supper 5 p.m.; family worship to be regularly conducted by the matron. It was also directed that the matron should preside at all meals; if unavoidably absent she was to depute some fitting person among the inmates in order that each person be properly attended.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Returning to the framed record of the Home: "The original intention was to admit only destitute old women and

children, but as cases were present of deserving old men it was determined to admit them also. (Some of them became problem inmates as time went on.)

"As there was no endowment this work was entirely dependent on the charity and liberality of citizens. In 1870 the Home was removed to the stone building on the east side of Stewart St., (north of Brock St.) overlooking the creek, then owned by the late Sheriff James Hall, who gave it for the purpose of the Home. This property was in 1905 conveyed for a nominal price to trustees who conveyed it to the Home when it was incorporated. This building was occupied until the present one was erected.

\$20,000 FOR HOME

"Mrs Charlotte Nicholls at her death in 1890 left a fund of \$20,000 for the Home. In January, 1911, at a meeting specially held for the purpose, certain representative men of the city undertook to give a site and a sum of \$10,000 if the Protestant Home Association would erect a building costing not less than \$20,000, the Association to be incorporated and have representatives elected from the city churches.

"Letters patent granting this incorporation were received May 3, 1911, and the agreement with the city was signed Aug. 29, 1911. The first general meeting of the incorporated association was held in the board room of the old Home, May 9, 1911, at which time the following officers were elected:

President, Mrs Walter Roger; secretary, Miss Helen Denison; first vice-president, Miss Nicholls and 2nd vice-president, Mrs Birdsall.

Directors for three years: Mrs Birdsall, Mrs J.B. McWilliams, and J.A. Aylmer; for two years: Mrs W.M. Roger, Miss Nicholls, Mrs R.S. Davidson; for one year: Mrs T.G. Hazlitt, Mrs Robert Neill, Miss Mary Brown.

BUILDING OPENED

"After many years of uphill work those who had worked so faithfully and loyally in the interest of Peterborough Protestant Home saw their hopes realized in the completion of a handsome and commodious building costing \$30,000 erected on a very fine site overlooking

the north ward and the district across the river. The building was opened free of debt on April 30, 1912, the dedicatory service being held in the board room.

"Mayor W.H. Bradburn acted as chairman. The building was thronged with visitors. Addresses were given by His Honor Judge G.M. Roger of Cobourg, a life time worker in the interests of the Home, Dr Bruce Smith, inspector of government institutions, local clergymen and others.

"The plans for the Home were prepared by Francis Smith of the firm of Bond and Smith, architects, Toronto, and the work was carried out under the supervision of James G. Graham as contractor.

"Mrs T.G. Hazlitt laid the cornerstone on Oct. 28, 1911. This is one of the few Homes in the Dominion where old married couples are not separated.

"On account of the gift of a free site and the grant of \$10,000, the city has the right of two-thirds of the accommodation of the building, and the Board to the remaining one-third."

Presidents of the Home were: Mrs James Wallis, 1862; Mrs James Hall, 1863 until 1870; Mrs Smith, 1870-1871. Mrs Robert Romaine, 1872-1881; Mrs Gilmour 1881-1884. Mrs Burnham 1885-1890; Mrs Vernon, 1890-1902; Miss Isabel Roger, 1902-1907; Mrs Walter Roger, 1907-1921. (Mrs Roger was the mother of Mrs Alice Roger Collins.) Mrs Robert Neill 1924-1925.

Secretaries were: Mrs Haultain, Mrs Best, Miss Isabel Roger, Mrs James G. Hall, Miss M. Roper, Mrs M.A. Miller, Mrs R.F. McWilliams, Miss Helen Denison, Miss E.D. Lewis, Miss Jean Neill, Miss Flora Davidson, Mrs F.M. DelaFosse.

Treasurers were: Mrs James Patten, Mrs Jeffers, Mrs George A. Cox, Miss I. Roger, Mrs Walter Roger, Miss Sarah Robinson, 1907-1925.

The records of Anson House are in the Trent Valley Archives and contain references to hundreds of people who were connected with the Protestant Poor Home and Anson House.

Anson House & Fairhaven, 1956-1960

One of the questions on which readers might have useful views relates to what happened when the city decided to develop Fairhaven. There were implications, subtle and not so subtle, about the future of Anson House. Hints of the story are evident in the minutes of the Anson House Board of Directors, and we have printed some extracts with the hope this will prompt some fresh recollections of how the story might have looked in other minds. While much of the history of Anson House is too long ago for most of us, these names and events should strike familiar chords with some readers.

Minutes, 12 December 1956

Q It was suggested by Mrs Langley that a meeting of three members of the City Council and three members of Anson House be arranged to discuss the future of Anson House in the event of a new Home for the Aged being built. This matter was left in abeyance for the time being.

Minutes, 9 January 1957

Q There was some discussion concerning the intention of the City of Peterborough to proceed with the erection of a modern Home for the Aged. Such an institution would cover the same ground as Anson House since the Roman Catholic Church had announced its intention of erecting a Home of their own. It was felt that there was nothing we could do about it and any action to include Anson House in the new set-up would have to come from the City.

Minutes, 14 February 1957

Q The President reported that a meeting of the officers of Anson House and the Welfare Committee of the City Council had been held on Feb. 12th. At this meeting our officers explained that the directors of Anson House were in sympathy with the movement for a new Home for the Aged and would give their co-operation. However, it was felt that any action towards the absorption of Anson House by the new institution would

have to come from the City as the Charter, under which Anson House operates, does not authorize the directors to hand over the institution to anyone else. However, the directors would not oppose any action taken by the City towards this end.

(N.B. A subsequent meeting attended by 8 directors, Mrs Hooper, Mrs Hills, Mrs Langley, Miss Mason, Mrs Pilon and Messrs Hamilton, Waddell and Sootheran, while the City Welfare Committee was held on Feb. 19th and was addressed by Mr L.E. Ludlow, Director of Homes for the Aged for Ontario. He stressed the need for a large institution which would take care of aged, convalescent and senile people and provide quarters for married couples. The City had intended to take over and remodel the old Isolation Hospital but at this meeting it was decided to have architects consider both that building and Anson House and bring in a report as to which building would be the better for the purpose. The meeting, like the previous one, was very harmonious.)

Minutes, 13 March 1957

Q A letter from the City Clerk enclosed a copy of a resolution passed by the Welfare Committee of the City Council to the effect that the Welfare Committee should appoint three of its members to confer with three appointees of Anson House concerning the future of Anson House.

After some discussion it was felt that a representation of four would be desirable and it was moved by Mrs Hills and seconded by Mrs Diplock that the Anson House representatives would be the President (or Acting President), the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr J.H. Eastwood and Mr H.F. Waddell. Carried.

Mrs Langley suggested that as a solution to one of the problems involved in the City taking over Anson House, that one wing of the proposed new Home be called the Anson House Wing and be used solely for the Protestant Poor of Peterborough along the lines of the present Charter. The others present

thought this would be a very good idea and it should be brought before the joint meeting of the City and Anson House representatives.

The City have been advised by Toronto solicitors that in order for the City to take over Anson House it would be necessary for the Board of Anson House to apply to the Provincial Government to have our Letters Patent altered so that Roman Catholics and Jews could be admitted. Our position is that we do not want to initiate proceedings and the secretary has handed over to Mr Howell of Kerr, McElderry and Co one copy each of our Letters Patent, Change of Name, Agreement with City and another document. A receipt for these is in our safe.

Minutes, 12 June 1957

Q The mayor sent a letter stating that the City was prepared to go ahead with the project of a new Home for the Aged which would take care of our present residents. In addition, they would like to have a recreation centre for all aged persons in the City and feel that the present buildings and grounds of Anson House would be ideal for the purpose. He therefore requests the Board to agree to support a move to have the City seek a private bill to transfer the assets of Anson House to the City. // The City Clerk sent a copy of a letter from the City Clerk of St Catharines outlining the history of their Home for the Aged. This was originally started with private grants and later used for the care of children but upon the formation of a Children's Aid Society the property was sold. Upon application to the Provincial Government a Special Act was passed enabling the Board to turn over the assets to City Municipal project to be used for the erection of a new Home for the Aged on a joint basis with the County of Lincoln. This was the solution of a problem very similar to our own.

Q Moved by Mr Eastwood and seconded by Mrs Carley that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to write to the Mayor to the effect that his suggestion that Anson House be used as a recreation centre was favorably

received by the Board and that the Board assumes that the name of Anson House would be continued. We would make two stipulations: 1) that assurance would be given that the residents of Anson House would be taken care of to our satisfaction until such time as the new Home for the Aged would be ready to take them in and 2) that the directors of Anson House be relieved of all obligations. Given this assurance the directors would be willing to support a move by the City to seek a private bill to transfer the assets of Anson House to the City. Carried.

Minutes, 21 August 1957

Q An inspection of house and property was made on July 15th by Mayor Dewart and several aldermen. They were most favourably impressed with the House and also with the Northey residence.

Minutes, 10 January 1958

Q The City Clerk advised that Mr Gordon Farquharson had been appointed Special Solicitor in connection with preparing the necessary agreement between the Anson House Board and the City of Peterborough re: the future of Anson House. // Mr Farquharson wrote asking to meet our directors re: the above and a meeting was arranged for January 22nd.

Minutes, 22 January 1958; held in City Hall, 3 pm

Q The meeting was duly called to order and a full discussion ensued with Mr W.H. Howell, Q.C. Solicitor for the Board, with regard to the transferring and assigning of all the assets of Anson House to the Corporation of the City of Peterborough with the intention that the said City of Peterborough should erect and maintain a Home for the Aged in the City of Peterborough. /// On motion duly made by Mrs F.E. Hooper, seconded by Mrs Fred Hills and unanimously carried, By-Law No 20, which is attached as a Schedule to these Minutes, was duly enacted and passed.

Mrs Bernice Graham, Alderman of the City of Peterborough and Chairman of the Welfare Committee

of the City of Peterborough, Mr E.A. Outram, City Clerk, and Mr Gordon Farquharson, Solicitor acting for the City of Peterborough, were invited into the meeting and the above terms and conditions were further discussed with them and Agreement on all points was reached. // Mrs Graham expressed the thanks for the City of Peterborough to the Directors for the work done in the past by Anson House and for the co-operation of the Directors in this particular instance.

[Schedule By-Law No 20 is attached.]

M essential new detail was that President, Vps and Secretary-Treasurer empowered to act in negotiating this matter.

Minutes, AGM, 14 February 1958

Q Mr Sootheran gave a report on the special meeting held on January 22nd at which By-Law No. 20 was passed. Mr W.H. Howell, Q.C. solicitor for the Anson House Board explained the details.

M motion to approve past and future actions

Q The motion was seconded by Mrs T.J. Carley who pointed out that the action was only being taken because if Anson House were to carry on as in the past, while the City built a new Home for the Aged, it would not be financially feasible.

Mrs G.R. Langley moved an amendment as follows: "After the phrase 'that such residents will be also be accepted into the new Home for the Aged under the Rules and Regulations of the City' add the phrase 'and that they be offered the same degree of privacy in the normal care wing as they have received in Anson House.' Mrs H. Martin seconded the motion of amendment. [After some discussion, Mrs Martin withdrew her seconding, it was seconded by Mrs W.R. Philp. The amendment passed 16-12. The motion as amended passed 27-0.]

M The biggest issue in the discussion was that there would not be that many private rooms and Anson House residents would not be given a lock on those that were.

M Election of the board of directors postponed to a subsequent meeting.

Minutes, 14 March 1958

M G.H. Munro asked that assets from bequests with conditions not be included in the assets handed over to the city, and that should the legislation be passed, the assets of the Dickson bequest should go to the Peterborough Foundation. [The letter was referred to Walter Howell.]

Minutes, 11 April 1958

M not invest in mortgages in view of expected transfer of assets to the City; GICs will be paid at 4.5% even though not for five years term.

Minutes, 9 May 1958

M Walter Howell reported Anson House subject to the Charitable Institutions Act, and must comply re: annual medical examinations of all residents.

M Mr Howell has deciphered the by-laws from the minutes and has enclosed copies with his letter. [Mr Waddell and Mr Warren were to read Mr Howell's compilation and make recommendations to next meeting. At the next meeting, 13 June, it was recommended that no changes be made to the by-laws; this meant the AGM had to move to the second Tuesday in October.]

Minutes, 11 July 1958

Q A discussion was held regarding the transfer of assets if and when Anson House ceases to operate as a Home for the Aged, and the secretary-treasurer was directed to contact Mr Howell requesting him to attend the September meeting prepared to answer questions in connection with the legality of transferring the assets.

Minutes, 16 September 1958

Q A lengthy discussion was held regarding the future of Anson House, transfer of assets, etc., and Mr Walter Howell, Q.C., was in attendance to answer questions regarding same.

It was moved by Mr Waddell and seconded by Mrs Pilon, that a recommendation be made at the Annual Meeting that the Board recommend to the residents of Anson House that they make application for residence in the new Home for the Aged when it is ready for occupancy. Carried.

It was moved by Mr Eastwood, and seconded by Mrs Hills, that the Board recommend to the Annual Meeting that the City Council be approached with a view to re-entering into the agreement previously proposed and dated January 22, 1958. Carried.

Minutes, AGM, 14 October 1958

M The United Church of Canada interested in Anson House for a Home for the Aged; apparently, because of the conditions in the deed of land, such action requires 2/3 majority of the City Council in support.

Minutes, 28 October 1958

M Dr Mutchmor confirms the United Church might be interested in purchasing property at a special price; board willing to negotiate with any interested parties.

Minutes, 14 November 1958

M City Clerk reported that Aldermen Mrs Graham and D Loucks are ex-officio members of the Anson House board.

Minutes, 3 December 1958

M The two new members appointed by City Council attended.

M United Church offered to purchase for \$28,000

Q Considerable discussion followed and it was the general feeling of the meeting that, as any sale or transfer of the property would require a two-thirds majority vote of the City Council, it would be in the best interests of Anson House to transfer the property and assets to the Corporation of the City of Peterborough who then could sell it to the United Church of Canada or any other interested party.

It was then moved by Mr H. Waddell that we endorse the resolution passed at the September 16th meeting which contained a recommendation to be presented to the Annual Meeting that the City Council be approached with a view to re-entering into the Agreement dated January 22, 1958, and forward this recommendation to the Special Committee along with the letter from Dr Mutchmor containing the offer of purchase. This was seconded by Mrs B. Graham and carried.

Minutes, General meeting of the Corporation continued, 9 December 1958

M Main item was the discussion of the letter prepared for going to Special Committee:

QQ The purpose of this letter is three-fold. // 1. To comment on the United Church's willingness to continue the fine work that has been carried on in Anson House for many years. // 2. To state that if Anson House becomes the property of the United Church, that it would be used for the extension of the present work and in all likelihood would include the building of units for elderly couples. // 3. To make a cash offer for the property. We realize that we cannot offer more than a token price for the Anson House property. We are ready to pay \$28,000 for the central and other buildings and the 5.32 acres of land known as the Anson House property. We realize that the transfer of this land would require a private Bill. We are aware, also, that the transfer of this property could not be made until the new Home for Senior Citizens of Peterborough City, now in course of erection, is completed.

Q <Mrs Philp then stated that> /at this time it appears that no other group is interested in Anson House. // As we understand our position, we are unable to dispose of fixed assets without the sanction of the Council of the City of Peterborough evidenced by By-Law passed by a two-thirds vote of members. Therefore, I move that the Anson House Corporation forward to the City Council the offer of the United Church of Canada for the purchase of Anson House property, and would ask for the approval of City Council to continue negotiations with the United Church. This motion was seconded by Mrs H. Rogers. // Considerable discussion followed, then the Chairman called for a vote and the motion carried.

On motion duly made, seconded

and carried, the following were then appointed to a committee to meet with City Council (with power to add to same): Mrs W.R. Philp, Mrs H. Rogers, Mrs G.R. Langley, and Mr J. Barnes.

Minutes, 9 January 1959

M Alderman Boorman replaced Alderman Loucks; Mrs Graham still on

M Resignations from board: J.H. Eastwood and H. F. Waddell

M Motion to send letter to all churches on the importance of having members on the board at this time.

Minutes, 13 May 1959

Q Mrs Graham moved that a letter be sent to Mrs Philp asking that her committee negotiate with the City Council as soon as possible and report to the Anson House Board Corporation. This was seconded by Mrs Hooper and carried.

Minutes, Special Meeting, 3 June 1959

M meeting of the Anson House Board with representatives of the Joint Committee of the United and Anglican Churches for Anson House. Representing the churches were the Revs A.L. Shorten, M.P. Poole, and G.S. Maxwell, as well as Mrs W.R. Philp, F.D. Kerr, W.B. Gordon and Dr G.R. Langley. Essentially the churches would take over the financing and administration of Anson House; it would cover a wider area; any board would have majority from the two churches; admittance would be open to those of any Protestant denomination. Dr Langley read from a letter from Bishop Snell expressing the interests and concerns of the Anglican church.

Minutes, 3 June 1959

M After the Special Meeting, some discussion of the difficulties, but generally the board viewed the proposal with favour because the work of Anson House would be enlarged. Motion (Warren/ Boorman) asked the solicitor to "point out the problem, and advise us of the next proper step."

Minutes, 10 June 1959

M Walter Howell was in attendance with a Brief on the Anglican - United Church proposal. Passed a motion to request a meeting of City Council,

Anson House board, and the committee appointed at the General Meeting. Defeated a second motion to have the general meeting approve the churches' proposal first.

Minutes, Joint Meeting, 2 July 1959

M Meeting of Anson House Board (10 members), City Council and the Churches' joint committee at City Hall. Sandy Fleming, filling in for Walter Howell, read Howell's brief and asked the City Council for direction. Mayor Loucks said the City Council would consider the matter and report a decision at a later date.

Minutes, 8 July 1959

M Letter from City Clerk, the joint committee of the Churches had been asked to make an offer to the city. The Board decided to postpone the AGM for a month in anticipation something might be happening.

Minutes, 14 October 1959

M Motion requesting information from the city.

Minutes, 11 November 1959

M Joint churches intend to go forward, and recommend that 50% of the Anson House board be Anglican and United.

Some discussion of how to work the nominations committee for the AGM.

Q Mr Boorman spoke of criticism of City Council that had been voiced at a previous meeting and stated that the Council could do nothing towards disposing of the property to the United and Anglican Churches until Anson House was dissolved. He then moved that the Board recommend that the following resolution be passed at the annual meeting: Be it resolved that Anson House join with the Corporation of the City of Peterborough in an application to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario at its next Session for an Act "a) vesting the assets of Anson House both present and future, of any nature and kind whatsoever (subject to its outstanding liabilities) in the Corporation of the City of Peterborough, and b) dissolving Anson House. Mrs Graham seconded this motion. A vote was taken and the motion was defeated. // The meeting then adjourned.

Minutes, Annual Meeting, 25 November 1959

Q Mr Farquharson pointed out that the City Council was vitally interested in the future of Anson House, especially with Fairhaven opening soon, and had asked him to express the feelings of the Council. In 1911, the City was authorized to borrow \$10,000 and make a gift of this amount and also conveyed the property that is now known as Anson House, subject to the terms and conditions of By-law #1608 of June 5, 1911. Certain members of Council feel that it is the intention of the Anson House Corporation to enlarge the scope of their operations and take in other than City residents. Mr Farquharson pointed out that the clause in the By-law regarding reversion to the City is a valid one, and if any change is to be made in the purposes and objects of Anson House the City Council wants to be informed.

Minutes, 14 December 1959

M The new president, S.J. Whitehouse, had prepared a statement that was to be forwarded, after some minor alterations, to Dr Langley and Mr Gordon for them to take to the combined church committee for comment.

Minutes, 11 January 1960

M City Council representatives would be Aldermen C.D. Munro and C.W. Boorman

M Decision to write all churches about the privilege of having a member on the Anson House Corporation.

Don Cournoyea Collection

We like to highlight the interesting items that are found in Don Cournoyea's collection of newspaper copies.

DAN COLE WAS FIRST SETTLER BAY OF QUINTE

Died 5 August 1836 at the advanced age of 105 years

THE FIRST UEL

Married Sophia De Long of New York - Raised family of ten

[This story with the dateline from Cobourg, 24 January 1925 contains much of interest about Cole, who was the first UEL settler in Adolphustown Twp.]

.... Born in Albany, New York, his life was one of thrilling interest. After the outbreak of the American War of Independence, Daniel Cole and his family found their way as Loyalists to the City of New York. He enlisted with the Loyalist Army - probably the second battalion of the King's Royal Regiment, New York - and acted as a spy and a carrier of confidential messages to his commander during a part, at least, of the war. These despatches were placed in a thin steel box, which was inserted in the sole of his shoe. Notwithstanding all this precaution, his life was many times in danger. Previous to resorting to this novel method of carrying despatches, historians state that he was caught on one occasion. A summary trial followed and Cole was ordered to be hanged, and that immediately. The rope was placed about his neck and the end thrown over the limb of a tree. Cole seized the opportunity when something had for an instant diverted the attention of his captors, and springing from their grasp ran. Shot after shot was fired after him, but he escaped. The Coles were a devout family, and his son, John Cole, telling the story to Dr William Canniff, said: "God Almighty would not let the balls hit him." [The story is quite lengthy, but this excerpt gives the spirit of the piece.]

MARMORA SCENE OF HOBOS' CONVENTION

A Night of Song, Music and Comedy Attracts Big Crowd

[Dateline: Marmora, 26 February 1925]

This was a light-hearted report on a variety night sponsored by the Marmora Boosters Club. Its president, Dr Hamilton commented on the club's efforts to promote Crowe Lake cottaging, and to support a surgical case taken to Toronto's Sick Children's Hospital. There were acting and costume awards.

The actors were:

Master James Rice	Dusty Bob
Don McInroy	Happy Hooligan
Harry Dunlay	Dirty Joe
D.E. Bell	Hobo Jake
Harold Auger	Gentleman Jim
Paul Clement	Frowsy Filthy
C.B. Leonard	Tramping Muggs
M.E. Grant	Tattered Ragons
W.E. Mackechnie	Hungry Dan
Charles Shannon	Hatless Hal
Ralph Neal	Lazy Logan
Art Smith	Tired Tim
Jack Grant	Frosty Finnegan
Dr Curtis	Sunny Mike
Leo Forestall	Healthy Tim
Percy Archer	Dusty Rhodes
I.D. Simmons	Janitor
Mr Lester	visiting tramp
Florence Auber	accompanist

Civil War & Fenian Veteran: Col J.W. Miller

We have been asked to profile the remarkable Col. J.W. Miller, who was mentioned in passing in an earlier issue. Miller was at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863, and attended the 75th anniversary celebrations in 1938. At that time he expressed disappointment that so few others had attended!

James Wesley Miller (4 October 1845 - 28 October 1938) was born in Bowmanville, the son of a local contractor, John Miller. [The 1901 census says he was born 10 October 1844.] He was in the USA in April 1861, when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in the Sixth US Cavalry. He rose to Quartermaster Sergeant, the highest NCO rank. He was at the first battle of Bull's Run, and was wounded at Malvern Hill and Gettysburg. He was captured at Gettysburg, and spent sometime in the Libby Prison, a Confederate prison in Richmond, Virginia. Following an exchange of prisoners, he and other starving prisoners were hospitalized at St John's College in Maryland. The local newspapers carried several articles on Miller, and many of these are included in the Don Courmoyea fonds at the TVA. It seems Miller fought at both battles of Bull's Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Malvern Hill. His three year term expired in 1864, and because of the dramatic appeal of his brother, he did not re-enlist.

In Peterborough, Miller worked in Samuel White's shoe-shop, and then for James Stenson, before beginning his own shoe store, described in 1921 as a "high-grade shoe store on George Street." He retired in 1923.

In the 1901 census, Miller still had quite a few children at home: Frederick Charles, 30, John Hepburn, 21, Ethel Maude, 18, Norman, 17, Gordon Campbell, 15, and Burton, 13. The first three were, respectively, a painter, an electrician and a bookkeeper; the last three, students. He had at least three other daughters, (Ada, Minnie and

Lillian) and a son (William). He was a Methodist, an active member of George Street Methodist, where he taught Sunday School for many years. The family lived at 212 McDonnell Street, across from the collegiate. In 1925, his next-door neighbour was F.M. de la Fosse, the librarian. Other neighbours were J.D. Collins and Henry Rush, both veterans of the 1866 Fenian Raid.

Miller volunteered to fight the Fenians in 1866, and became the second head of the volunteers organization. He was the last survivor of the 220 local volunteers. He was one of the first members of the 57th Regiment, established in 1867, and eventually became its fifth commanding officer, 1893 to 1914. He served four years as alderman, several years as school trustee, and as District Grand Master of the Oddfellows. [check re: Foresters]

The question posed is how does one confirm the details in this account, and how does one recreate the history of which he was such a colourful personality.

There are several angles to pursue, each of which takes one to different types of sources. The easiest records to pursue are the census records, city directories, church records, and cemetery records. The military records of the Civil War, the Fenian Raids, and the local militia would also be most pertinent. But once one has the genealogical report in shape, there are the newspaper reports with some reminiscences. One might wonder if there are family papers. Considerable value might come from reading from the extensive works on the Civil War, and the more modest Fenian Raid accounts. What about the records of city council and the school boards to find out the kinds of issues in which Miller was vocal. His obituary comments that he had the ability to express his opinions with "force and clarity." And what might those opinions be? And what do we know about the history of shoe-making and the selling of shoes, in Canada and the United States more widely, but in Peterborough itself.

The most fascinating question remains the matter of how common was it for Canadians to serve in the American Civil War? Miller believed 30,000 Canadians served in the Civil War; modern historians lean to a figure over 40,000.

Elwood Jones

John Leahy(1814-1900)

When John Leahy passed away at age 86, the Peterborough *Morning Times*, 6 September 1900, commented on his emigration with the Robinson settlers in 1825. He came with his father and two sisters on the "Fortitude", one of nine ships in the emigration. The ship left Cork on 10 May and reached Quebec 49 days later, 27 June. Leahy was predeceased by his wife, and was survived by only eight Robinson settlers: Thomas Sullivan, David Quinn, Mr and Mrs John Torpey, William O'Brien, John O'Brien, John Crandley, and Mrs Patrick Leahy. Because of John Leahy's recollections, the newspaper could feel confident on this matter.

Peter Robinson Awards

The City of Peterborough awarded its Peter Robinson Awards on 6 August 2000. These prestigious awards, marking the 150th anniversary of municipal government in Peterborough, were awarded to people still living who brought honour and distinction to our community. Given the terms of reference, it was surprising to see groups were even considered. It was also refreshing to see how differently the Peterborough connections figured into the mix. On the special night, Graham Hart introduced high-quality videotaped sketches that captured what was special about each of the winners. The winners were Peter Demos, William Fisher, Agnes Logan Green, Anne Heideman, Roger Neilson, Christine Nornabell, Peterborough District Women's Institutes, Gordon Roper, Douglas Sadler, Sisters of St Joseph, Thomas H.B. Symons, and Kirk Wipper. A permanent commemorative award designed by David Beaucage-Johnson will be permanently kept at City Hall. Each person received a keeper sterling silver pin designed by Kim Winter; it featured marine blue enamel waves set off by the silver. Dr Art Turner chaired the awards committee, and Ken Armstrong chaired the Celebration 2000 Committee.

Irish and Anglo-Irish families

The Library of Trinity College Dublin has 17th century genealogies of many of these families, listed here as they are spelled in the original, F.3.23.

Adrian
Aldworth
Allen
Annesley
Antiam
Arnop
Ash
Aston
Atkins
Atkinson
Avery
Aylmer
Bagnall
Balford
Bambrick
Barard
Barlow
Barret
Barrington
Barrow
Barry
Barsey
Bastwick
Bayly
Beard
Berkley
Birri
Bladen
Blaney
Blondell
Blount
Bollard
Bolton
Booker
Bourgh
Bowdell
Bowen
Bowyer
Boyd

Boyle
Brabason
Bradshaw
Brangan
Bray
Brereton
Brimingham /
Bermingham
Broadrick
Brookes
Broughton
Brown
Bryan
Buckworth
Bunbury
Burdett
Burrows
Burton
Bushe
Butler
Cannon
Carpenter
Carre
Cavanagh
Cecill
Chevers
Chichester
Chopping
Clark
Clayton
Cliffe
Clotworthy
Colclough
Cole
Colley
Comerford
Conningsby
Cooke
Coot
Cope
Copley
Cosby
Cottingham
Courtney
Cox
Crawford
Crofton
Culine
Cullen
Dalton
Dancer
Davys
Dawson
Deering
Denny
Devereux
Digby

Domville
Donellan
Dopping
Dowdall
Driscoll
Drury
Duglas
Dukenfeild
Dungar
Ecchlin
Edgworth
Edkins
Egar
Ellyot
Eustace
Farrell
Fitzgerald
Fitzharris
Flood
Forbes
Ford
Forster
Forth
Fox
Francks
Galway
Gardiner
Gavan
Gay
Gee
Gelagh / Gealy
/ Moone
Geoghagan
Geyton
Gilbert
Glover
Gookin
Gore
Gorge
Gough
Grace
Graham
Grange
Grant
Gratreax
Green
Griffin
Groves
Hamilton
Hanson
Harding
Harman
Harris
Harrison
Hartpool
Hewson
Hickman

Hind
Hodder
Hodges
Holmes
Houghton
Howard
Howell
Hoy
Hubert
Hughes
Hume
Hunt
Hussey
Ingoldesby
Itchingham
Jakeman
Jakson
Jepson
Jones
Jowers
Judge
Juxton
Keaser
Keating
Kedder
Kempston
Kenedy
King
Knappe
Knight
Langredge
Latham
Lattin
Lawrence
Lee
Lehunt
Leman
Lestrangle
Lewlyn
Lilly
Lindon
Lions
Lister
Loftus
Long
Love
Lowther
Loyd
Lucas
Luther
Lutterell
Madden
Mahon
Malady
Mansell
Margetson
Markham

Marlay
Martin
Masterson
Mauill
Maultster
Mayart
Maynard
Meed
Meredith
Miller
Molyneux
Montgomery
More
Moreton
Morgan
Morrice
Mosse
Muschamp
Nangle
Nappe
Neile
Nelson
Newcomen
Nisbitt
Norris
Nugent
O'Cahan
O'Dempsey
O'Hara
Oliver
Ormsby
Osborne
Otway
Owen
Owens
Palliser
Palmes
Parker
Parsons
Peck
Penyfather
Percivall
Perrot
Phillips
Piggott
Pitts
Pollard
Poole
Preston
Price
Proiers
Purcell
Purdon
Ransford
Reader
Reding
Rely

Richards
Rinzy
Rochford
Rosse
Rugge
Ruth
Sambach
Sanderson
Sandes
Sandys
Sankey
Scott
Scout
Scurlog
Serjeant
Silliard
Silver
Simcock
Skevington
Smith
Smithsby
Southwell
Spaight
Stanhop
Stanley
Starling
St George
Stoughton
Stowell
St Paul
Strowde
Stuart
Tailour
Tallant
Tench
Tent
Thiold
Thompson
Tichborn
Tirrell
Toler
Topham
Towers
Troxteall
Trott
Underwood
Usher
Wakely
Walcot
Wale
Wallys
Walker
Walsh
Ward
Ware
Warren
Watson

Welden
Welsh
Wems
Wentworth
Wescley
West
Westhorp
Wharton
Wheeler
White
Whitehurst
Whitfeild
Wibrants
Williams
Willson
Wodenham
Wogan
Wolverston
Woodfall
Woods
Worsop
Wybrants
Young
Talk to the
Irish Research
volunteers if
your ancestors
had Irish
origins.

Howard Pammett's Peterborough Irish : serialization, part 3

[The Trent Valley Archives is pleased to reprint Howard Pammett's 1933 Queen's thesis. The work remains the most solid study, and although much has happened in the intervening 70 years, the rich archival texture of the work commands respect. The Robinson papers are now in the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives. There has been considerable pertinent work on the study of immigration, settlement, family life, and Peterborough. We know considerably more about many of the families that are usually referred to as the Peter Robinson settlers. The Trent Valley Archives has sought ways to celebrate the descendants of this famed migration. TVA is the home to Howard Pammett's excellent historical library, and also to some of his private papers.]

In this third excerpt, Howard Pammett discusses the preparations for the 1825 emigration. His story is remarkable for its detail, as well as for his willingness to discuss the assumptions made by policy-makers. There are a few places where modern historical research has refuted some of Pammett's understanding of conventional wisdom. The debate about Malthus, Ricardo and Smith continues to rage. We also know more about the demographics of family formation and age of marriage. Nonetheless, his story remains compelling and has much interest to people anxious to know more about Peterborough families and names.

The Trent Valley Archives plans to publish a fine edition of Pammett's work and it is hoped that making parts of it available to our readers in this way will spark interest in the bigger project and perhaps bring useful comments from researchers and friends. The numbers in parentheses will direct the impatient to the pertinent page of the thesis.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE 1825 EMIGRATION

{73} Bathurst in July 1824 advised Goulburn and the Irish authorities to announce the Government's intention to send 1500 Irish paupers to Upper Canada in 1825. He wanted the landlords to have time to make more careful choices than they had in 1823. Those chosen were to be warned that they would "be immediately struck off the list of settlers if at any time previous to the period of embarkation their conduct should in any respect afford just cause of complaint."¹ This was undoubtedly designed to discourage disorder in the district during the next 12 months, until the most turbulent characters could be shipped off. Meanwhile the landlords could quietly draw up their lists a full eight months before Parliament even considered authorizing money for a second expedition. However, there was also much opportunity for controversy, stimulated by the conflicting rumours and reports of success, desertion and disorder coming from the Ottawa district, to grow between advocates and opponents of assisted emigration. During these arguments, doubtless, many people in England and Ireland first scanned a map of Canada.

Diverse motives stimulated the opponents and the supporters. The Catholic Association opposed shipping away agitators who could lead the fight for Emancipation in the districts of south Ireland where the Catholics were strongest and the abuses greatest. "Laissez-faire" interests opposed any change from the old regime; the "Little Englanders" opposed the exile of British subjects, whom they were quite willing to let starve in Ireland. Reactionary economic theorists, such as William Cobbett, opposed from love of argument, and antipathy to Malthus, Ricardo and Smith. {74} Shipowners, shippers of lumber and importers were opposed because the emigrants were taken out on transports. There was excess capacity on merchant ships heading from Britain and so emigrants were a profitable out-cargo. Colonial interests (and retired colonels) were opposed because they were vitally

concerned in the lumber and fish trades, and because they feared the Irish would lead Canada down to perdition, which implied impartially the evils of Roman Catholicism or the United States. Other commercial interests, especially the exporters, opposed because they had no share of the "pork barrel" in lavish government spending, as the Navy Board and Commissariat handled most of the supplies. The Whig opposition in Parliament was indifferent, but would oppose Tories who more or less indifferently supported the "brain-child" of their "enfant terrible", the irrepressible Horton.

The supporters of assisted emigration from Ireland were just as diverse and illogical in their comradeship. Irish officials and farmers and landowners supported for obvious benefits already stressed. Pseudo-Irish members of Parliament supported because they were ordered to do so by the landlords who controlled their boroughs, and because they were the mainstay of the Tory government, which would fall without them, leaving them to the tender mercies of the Whigs. Some really intelligent Irish and English leaders of political thought, such as Rice, Ellice, Peel, Devonshire, and Horton, supported because they believed the scheme would relieve the Irish landowners and all Ireland, and therefore Britain indirectly, from an oppressing load of misery, poverty and unemployment, since the decline of the whole United Kingdom depended upon the degradation of Ireland. Some brilliant economists and political theorists, such as Malthus, Ricardo and McCulloch, believed in emigration as a temporary or permanent safety-valve to the depression cycle, and a valuable method of lowering the population below the level of subsistence, in the absence {75} of wars. Many ignorant Tory squires undoubtedly supported emigration because they were born and bred Tories. Such people believed that the "Party" could do no wrong, were glad to get those "rebellious scum of Irish" as far from "merrie England" as possible, and cherished a stout English hope that the "perpetual snows" of that useless Arctic colony, Canada, would freeze the hot fires of rebellious Irish hearts.

It is more difficult to fathom the

reasons the august heads of Government, the British Cabinet, supported Horton's scheme. Perhaps they figured that a few thousand pounds to test the scheme would do no harm. It was a small sum compared to the several millions spent on public works to give employment in Ireland in the past few years, and to maintain a standing army there. These efforts had failed lamentably to quell unrest. In order to keep the support of the Irish members in Parliament, the cabinet probably needed to obey the Irish landlords' demands for relief. These landlords, swayed by the eloquence of Malthus and Horton before Committees, believed they could get rid of troublesome agitators and criminals under the pleasant guise of benevolence. The cabinet might have been persuaded by the urbane bishops of the Churches of England and Ireland in the House of Lords who supported the scheme. The bishops expected emigration would break down some of the growing resentment and resistance to the tithes in Ireland. If the scheme were successful and extended to all Ireland, the landlords would zealously weed out all the rebellious Irish Roman Catholic leaders. Horton knew that many members of the Cabinet and government leaders either opposed or were not cordial supporters of the scheme, but the balance of power and authority was behind the scheme.

Meanwhile, in London and in England, Robinson was acquiring a social cosmopolitan view of life. He had succumbed completely to the pleasant wiles of aristocratic and governmental condescension, and forgotten for the time his colonial bluntness and straightness of {76} vision and action. We may be sure that Horton and the Irish members and landlords made his time in London a pleasant one with introductions, balls and banquets; and from what is known of Peter Robinson, he was not slow to take advantage of invitations to entertainment. One result was the following bill, which has turned up 110 years later among a mass of sober accounts and reports:

Mr. Peter Robinson, Esquire, London.

Soho Square.

Bought of Jas. Ely,
Jeweller & Pearl Worker,
June 21, 1824

To a Silver Eyeglass & 3 extra glasses—
0--12--0.

To mounting a picture locket- 1--12--0.

To remaking a chained ring with box---
0--10--0.

Jany. 5, 1825----

To a gold chain----- 3--00--0.
£5-14-0.²

Apparently the colonial millowner and militia captain, in the whirl of high society life, never paid the bill. It boded little success for the second expedition. If he could not pay his own bills of £5,14s.0d., how could the genial Peter, entrusted with much greater sums, be expected to handle £40,480 efficiently?

We know more about the entire course of the second expedition, including the selection of emigrants. The Robinson papers include copies of Robinson's confidential reports to the Colonial Office, the original petitions and certificates of the applicants, the tickets of passage, ships' lists kept by the surgeons, expense accounts, settlement lists and ration ledgers by townships, and other valuable data concerning the whole expedition. The papers bring much more light to bear upon vague phases of the expedition which have not been treated accurately or authoritatively up to this time. In the treatises written by most historians and economists who have touched even briefly upon assisted Irish emigration, usually in wider studies of Irish or British emigration, the writers have approached with their minds already made up, either ardently pro-Irish (very few) or anti-Irish (the great major-ity). Others have treated it merely as a derogatory phase of British colonial {77} or Irish policy. They make a case against British government or Irish landlordism, without desire or authority to put aside prejudice and get at the essential causes, details and results of Irish emigration, either voluntary or assisted. Often a man's worst enemy is his most bellicose defender. That, has been verified in the discussion of controversial phases of Irish history. It is time for an impartial observer, with proven facts, who is neither pro-Irish

nor anti-Irish, neither pro-British nor anti-British, to do justice to all sides of such very complex questions.

Robinson did not resume his responsibilities in Ireland in the autumn of 1824 as free and unfettered as he had been in the previous year. There were more obligations, more rumours and more critics. During the summer of 1824, rumours of another emigration drifted quickly around Britain and Ireland. After only six weeks in Ireland, Robinson was pledged to take 1000 persons. As he told his brother:

19 Bury Street, London, Sept. 20, '24
Dear John:

I have just returned from Ireland, where I have been busy for the last 6 weeks making a selection of about 1000 persons to be sent out early in April. Everywhere I was received in the kindest manner possible, and the friends of the people I took out last year were very warm in their expressions of gratitude. Lord Kingston sends about 400 persons from his estate--he was civil in the extreme, and I breakfasted and dined with him daily during my stay in his neighbourhood. I spent a week with Lord Ennismore's family near Listowel....

Your affectionate brother,

Peter R.³

During the autumn of 1824, Robinson visited and corresponded with landlords of the Fermoy district in north Cork from which the 1823 emigrants had been taken. This was SIX months before Parliament had discussed or sanctioned the expedition or the grant for it. Robinson (and Horton) had pledged to take out 1600 troublesome characters from the same privileged landlords who had only partly purged their estates in 1823. Horton had strictly warned Robinson not to bind himself to over-large numbers from the selfish landlords before Parliament {78} approved a sufficient grant of money.

Of the extant letters asking that certain persons be taken out in the second expedition, the earliest is from Captain Hoare of Lina, dated August 20, 1824.(1). On October 3, Wm. Beecher, M.P. for Cork county, wrote:

The candidates for emigration are increasing and greatly exceed the number to which you limited me. If

you could give me a greater latitude it would be desirable. You are naturally anxious to have steady men with families, and it is equally natural we should wish to get rid of idle unmarried individuals who seem likely to keep up the present disturbances, but if once possessed of a little property, would soon change their habits. If therefore we can get 5 or 6 of that description to go as one family and be satisfied with one allowance of ground amongst them all, should you have any objection?⁴

Beecher, with openly selfish motives, was willing to flout the regulations of the "experiment". This caused endless trouble and confusion later when he sent 24 such "families". By October 20, Lord Mountcashell had listed 85 families of 562 individuals from his estates who wished to emigrate. Except one family, they were poor and wretched Roman Catholics, mostly peasants, from the parishes between Fermoy and Kilworth. "I have no doubt that before I have the pleasure of seeing you there will be an addition of 30 or 40 families more to my lists."⁵

Lord Doneraile listed 73 families and 17 single men, about 400 in all, principally reduced farmers and labourers. Some were reduced tradesmen as well; it was claimed that the single men were being urged to join supportive relatives and friends in America.⁶ Lord Kingston enthused:

I think the manner of sending out settlers from this country to Canada will be most beneficial to both if carried on extensively for two or three years. The very small farmers here cannot now get land and if left in this country without employment will turn into bad subjects, and if they go to Canada they will cultivate the waste lands there and will be useful members of society. The wretched system of letting a few acres to persons of this description is very fast doing away in this part of the country, and a more substantial kind of farmer is taking his place, which in a few years will render the peace of this country more

permanent. And by Government sending out a considerable {79} number of these people as settlers for 1 or 2 years, it will induce many to follow hereafter their friends at their own expense, and the regular labourers here will then have full employment instead of devoting their time to Captain Rock [leader of a secret society] and his associates....⁷

He did not explain how paupers were to go to Canada at their own expense.

These landlords, each claiming to be Robinson's "very obedient servant" (for the time being at least), selected 185 of the 307 families taken out in 1825. Their letters justify the accusations. Robinson had already promised to take out certain numbers for each of these with no other authorization than his own word. Horton inferred that the "experiment" was more about favouritism and quelling disturbance, than about assisted emigration. Before the dawn of 1825, Robinson was pledged to take 1600 paupers: 400 from Kingston, 200 from Doneraile, 200 from Ennismore, 100 from Mountcashell, 200 from C.D.O. Jephson of Mallow, 200 from Capt. Roberts of Charleville, 200 from W.W. Beecher, M.P. of Ballyhooly and Liscarrol, 100 from R.O. Aldworth of Newmarket.⁸ Cowan's figures, which have been checked against the original recommendations, tickets of passage, and other documents, nearly correspond with these numbers.

Horton shares censure for this premature venture. The Government printed and widely posted circulars, dated 7 October 1824,⁹ giving the terms upon which emigrants would be accepted in the spring of 1825 for transportation to lands in Canada. This stated, in part:

There can be no doubt that this offer of Government to convey such as may be willing to emigrate to a colony in which many of their countrymen are happily settled and where they have the certain prospect of maintaining themselves in comfort and being useful to the empire, will be gladly embraced...accordingly it has been ordered that means shall with as

little delay as possible in the harbour of Cork, for conveying to Quebec, not exceeding 500, such persons as are willing to become settlers in the province of Upper Canada... Mr. Robinson will proceed immediately to Fermoy, where all applications are {80} to be submitted to him in person, and no person can be received who shall not be ready to embark on July 1st next... To all who may be disposed to emigrate from the south of Ireland, and who may be accepted by the Superintendent, the Government will afford a passage to Canada and will convey them to their lands free of expence; provisions will be found them, and they will be furnished with medical assistance during the whole of their voyage. Upon their arrival on the tract designed for their settlement, every male emigrant over the age of 18 years of age and under 45 shall receive a location ticket or order for 70 acres of land, the utensils necessary for a new settler will be furnished them at the public expence, and they shall receive provisions for one year after they shall have taken possession of their lands..and additional tract of 30 acres shall be reserved adjoining each grant of 70 acres of which the right of pre-emption upon the terms which shall be explained by the superintendent, shall be preserved for 10 years to the proprietor of such adjoining tract... As it is extremely desirable that the assistance thus offered shall be afforded to persons only capable of becoming useful settlers in a new colony, it is to be understood that no person shall receive land under this system who shall at the time of emigration be above the age of 45 years, and it is deemed prudent to confine the selection to persons not having more than 3 children under 14 years....¹⁰

This strange document has many anomalies and contradictions. First, the terms of emigration were repeated almost exactly from the 1823 emigration circulars. Second, these terms, including those relating to land, age and provisions, were radically changed during the course

of the settlement. Third, the document is deliberately deceiving, in inferring that Government would take out ALL who satisfied the conditions and were ready in Cork city by 1 July 1825; this caused great hardship and bitterness, as we shall see, since hundreds sold their all and trekked to Cork, confidently expecting to be taken. Fourth, the announcement that 500 would be taken opens up interesting conjectures: were these to be in addition to the 1600 already pledged? The final number of 2024 suggests this was probable. If so, the duplicity of the government becomes clear. The landlords of that district had been told in July 1824 to prepare their lists knowing that 1500 settlers would be taken from their district. The charges, common in England and the {81} other parts of Ireland, were completely true: the selection of emigrants was in the hands of a few landlords of a favoured district. Many thought that it would be better to select emigrants from the whole south of Ireland in proportion to the various populations of the counties, the densest getting most relief. These charges may have had some effect in inducing the Government to increase the number to 2024; besides, 50,000 applied to be taken.

Early in 1825, another individual, visiting in London, entered the scene. The Roman Catholic bishop of Glengarry in Upper Canada, the Rt Rev Alexander McDonell, was concerned about the spiritual welfare of the emigrants and the material welfare of his nephew.

2 Suffolk Lane, Conn St. London,
Jan. 7/ 25.

My Dear Sir:

I return you with many thanks the representations of the magistrates of Perth concerning the disturbance among the 1823 settlers which is a truly pusimanimous production, and causes me to be ashamed of seeing so many of my countrymen capable of such weak not to say base conduct. I would like to see you before I start for the continent which will be I think on Wed. next, to make some arrangements respecting a Catholic

clergyman to attend your emigrants, which will give them great confidence and courage during their passage and render them more contented, and easier to please after their arrival at their destination. Will you be so good as to write to Lord Bathurst or Mr. Horton on the subject and let me know what salary Government might be disposed to allow to such a clergyman, that I might be enabled to secure a respectable person. He would be of the greatest service to yourself also, as he would form a strong link between you and the people; by possessing their confidence he would reconcile them to privations and difficulties, settle their little differences and help you in keeping and arranging their accounts. Wishing you many happy returns of the New Year, and trusting that the simple prayers of the Irish emigrants may bring down the blessings of Heaven upon you, and render you happy here and hereafter ... Alex McDonell.¹¹

Four days later he wrote:

My nephew's address is Lt. Angus McDonell, late Glengarry Fencibles, Glengarry, Upper Canada; if you have occasion to employ him, I trust you will find him very useful as he has had some experience in that line already, having been appointed by Sir Frederic Robinson receiving officer for (military) emigrants, and continued in that situation until the whole of the Crown reserves of Kenyon, Lochiel and Hawkesbury (in Glengarry) were settled. I have this day wrote to Mr. W. Horton on the subject of appointing a Catholic clergyman to your emigration of next spring, and I wish you in your communications with that gentleman would press upon him the necessity of making provision for a clergyman who would attend the emigrants, as nothing would conduce more effectually to gain their confidence and keep their minds easy and content. I mentioned to Mr. Horton that if a decent provision were made by

Government I would endeavour to procure a clergyman to {82} accompany them on their passage and remain with them after their arrival at their destination; at all events they shall not be long with out one if I live to return to Canada, for the Irish emigrants my certainly depend on my taking every possible care that they shall be secured the comforts and advantages of their religion. In hopes of finding you here on my return from the continent, and co-operating with you in finally settling everything for the spiritual comforts of the emigrants. I remain,
My dear sir, Your very faithfully,
To the Honble. Peter Robinson,
Alexr. McDonell.¹²

McDonell probably was acquainted with Robinson's 1823 emigrants. These representations of the beloved bishop of Glengarry were ignored, and much trouble was encountered which might thereby have been avoided. It was a serious mistake to force the devout Irish peasants to go for several months without the comfort and discipline of their religion. A "penny-wise pound-foolish" economy defeated its own ends, as always. It is analogous to Horton's refusal in 1823 and again in 1825 to compel the Treasury to appoint a Commissary officer to the State emigrations, to handle the accounts, and so save the rash Robinson from the intricacies of higher accountancy where he was hopelessly lost. These two steps would have saved the "experiments" from the charges that were their deathblow, since a priest would have avoided the disturbances which brought disgrace to the emigrations, and an accountant budgeting the moneys allotted would have saved Robinson from the charges of utter extravagance and incompetency.

Robinson gave evidence in February 1825 before the Lords Committee on the State of Ireland:

Have you been in Ireland since your return from Canada (Feb. 1824)? I have. Have you taken any steps to forward the emigration of this year? I have. Have you made any promises to persons to take them? I have, to 1600 persons (to their landlords, rather). Are the Committee to understand that they have disposed

of any property they might have, on a full understanding that they are to go? Unquestionably; I have no doubt they have.¹³

The Lords Committee on Disturbances in Ireland, also meeting in the spring of 1825, desired to know from Robinson and Horton whether persons who joined in disturbances in Munster "would be induced to {83} join in any emigration", and whether emigration from such disturbed districts would tend to quieten things there.¹⁴ Positive forceful answers being given, the Committee favoured emigration as a remedy.

Robinson, in September 1824, had hopes of sailing from Ireland early in April. This would have been extremely wise, yet the circular stated the sailing date as July 1. Actually the later date was more accurate yet misled the peasants; the transports sailed before June 1, and potential emigrants who had been promised transportation poured into Cork for a month. Politics was determined to ruin the expedition by delay, caring nothing about its success so long as the vagrants and agitators were removed from Ireland.

Robinson left London on 8 April 1825 and stayed at the home of Lord Kingston in Mitchelstown, county Cork, from April 12 until May 23 selecting emigrants from the overflowing lists submitted by the landlords of the district, superintending their embarkation, and getting the transports off. Petitions and recommendations of independent applicants poured in, mostly between March and May 1825. Robinson could not escape the complex difficulties of the system of favouritism which he had helped to erect. Lord Mountcashell had 300 tenants at Killworth eager to emigrate, while Lord Doneraile had 974 on his lists. From these two places, Robinson could take only 400 if he were to take proportionate numbers from his other "friends and servants" among the landlords. The work of selection, to oblige all and displease nobody as was Robinson's manner, was difficult; "those rejected were very clamorous."¹⁵ Early in May Horton was scolding his agent for neglecting Lord Kingston, who had been to

London with a long story {84} of 12 families of his tenants who had been given emigration tickets (by Kingston) and now were refused by Robinson; they must be taken "at all costs", having sold all their property to go to Canada. Such methods would kill the popularity of the measure, even among the landlords.¹⁶ The landlords, when crossed in the slightest particular, proved selfish; their only interest was in getting rid of unwelcome poor tenants.

On 15 April 1825 Horton moved the motion in the House of Commons: "That £30,000 be granted for facilitating emigration from the south of Ireland to Canada."¹⁷ It is doubtful whether the time was propitious, as the hysteria against Catholic Emancipation was gaining ground daily; the Act against the Catholic Association had just been passed; Peel had resigned over the issue and Liverpool was expected to take the matter to the country. The hour was late and the House nearly empty, and although the result was a foregone conclusion, there was much debate upon the grant of money for such a purpose. Five speakers, led by Hume, Grattan and Hutchinson, opposed the vote, and seven speakers, led by Horton and Rice, supported it. Horton began by calling it a matter of national importance, both for Irish relief and for colonial advancement. The opponents followed with a barrage of criticism about the 1823 emigration. It had had slight effect even in the favoured district. The supposed need for emigration was only a camouflage for the bad government in Ireland. According to the opponents, Irish relief would only come from working at home for Irish unity and prosperity. Hume complained of the expense, and of the system of "transporting" Irish labourers instead of giving them work at home. Rice turned the tide in favour of the scheme: "Formerly the peasantry of Ireland looked on this system of emigration as only a genteel mode of transportation. Now they were anxious to emigrate to any place where they could find an honest mode of subsistence..."¹⁸ Smith {85} supported the grant "to send a given number of Irish peasants to Canada on the simple ground that he

would thereby be rescuing that number from hopeless misery."¹⁹ Thus Horton's scheme was agreed to, as were most votes on colonial matters in the 18th and 19th centuries, before a small House of keen supporters and critics. Because of the extent of the opposition, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, promised a Parliamentary Committee of Investigation into Emigration, and this Committee formed a year later.

Horton wrote Robinson in Ireland:

Distinct allusions were made last night in the House of Commons to the possible favouritism which might attend a scheme of this limited nature. You will therefore take special and particular care to have the sanction of the collective Magistracy as a warrant of their persons taken coming within the rules prescribed, and whatever promises you have made to individuals must be understood as qualified by the imperative Regulations under which alone you are authorized to act.²⁰

Robinson was to take only the most penniless. Roman Catholics were much preferable to Protestants. Exact and detailed particulars, with a magistrate's recommendation, were to be gathered about each applicant selected, in order that Horton might answer all criticism.²¹

The evidence proves thoroughly that the selection of emigrants was both partial and unfair. For the most part, it was restricted to the small district 40 miles by 20 miles from which the 1823 emigrants had been taken. This district, being the part of county Cork north of the Blackwater River, with a bit of adjacent Limerick and Tipperary, provided about 275 of the 207 families taken in 1825, and of these, 239 families were selected by the eight largest landowners from their own estates.²² About half of the total recommendations and petitions of distressed families applying for emigration came from this district, and the other half from places as far distant as west Kerry, north Clare, north Tipperary, and east Wicklow and Wexford.²³ Needless to say, {86} this latter half of the recommendations and petitions were almost entirely ignored by Robinson, although the families were just as eligible

and impoverished as those taken; a few only were taken from Listowel(Kerry), Kilmallock and Adare (Limerick), Templetiny (Tipperary), and Cork city.²⁴ The amount of consideration given to any application varied directly according to the importance of the person recommending the applicants, and inversely as their distance from the Charleville-Mitchelstown-Kilworth district where Robinson was being entertained and duped by the suave landlords of the region. The colonial mill-owner was dazzled and easily deceived by his "very obedient and humble servants", the aristocratic landowners of northern Cork. They easily persuaded him to take their numerous paupers and agitators, whom they loaded on Robinson's shoulders to be exported to Canada with the pious hope that they would reform overnight and work for Canada's good, if not for their own. That the Irish did so, was as much a surprise to the landlords as to the former settlers of the districts in Upper Canada where they settled.

Robinson seems to have taken most of his emigrants from the Charleville region. The Rev. Thomas Costello told the Committee on the State of Ireland:

Government ordered an emigration which was confined to the county Cork; but some of those in my neighbourhood have endeavoured to get themselves put on the list of emigrants. Many persons went to Charleville and applied to a gentleman there who was supposed to be taking a list of those who are to emigrate, under the sanction of Government, in the present year.²⁵

Thomas Odell testified 4 May 1826 before the Emigration Committee:

I have paid much attention to Mr. Robinson's pursuit in that emigration; in the town of Charleville, within a few miles of me, he has taken the principal number of his settlers, so much so, that I will undertake to say that he has 1000 or 2000 upon his books who have been rejected, that he could not accomodate to go out, and who have been thrown back upon the country, and who had

hoped to be carried out.²⁶

Before the same committee, Viscount Ennismore testified:

We sent out in the last emigration several small tenants from some farms belonging to my father, and sending them from the land was a great relief to those farms; and the people themselves have been highly pleased with the circumstances in which they have been placed.²⁷ {87}

Considering that Ennismore sent out 30 families, about 200 persons, from his estates, the noble young Viscount can scarcely be charged with exaggerating. On the other hand, by the spring of 1826 no word could have reached Ireland directly from Upper Canada.

Robinson toured the Fermoy district from 12 to 27 April, making a final selection from the overly long lists submitted by the landlords. Many peasants, deceived by landlords and government circulars, believed that once their names were on the landlords' lists, they were certain to go. Many rented their places and sold what little property and effects they had to get to Charleville, Mitchelstown, and even Cork, following Robinson and begging to be taken from the land of misery. Robinson, when cornered, made promises he could not keep; the landlords shifted blame to Robinson when angry and starving peasants were left behind.

Robinson received petitions and character references from February 1824 to May 1825, but most of the 400 extant originals are dated between March and May 1825. One of the first, from Arthur O'Leary, dated at York, U.C., 14 February 1824, suggests Horton and Robinson had already decided to take the 1825 emigrants from the same district as in 1823:

Honoured Sir: Your Petitioner understand your Honours being appointed the protectors of emigrants from south Ireland to upper Canada, and as being now on your way for that part of Europe on the same purport, your Petitioner having his father mither and five brothers and sisters in all 7 who are desirous of enjoying the freedom of

upper Canada and along with me, and circumstances not allowing me to afford that relief at present to enable me to pay their passage, your Pet'r. therefore implores your kindly aid in admitting them as part of your number in crossing the Atlantick, and as in duty bound pet'r. and parents will ever pray for your Hons. &c &c. Arthur O'Leary.

P.S. if your accepts this petition when you ar[r]ive in Ireland, and as it is one of the greatest charity, write thus, Mr. Arthur O'Leary, Gratten St.Cork, to be forwarded {88} to Jeremiah O'Leary, Robersers Cove. N.B. Doctor Baldwin has told me you will be going to Fermoy to get emigrants...Pet'r. lives in township of Clarke U.C....²⁸

Needless to say, it was ignored.

There was pathos, injustice, humour, and poverty in the 400 petitions and certificates submitted by hopeful applicants. Rev. C. O'Donnoghue, of Kilbolane, County Cork, wrote 10 June 1824:

I have known these many years bearer David Roche and can safely and fearlessly declare that a more inoffensive honest and industrious man is not in this or any other parish of this extensive country; overcharged with a family of 8 motherless children having no employment at home to support them, he is necessitated alas! to leave his native country and go to a foreign land even to the wilds of Canada to seek for bread to support his poor helpless brood--sooner than see them starve in the lap of misery, want and idleness. He takes with him my blessing and may God be his Guide, amen! ²⁹

Robinson seemed not to have the ability to say definitely "No!" to any applicant. Many peasants followed him from place to place when he told them to see him tomorrow, or at some other point on his itinerary, only to be left in Ireland after all, having spent their funds completely in a hopeless trek:

P.Robinson Esq., Mallow...

The Humble Petition of Owen Connel most humbly sheweth, Petitioner being a poor man who has 7 in family 4 boys and 3 girls,

petitioner being made a promise by your Honour to take him and his family to upper Canada and in consequence of which he has sold all his effects an upset himself and his family forever if your honour is not kind enough to take him where he can do something for his family, and he attended at Cicistown when you were there and he was not called but on seeing you then that evening you desired him follow you to Mallow now pettner. has no source but to beg with his family throu Ireland if you do not take compassion on him and family and admit his as an emigrant for which petitioner will forever pray. Owen Connell, May 1825.³⁰

No notice was taken of these poor souls, since they were not recommended by the favoured landlords. Richard Fitzgerald, an ex-teacher-farmer, was also ignored, in spite of his forceful plea and his value in a new settlement:

To the Honourable Peter Robinson, Captain. April 27, 1825.

Honoured Sir, I have been the 7th man you took in at Ballygiblin, on or about the 15th of Sept. last when first I had the pleasure of seeing you, my two brothers-in-law, the Guineas, who have their tickets, were the next before me on the list, and indeed you desired us to prepare, depending on God and you, I have sold all my little effects, and bought things necessary for the voyage from the land of misery, I have been in Cisselstown on Wed. last, but, alas, others more prosperous got the preference, my wife is in a desponding condition for not going with her brothers, being an only sister. I had been a farmer, but alas, the vicissitudes of fortune have deprived me of it but I earned a little livelihood by teaching... Richard Fitzgerald.³¹ {89}

There are echoes of the disturbances of 1821-3 in some applications:

I hereby certify that Thomas Fitzgerald after having been

compelled to abandon his farm on the lands of Dually, part of the Courtenay estate, in consequence of repeated threats offered to his family and injury sustained to his property during the disturbances of 1821, engaged with me as land steward, which situation he filled with the greatest credit upwards of 3 years...the able discharge of his duty, the satisfactory manner in which he kept his accounts, and the warm interest he took in my affairs, makes me deeply regret that his views for the advancement of his family should be the means of depriving me of his services. He is on the eve of setting out with his wife and 9 children to Upper Canada...Given under my hand and seal at Newcastle, county of Limerick, 3rd May, 1825. Alfred Furlong, justice of the Peace and land agent for Lord Viscount Courtenay.³²

This man, who left a good position to go to Upper Canada, and could have afforded to go at his own expense, WAS accepted as a "pauper emigrant" while his penniless namesake above was rejected, simply because Thomas was recommended by a Justice and an aristocrat. Probably Robinson also wanted a clerk to keep his accounts without much additional expense. Another applicant who was certainly not penniless was taken by Robinson:

Newmarket on Fergus, April 16, 1825.

Mr. Robinson at Capt. Roberts, Charleville. Sir

I beg leave to inform you that I have written to you in July 1823 to request that my family would be taken out to Canada, but found... that you had sailed a few days previous to my application. I hope it is not now too late to address you on this subject... I have a wife and 8 children, rising gradually from 11 to 21 years of age; the bearer whom I send to wait on you, is my eldest son, they are all well educated and industrious, and I can procure the most satisfactory documents of character. I beg you will have the kindness to acquaint me with the latest period fixed for the 2nd division of emigrants to said, and if they will be allowed to take any domestics or

articles of furniture.... John Burke.³³

It is interesting to speculate how this man and his domestics were included in a pauper emigration, when starving poor were ignored.

The following letter reveals the misery from which some Irish were so eager to escape. Of these five eligible families only John Condon was taken.

Cork, 2nd May, 1825.

To Robinson Esq., Conway's Hotel, George Street, Cork. Sir.

As one of the very few resident gentlemen in the parish of Bathelanan may I take the liberty of recommending the 5 following families as proper persons to be sent to Canada on your inspection. They have excellent characters from their parish priest and the [Anglican] rector; {90} I have resided amongst them for the last 12 years and have never heard anything to their disadvantage, not even in 1822 when all the country was more or less disturbed -- I believe in all the country more wretchedness and poverty does not exist, and particularly in the case of the 2 Began, whose families one and all lately had a fever, without even a blanket to cover them, besides other privations -- they are at this moment confined to their miserable hovels for want of clothes to cover them. All anxious to get employment on any terms, but that is unfortunately impossible... Your very obedt. servant, Emanuel Moore, John Condon, mason and stonecutter, wife & 10 children; Tomas Coffee, shoemaker, wife & 7 children; Timothy Began, labourer, wife & 4 children; Denis Began, labourer, wife dead the other day of fever, leaving 5 very young children; Timothy Molony, labourer, wife & 3 children. With exception of John Condon, they are all young men.³⁴

A domestic quarrel is revealed in the following letter to Robinson:

To Peter Robinson, Esquire, Conway's Hotel, Cork. rec'd. May 3. Sir,

The bearer David Callaghan of Mallow, a mason by trade, leaves town this day in quest of his son

Jeremiah, apprenticed to him and wants 2 years of his apprenticeship being served, Young Callaghan eloped last night from his father's service with the intention of going to Canada and his intention was to slip in if possible with some family who are to emigrate. You will do this poor man a service by NOT granting a passage to his undutiful and disobedient son -- His sudden disappearance has plunged a poor industrious family into extreme distress and agony of mind... I learn that the son of the bearer has purchased a ticket of some other Callaghan for one pound, and will personate his wavering namesake...

Yours sincerely,

W. Jones, P.P. Mallow.³⁵

This young would-be adventurer reveals another aspect of the struggle for emigration tickets among the paupers. Robinson had much trouble because tickets given by him, or by landlords over-anxious that certain ones should depart, were sold by those who became faint-hearted, or who wanted to spend the money for whiskey. They found eager buyers, who had no influence to get a ticket free, and who sold their effects to get money to buy one. Several disappointed applicants mentioned the practice.

John Wrixon, Mayor of Cork.
Dear Sir, I leave the ticket that Connel got from his kinsman Leary. I also leave you a ticket of the names and ages of himself and family, he has just the same number as Leary; I cannot state to you what I feel for the poor fellow's situation; he came here under the full expectation of being taken on board the transport, believing as he got the ticket without using any improper means (?) he would be taken thro his own statement. He has left his house and cannot return to it as the owner has already disposed of it. He is otherwise destitute and is not possessed of 5s. on earth. Tho an honest creature and good labourer--taking him would be an act of charity....³⁶ {91}

Captain Robinson, Cork.

Cork rec'd. 1st May, 1825.

Hon'd. Sir, I hope you will pardon my presumption in addressing you but from a message I received from Wm. Ryan that you would wish to see me I must humbly beg leave to wait on you. I beg leave to inform you that I am wife to Thomas St. Leger and most humbly implore your clemency to grant me a passage to my husband. If I should be so happy as to gain your approbation there is a man with me by the name of Wm. Ryan who brought me the message from your Honour and whose brother Martin is in upper Canada, it would be his sincere wish with his family to go with me, and I assure you Sir he has been a friend to me since my husband's departure. I most humbly hope you will be graciously pleased to grant me an opportunity of speaking with your Honour as I have travelled several miles to see you, I can inform you there are several persons in and about Charleville who obtained tickets of admission from your Honour and are endeavouring to sell or dispose of them in their own opinion to advantage which I hope will leave a few vacancies...

Margaret St. Leger.³⁷

No mention is made as to why this woman did not go with her husband in 1823, but she was included now with her friends. Perhaps this was because of her "informing" nature, or because Robinson had a weakness for the opposite sex. At any rate, she can scarcely be called a pauper "family", as she was listed in the records. She had no children; and she was accepted after thousands of paupers were refused.

Another man included claimed he had known Robinson in Canada.

To the Honble. Peter Robinson, Newmarket. Apr.30,1825.

Honourable Sir, From having the honour of knowing you at your own place in Newmarket in Upper Canada and different times dealing at your stores both there and in little York I was working for 3 months for your brother the

Attorney-General at the very time your Honour & Dr. Baldwin was returned as members at little York I also drew a lot of land in the township of Innisfil convenient to Mr. Hewson's place where I mean to carry my family... There was no man more glad than I when I became sensible that it was your Honor was appointed to send out this emigration to Canada... I also declare that I have no means on earth... but expecting that your Honours humane disposition will look on my miserable state and expecting your Honour will give me a satisfactory answer... If you do not get me and family removed we must go and beg as we have neither house nor home. I was so sure of your Honour doing something for me all I had in the world I have lost on account of this business waiting for your Honour 11 days in Cork and here 5 days so I ask your aid in the honour of God to carry me some way or else to give me some relief that may assist me out of this labyrinth before my children starve... John Stack.³⁸

Of the 384 petitions and certificates in the Peterborough collection, only 87 were accepted. Those accepted were almost entirely from the district mentioned, recommended by the eight large land {91} owners. Numerous applications from the districts around Cork city, Kinsale, and Bantry (Cork), Killarney(Kerry), and elsewhere were ignored. Probably, most in the north Cork region, were simply listed by their landlords and taken by Robinson without inquiry as to poverty, age, relation, or any other qualifications.

In making my selection I gave each man, head of a family, after being approved, a certificate (ticket of passage), and retained a duplicate, a method which I found on trial to be much better than merely keeping a register of their names in a book. In a few instances persons holding these certificates sold them to others who were perhaps still more desirous of emigrating, and whose families nearly corresponded in age and number to their own, but I believe in no instance(?) did the deception succeed... In choosing the emigrants

the instructions that they should be small farmers, able to make good settlers, and without the means of supporting themselves in Ireland, was scrupulously adhered to....³⁹

He accepted a few men over the age limit of 45 years, of an experienced superior type, who would be leaders and examples of industry and sobriety to the younger people. His report on these two matters is deliberately misleading, because the tickets of passage and shiplists prove that 80 heads of families out of 307 taken were NOT farmers, but labelled as follows: Labourers (perhaps agricultural) 46, shoemakers 10, weavers 6, women with or without children 5, nailers 2, coopers 2, blacksmiths 2, carpenters 2, slaters 1, wheelwrights 1, masons 1, millwrights 1, tavern-keepers 1.⁴⁰ There were also a couple of single youths, sons of respectable farmers or gentlemen, brought out to Canada as "penniless paupers", free. The tickets of passage reveal that instead of a few men over 45 being taken out, actually 33 heads of families were over that age, and many others were just 45.⁴¹

It was no doubt useful and advisable to take some older men, some with occupations certain to be useful in the new settlement. Yet {93} Robinson falsified his report in an ill-advised attempt to show that the regulations had been rigidly followed and to hide that he had been forced by the landlords to take many persons who did not qualify. Such conduct undermines historian confidence in Robinson's public reports and accounts. Fortunately his private papers, more honest and authoritative, provide collateral information to check the public account and reveal intentional or unavoidable inaccuracies. Robinson, the colonial merchant, was not adept at dealing in the higher realms of political intrigue and corrupt scheming.

In the final selection, 2024 persons in 307 families were to be taken to Canada. Of these, 239 families were recommended and selected by eight landowners. Lord Kingston recommended 52 families, Captain Roberts of Charleville 26, Lord

Doneraile 33, Lord Ennismore 30, Lord Mountcashell 26, C.D.O. Jephson of Mallow, 24, W.W. Beecher, M.P. of Liscarrol 24, and R.O. Aldworth of Newmarket 14.⁴² Of the other 68 families, 37 were recommended by various important gentry of southern Ireland. Horton recommended 1; Robinson, 3.⁴³ Of the 307 families, about 275 were from the small district in northern county Cork, with adjacent strips of Limerick and Tipperary. The emigration centred around the towns of Fermoy, Charleville, Mitchelstown, Kilworth, Brigown, Doneraile, Mallow, Kanturk, Newmarket, Liscarrol, and Buttevant in this part of Cork; other centres of smaller groups were at Killmalkock and Adare (Limerick), Llistowel and Dingle (Kerry), Templetiny and Clogheen (Tipperary), Cork city, and Six Mile Bridge (Clare). {94}

The emigrants had mostly been chosen by 28 April when Robinson returned to Cork from the Fermoy district to supervise the embarkation of emigrants. Even then he was able to help some of his friends and their applicants:

Mr. Timothy Sheehan, Killarney, Kerry. Sir,
Newmarket, Apr. 27th.

I will take out your friend if he comes to Cork by the 8th of May but my numbers are so nearly made up that I cannot promise to take more from Kerry. If you come to Cork you will find me any time from Apr. 28 to May 10 at Conways Hotel. Your obedt. Servant. P. Robinson.

I have examined the bearer Timothy Callaghan and understand that he belongs to the parish of Drishane and is a well-conducted person. I have no knowledge of him personally but have heard favorable reports of him. J.C. Monigan, vicar of Drishane, May 13, 1825.

I certify that I have known bearer Timothy Callaghan these last 5 yrs as my parishioner and I have never known or heard of any imputation whatever on his character. He is certainly utterly unable to pay his

passage, being a reduced farmer and in distressed circumstances. P. Fitzgerald, p.p. [parish priest] of Millstreet, co. Cork.⁴⁴

Although intending emigrants were to bring Robinson "a certificate from the magistrate that he is a reduced farmer and unable to pay his passage", Callaghan was accepted merely through influence. These two certificates from clergymen, one of them worthless, were only received about 15 May. Thousands of paupers had been rejected from all parts of southern Ireland.

Notwithstanding every precaution, murmurs were heard, and accusations were made... that the emigrants selected wore the exterior appearance at least of having been exempted from that distress which their removal was intended to remedy, and that they were not of the description whom it was the intention of Parliament to relieve... It afforded me an opportunity of submitting my instructions to several gentlemen of the first respectability and honour, who could not be supposed to be interested, in any way, and who had an opportunity by personal inspection to ascertain how far these Instructions had governed my conduct.⁴⁵

These gentlemen were interested parties who had recommended many of the emigrants. Although their verifications were not impartial, most of those taken probably were impoverished and in need of relief. It is the abuse of influence to get the tenants of a certain clique of landlords emigrated, which should be censured, not necessarily that they were on the whole less qualified for emigration relief than any other applicants who were ignored. Sir Anthony Perrier {95} and John Wrixon, mayor of Cork, accompanied Robinson aboard the ships *Fortitude*, *Resolution*, *Albion* and *Brunswick*, which were filled and ready to sail, that they might investigate. They verified Robinson's assertions; but as both had recommended many emigrants, they are not reliable observers.⁴⁶

The magistrates attending the petty sessions at Cecilstown testified:

We hereby certify that on Mr. Robinson's arrival in this country in 1823 the people were disinclin-ed in

our neighbourhood to accompany him, doubting the advantages held out by Government... since that time their minds have undergone a total change... on Mr. Robinson's recent arrival in this country the applicants became so very numerous (50,000) that it became difficult to make a selection among them...that no persons were approved of, but such as were recommended by personal or written applications of the respectable gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and were of the description we understood from Mr. Robinson it was the intention of Government to prefer, such as the inhabitants of the disturbed districts, and farmers, and others in reduced circumstances, unable to obtain an honest livelihood at home or pay their passage.⁴⁷

The "respectable" gentlemen were concerned only about removing the disturbing element from their estates, and not a bit about their poverty or unemployment, or their future.

On 2 May, 30 of the prominent men of the Cork city district, which was rather neglected in the emigration, submitted a testimonial giving the names of 100 families there whom they wished removed to Canada:

We the undersigned magistrates, clergy and principal inhabitants of the parishes of Passage, Monkstown, Shanabally, Barnabally and Carrigline, beg leave to call your humane attention to the alarming state of our numerous labouring classes in these extremely poor and populous parishes. We have tried various expedients for voluntary contributions and through the aid of collections at charity sermons to mitigate the distress which so awfully exists in this part of the county Cork and in the vicinity of the city on the verge of the harbour. Various causes have arisen to create this distress, especially the number of idle hands who congregated from all parts, and who were thrown out of employment by the stoppage of

the great works on the fortifications of Spike Island, and the completion of the Naval and Ordnance works at Roulbowlin and Rocky Islands... Poverty induces fever, fever induced numerous deaths of heads of families, which have thrown numbers of widows and orphans on the bounty of the benevolent, who feel in this neighbourhood all the evils of absenteeism.⁴⁸

But Robinson had already made up his numbers, and took only a few of these labourers and others.

There was much haste and heart-burning to get to Cork from the inland districts from which most of them came, by the sailing-date {96} and some had a hard time getting there at all, as the following shows.

May 8th, 1825. Sir, I beg leave to represent to your honour that I am the returned emigrant for Upper Canada no.166 an fully satisfied to embark for the same with the exception of my children being not in array to bear any of the frigidities nor am I provided with any farming utensils, and in fine I am not able to defray my expense to the Beach. Sir, I am anxious to know whether I am to be provided with any of the above. I remain yrs. unexceptionally, Peter Fane.⁴⁹

The "unexceptional" Peter Fane was left behind in Ireland, however, and his children never had to encounter any "frigidities", except the hearts of Irish landlords, during the rest of their lives.

The surgeon of each transport had orders to report as soon as he had received his complement of settlers on board, on which I proceeded to the ship and mustered them all on the main deck; the hatches were then closed except one when in the presence of the surgeon and the master I took the original certificates which had been given over by the head of each family to the surgeon at the time of his embarkation, and from these after comparing them with the duplicates in my possession, I called over the names of each individual belonging to the different families, and made them

pass before me, and when I was satisfied they were of the age and description given in by the father and that no imposition had been practised, they were sent between decks.⁵⁰

Each surgeon had to give Robinson a certificate to prove that his full complement of emigrants was taken on board as stated:

These are to certify that the Irish Emigrants named in the within returns have been embarked on board of the Star transport, J. Becket Master, at the Cove of Cork for passage to Quebec --- That I received them on board of the ship and was present when they were mustered by Mr. Robinson on the (10th) instant and that I am satisfied their names and ages are returned as they were given in on that day by the respective heads of families.

Cove of Cork, 10 May, 1825.

Ninan McMorris, R.N.

Surgeon in charge.⁵¹

Of the 225 tickets of passage in the Peterborough Collection, 47 are for non-emigrating families. Most of these were recommended by Ennismore, Beecher, Kingston, Roberts, and Mountcashel. They were almost entirely labourers and artisans, but whether they remained willingly cannot be decided for certain. The tickets give the names of the members of the family, the occupation of the head of the family, the name of the gentleman who recommended the family, and the date and place where the family was accepted by Robinson. At this time several of those given tickets before were rejected, for various reasons, as recorded {97} on backs of tickets in Robinson's writing. Such is the following:

Wm. Williams... brother and sister, recommended by Lord Kingston, returned to Mr. Montgomery; altho these are fit persons for settlers, yet a man with wife and child I consider a better family, & when I returned the other certificates I sent this among thinking Mr. M. might send me a family in place.⁵²

At Kingston's insistence, Horton ordered Williams to be taken, as also John Fitzgerald and others first rejected. Many false "families" were taken, however,

including single men who were sons or future sons-in-law.⁵³

2024 persons embarked for Canada, in 307 families. The average, about seven per family, was higher than the planning assumption of five (husband, wife and three children), and so cost estimates were low. The 710 adults and 1314 children divided: 385 men, 325 women, 727 youths under 21, and 587 girls under 21. The number of children is not exceptional when one considers that Irish matured and married usually at 12 to 16 years of age; 267 youths and 199 girls were over 14, and should be classified as adults really.⁵⁴ One of the most interesting members was David Nagle, who had been convicted in 1823 of Whiteboy offences, and who gave important information in return for his freedom. He feared for his life in Ireland, and was given land in Canada, being taken out by Robinson on Horton's orders. He was also allowed to take on board as his "wife" a young girl who was waiting at Cork to marry him. We shall hear of him again later. Other gang victims were also taken out.

Thus at last the expedition got under way early in May, away from the land of misery toward the new land of promise. After a whole year of selection by the landlords, we might expect quite different results from these "hand-picked" emigrants, in comparison to those of 1823. At least, the emigration was under way to America 6 weeks before that of 1823, and if properly and expeditiously managed, we should expect the settlers to be comfortably on their lands by the end of August, two months after landing, the time taken in 1823.

[End of third installment]

History and Justice

A.B. McKillop, *The Spinster and the Prophet: Florence Deeks, H.G. Wells, and the Mystery of the Purloined Past*, (Toronto, Macfarlane Walter & Ross, Osgoode Society for Legal History, 2000) ISBN 1-55199-063-6 Pp xvi, 480

Brian McKillop, an intellectual historian based at Carleton University, has written a delightful book which I heartily recommend for your enjoyment and enlightenment. Florence Deeks sued H.G. Wells for using her book too freely without credit. Her manuscript on the history of the world was sent to Macmillans, and found its way to H.G. Wells who used it in writing his monumental best-seller, *The Outline of History*. Frances Deeks never got what she considered to be British justice, partly because H.G. Wells and the Macmillan publishers were too high profile; partly because lawyers and judges have little understanding of how historical research and writing differs from legal research and writing. She lost her case through three levels of court and an appeal to the king, essentially because she lacked the direct evidence to prove that her manuscript had reached Wells. McKillop asked, "This was the verdict of the courts, but must it be the judgment of history?" (387)

McKillop notes that civil court cases rest on a "balance of probabilities" rather than on "proof beyond a reasonable doubt." There are more historical records than met the notice of the courts, and there are enough hints to suggest what happens when agendas get mixed. Moreover, we know far more about the proclivities of Wells to borrow generously from sources that crossed his path, and we know he had little respect for women, especially unpublished authors with unpublishable manuscripts. McKillop places Wells and his wife into the classic roles, captured in Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, of Narcissus and Echo. Wells "was a man and an author for whom everyone and everybody existed for the purpose of self-appropriation." (395) He valued his wife only when she met his needs, and *The Outline of*

History was the result of a collusion of a desperate writer and a compliant wife. They were assisted by a publisher and an editor each currying favour. It was a story without villains. Yet the naive Florence Deeks was heavily punished in her search for the justice she deserved.

McKillop found the silences of history to be particularly striking. "*History and silence and voice*. Is this what lies at the heart of the story of Florence Deeks? So much of it rests in voices that can easily evade the telling. And what is the story?" (403) After considering many possibilities, he says "It is all of this and more." He ties in people who never met, and their families and patriarchy. He considers who has voice, and competence, and understanding. McKillop has woven fascinating stories and people and expectations into a very rivetting reading experience.

Elwood Jones

Defying conventions

Edward C. Phelps, ed., *Belden's Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Victoria Ontario, 1881: millennium edition* (Ancaster ON, Alexander Publishing, P.O. Box 81186, Fiddler's Green Post Office, Ancaster ON L9G 4X1, 2000) ISBN 1-896663-25-7, \$125, Pp 64 [pages 11" x 17"]

D. Gayle Nelson, *Forest to Farm: Early Days in Otonabee* (Keene ON, Township of Otonabee-South Monaghan, 2000) ISBN 0-9683935-1-9 Pp vii, 469

Ed Arnold with G. Wilson Craw, *Mayors of Peterborough 1900-2000* (Peterborough, Peterborough Examiner, 2000) No ISBN. Pp iv, 92.

Margaret Crothers, Ann Rowe and Barbara Samson-Willis, *Gleanings: a history of Campbellford / Seymour* (Campbellford, Campbellford / Seymour Heritage Society, 2000) ISBN 0-9687566-0-3 Pp xiv, 559

Four new publications touch on aspects of local history in the Trent valley, and each of them is marked more by its peculiarities than its accomplishments. Whatever happened to the ideas that historians had stories to tell, and that history was about clarifying mysteries of past times? Each of

these books breaks the mould on its variety of local history, and in doing so, reminds the reader that models existed for good reason.

Those of us who helped produce the splendid Peterborough historical atlas in 1975 believed that we had made a virtue of an oversight. Peterborough had not had an historical atlas when it seemed every county got one in the 1870s. Conventional wisdom suggested the art form died with the immensely inferior, largely uncompleted 1881 County of Victoria atlas. This book has added a great deal to the earlier atlas, but has not enlarged its incomplete maps and modest directory of subscribers. Clearly it is better to build from scratch than to build on inferiority.

This is a curious book. One is left with the impression that the pages should have been 17" x 17" as there are several pages in which the bottom five inches are used as fillers, cleverly filled with old cancellation marks from county post offices of no particular time period, or with reproduced advertisements from old directories. Elsewhere, the editor has copied lists of people from directories for 1858, 1865, 1869; and 1893. He has also added 1916 maps of the southern townships and towns which happily have the names of property owners. Ed Phelps has also added a list, with some commentary, of 73 post offices in the county. W.C. Fidler's interesting print of Lindsay, taken from *Picturesque Canada*, has been reprinted on page 13. In short, the editor has pasted in a great deal of material that researchers will find useful. However, the net result is unsatisfying because there is no historical overview or analysis, and the atlas lacks the temporal focus that one normally and reasonably expects.

This strange but useful book will complement what researchers will find when using Watson Kirkconnell's widely respected history, the Archie Tolmie fonds at the Trent Valley Archives, the assessment rolls at the Trent University Archives, and the other sources that illuminate the past of Victoria County.

Gayle Nelson wrote a fine local history in 1975 which was called *Forest*

to Farm. Now she has updated that book by reprinting it, and then adding a whole bunch of stuff that has come to her attention since then. The result is an unorganized book that defies categorization. There are no precise precedents for this exercise, although some might remember the curious way in which the County of Peterborough in 1941 attached fresh materials to its reprint of Dr Poole's 1866 history of Peterborough. Perhaps it is a mistake to write a fresh edition of your own book.

One feature of both halves are the so-called family histories. It takes a great deal of effort to pull together different histories of the same family separated by nearly 200 pages. The Comrie family suggests the model. Both accounts are nearly equal in length, but the second adds detail of the founding generation that was missing in the first. In the 1975 version we get a run-down of the ten children in the second generation, while in the 2000 version we get a more detailed account of the families of two children of that generation. It is not clear why the two accounts could not have been merged, and the reader is left to wonder about what information is accurate. We do not even know why we needed to know more about the family. Many of the new family summaries are of families left out of the earlier edition. The biography of Dr John Gilchrist does not take advantage of the biography which I wrote for the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Comparatively little of the book can be identified by sources, but one might guess from the list of acknowledgements who had gathered the information. The items in the chronology have probably been gathered from newspapers. Readers of history books should not have to guess where the author got information and misinformation. The author shares source information about land grants, and on occasions when entire letters are reprinted. For example, a letter from Duncan Campbell to his brother is copied from the original now in the Archives of Victoria College; one wonders where exactly, and if this is a reference to the United Church Archives. Who is the Henry Lyle who wrote about "Old Times in Otonabee"?

His name does not show up in the index, or in the acknowledgements, but the context suggests someone looking back to 1855. The author's philosophy is clear. No one should be deprived of the sense of adventure that comes from doing research. Historians should clarify, rather than mystify, the past. This is a book full of details, but the task of making it into history remains undone.

Ed Arnold is a creative guy. This is in some respects an update of Wilson Crow's articles that were written to mark the centennial of local government in Peterborough and then published in book form as a centennial of Confederation project. Arnold abridged those sketches that applied to mayors from 1900 to 1950, and then added fresh and sprightly accounts of the mayors since 1950, and these appeared in a special millennium edition of the *Peterborough Examiner*. It has now been made readily available for use in schools and elsewhere, and the proceeds of this edition will go generously to the Hutchison House Museum [270 Brock Street, Peterborough ON K9H 2P9] which was given all copies.

The book really shines best when Ed Arnold has free reign. He has followed the local political scene since the 1960s and his impressions and insights are quite impressive. One wishes he could have tackled the research that would have made it possible for him to consider the earlier sketches to be his as well. Arnold knows that writing good history is really hard work, and only slightly connected to the skills of the journalist.

The people of Campbellford and Seymour should be very pleased with the authoritative and detailed history produced by a solid team of editors within the ranks of the Campbellford-Seymour Heritage Society. It is certainly the cream of this particular crop, and with a title like *Gleanings*, what could we expect. The book is a veritable publication of the vertical files of the society's library. The range of sources consulted, and used creatively, is very impressive. Happily, they have used a system of footnotes and reference works consulted by chapter.

What are the stories to tell? The book is organized around a series of themes that imply a view of history. The early chapters relate to the land. Agriculture leads to occupations, and that leads to

discussions of municipal services, schools, churches and voluntary organizations, and these are connected with communications, transportation, and health and social services. The chapters on the military, entertainment and sports are tied to the social activities. This is the lasagna view of history, each layer carefully laid upon the previous layer. The rest of the book is arranged around side dishes, labelled disasters, people and vignettes. Clearly, this is a very informative and healthy meal. But, as with the other books reviewed, the reader has to work on making the connections, on deciding what is really important. The editors have been diligent in getting the details right, but less so about getting the stories right, or attaching conclusions to their superb observations. The reader has to work very hard to get the sense of chronology.

What sets Campbellford and Seymour Township apart from other places? Why did Campbellford never rival Peterborough or Belleville? The section on agriculture begins with an overview of farming in the province drawn from rather inferior sources that raises the question of whether farming here was like elsewhere in the province, or was there more dairy farming, for example. Did the physical changes over time lead to cultural and ideological changes? What happens when theatres become masonic temples? What happened to the Campbellford Music Hall after it became an Opera House? Indeed, why did Campbellford have such a fine facility?

All four books, each defying conventional notions of what written history needs to accomplish, contribute to a greater understanding of our past. Each is the product of great energy and sense of duty. Each fills an identifiable gap in what we know. For all these things, we are grateful.

Elwood Jones

Kirkfield monument to Sir William Mackenzie (1849-1923)

On 4 September, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board erected an Historic Sites marker at the former home of Sir William Mackenzie, now a grand bed and breakfast in the village of Kirkfield. Dr Richard Alway chaired the proceedings in a large tent erected for the occasion. Comments were made by the Reeve of Eldon Township, Wayne Teel, and by the county warden, John Macklem, as well as by the provincial member, the Hon. Chris Hodgson, and the MP, John O'Reilly. The historian for the occasion was Dr Rae Fleming, a member of the board at the Trent Valley Archives. The theme of the day was that Sir William Mackenzie was the great entrepreneur that made possible great railway dreams, notably the Grand Trunk Pacific. But Kirkfield, and the people of Kirkfield both benefitted from Mackenzie's accomplishments, and made them possible. Rae Fleming is the definitive biographer of Mackenzie, and he travelled far and wide to research in archival materials; this was necessary because the Mackenzie fonds does not exist. He was an appropriate key-note speaker, and his success on that occasion has made him bravely enter the lists for a councillor's seat in the new City of the Kawartha Lakes. We wish him good luck.

[Since this was written, Rae Fleming's political career has gone on hold. We were sorry to see that, and wish him good luck in future. Editor.]

City of Kawartha Lakes

Amendments being made to the Municipal Act will make it very easy for any municipality to change its name. This grew out of efforts to cut red tape at Queen's Park, and is not specifically an outcome of the consultant's choice of the City of Kawartha Lakes to replace Victoria County. Now, instead of developing a private member's bill, municipalities can, after giving notice to the public, can pass a by-law. Chris Hodgson commented this is easier than arranging plebiscites or referenda, and he advises people to give input on changing the name. [*Peterborough Examiner*, 23 October 2000, B3]

Earlier, Warden John Macklem claimed there would be no real changes because of the name change, as people would continue to use the same mailing addresses. He added, "the only real difference that the average citizen will see is the addition of a few extra signs on the road." Old community signs will remain, and so will the markers that refer to the area as the County of Victoria. Why bother with the expense and silliness of putting up the extra signs? We shall see.

[Editor's note: Since this was written there have been suggestions that the new councillors will look at the issue in the new year. We also hope that they will take a close look at ensuring that the archives of the previous municipalities will be preserved in a sensitive and professional manner. We offer our services as they undertake to evaluate the various options.]

Tweed Heritage Centre

Some of our members report that the Tweed Heritage Centre in Hastings county reflects a spirit and energy quite kindred to what we have attempted at the Fairview Heritage Centre. Tweed was founded in 1891 by the merger of Georgetown on Stoco Lake and Hungerford's Mills on the Moira River. The Heritage Centre, begun in 1988 in a fine Victorian house near the centre of the village. The archives contain reference library files and genealogical records, and the Centre offers research, historical displays and special events. It appears to thrive on the enthusiasm of Evan Morton, and some dedicated volunteers. Clearly, it is worth a visit, whether on your own, or perhaps in an upcoming tour arranged by the Trent Valley Archives. It is closed Sundays and holidays, but otherwise open 9 to 5 with a break for lunch.

Private cemeteries

The Don Cournoyea fonds contains many interesting items that remind us some well-known matters become forgotten. The *Peterborough Examiner* ran a series of biographical sketches beginning 20 February 1926. One on J.D. Collins, 13 March 1926, discusses at some length the burial spot of William Dunlop, who was killed in a deer hunt, and then buried on the grounds of Auburn. The grave was dug so deep that the remains could not be found when efforts were made to them to Little Lake Cemetery. The spot was still marked in 1926 by a fenced area with a tombstone. How many forgotten burial sites are there in this area?

Prime Ministerial cemeteries

Following the great interest in the career and accomplishments of Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Press published a list of the prime ministers, and where they are buried. Notably, quite a few are in Ontario or just across the border into Quebec. This might be the base for an interesting bus tour or two.

1. Sir John A. Macdonald (1815-1891) Cataraqui Cemetery, Kingston ON;
 2. Alexander Mackenzie (1822-1892) Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia ON;
 3. Sir John Abbott (1821-1893) Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal;
 4. Sir John Thompson (1845-1894) Holy Cross Cemetery, Halifax NS;
 5. Sir Mackenzie Bowell (1823-1917) Belleville Cemetery, Belleville ON;
 6. Sir Charles Tupper (1821-1915) St John's Cemetery, Halifax NS;
 7. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (1841-1919) Notre Dame Cemetery, Ottawa ON;
 8. Sir Robert Borden (1854-1937) Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa ON;
 9. Arthur Meighen (1874-1960) St Mary's Cemetery, St Mary's ON;
 10. W.L. Mackenzie King (1874-1950) Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto ON;
 11. R.B. Bennett (1870-1947) St Michael's Churchyard, Mickleham, Surrey, England;
 12. Louis St Laurent (1882-1973) St Thomas Aquinas Cemetery, Compton QB;
 13. John Diefenbaker (1895-1979) University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon SK;
 14. Lester B. Pearson (1897-1972) MacLaren Cemetery, Wakefield QB;
 15. Pierre Trudeau (1919-2000) St Remi-de-Napierville QB.
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Presidential Libraries and Archives

The American system of national archives is more decentralized than the Canadian primarily because of the recognition that presidents accumulate massive archival records that will attract people from miles away. In both countries, the federal bureaucracy has become increasingly regional and massive, but the archives have not reflected that shift. In Canada, the Diefenbaker archives are housed at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, and the R.B. Bennett papers are in Fredericton. The Trent Valley Archives has favoured regional archives within Canada and within Ontario since the late 1980s. Regional archives are easier for people in the regions to access. For starters, there are shorter distances to travel and shorter hotel stays to arrange.

In the American system, since Franklin D. Roosevelt, the former presidents raise large sums of money to have a presidential library which is merged with an archives, a museum and a museum store. Each is built in a place other than Washington DC that is associated with him. Currently, William J. Clinton is raising money for a library to be built, honestly, in Murky Bottoms, Arkansas. Clinton, it appears, is competing against money to establish retrospectively presidential libraries for the two presidents associated with the American Civil War, 1861-1865. One in Biloxi, Mississippi, is for Jefferson Davis, the only president of the Confederacy; the other, in Springfield, Illinois, is for Abraham Lincoln. The contrast between the three libraries illustrates the value of regional interpretations, but also suggests demand should precede supply.

At a local level, would it be better and easier to build archives and libraries around the careers of towering individuals. It appears that the logical solution of a county or regional archives is very difficult to achieve. We do know, from the experience in Toronto, that political amalgamation precedes the amalgamation of archives. And yet what would have happened if the Metro Toronto archives facility had not existed

first? With new governments coming on line, and with infrastructure grants in view, this would be a fine time to plan for county archives. Will this be easier in Victoria county with only one government or in Peterborough with its handful? All we need is a Murky Bottoms.

Salvaging a History in Newsprint

National Post, 26 July 2000

Nicholson Baker, an American novelist, purchased "7,500 brick-thick volumes of carefully bound old American newspapers each stamped "Discarded by the British Library." The British Library had a great sell-off of books last September to clear two miles of shelving for new books. Librarians believed the newspapers were not needed because they are available on microfilm. While microfilm is less bulky, it is open to difficulties as it "tends to shrink, go mouldy and fade." Some microfilming technology was poor, and sometimes the original copies were poor. "If all the originals are lost, future scholars risk finding nothing but illegible fuzz when they try to learn what made our ancestors marvel, shudder and laugh." Baker has set up the American Newspaper Repository in an old New Hampshire mill.

The collection includes:

New York World, 800 volumes

Chicago Tribune, 1888-1958

New York Times, 1915-1958

New York Herald Tribune, 1866-1975

Those who have worked with original newspapers applaud Baker's efforts. The Trent Valley Archives prizes its runs of original newspapers, most notably for Lakefield papers. Newspapers are more than content, and while microfilm has many advantages, the original evokes atmosphere and texture that microfilm cannot emulate. When one browses originals, one sees different things than when using the microfilm.

Our goal is to have good runs of both. Newspapers are easily the most important windows to the past, at least for recent centuries.

Defining people by trash and archives

With places such as Toronto and New York City are having difficulty throwing away their garbage, this might be a time to reconsider what constitutes trash. According to a recent *New York Times* review by Katherine E. Finklestein, we are defined by the trash we keep. Susan Strasser, *Waste and Want: a social history of trash* comments that "what counts as trash depends on who's counting." Potato scraps in one culture may be the beginnings of soup in another. Strasser prefers to look at what people save. Some people, venerators of the new, like everything to be very clean and sanitary. In earlier days, people paid to look through the garbage of others. Pigs cleaned garbage from the streets and became food for the poor. Then people started paying to have garbage removed. Strasser focusses on the margin between the private and the public, what we save in attics and basements. The conventional wisdom of archivists is that five per cent of the paper produced has archival value. Perhaps, Strasser would also have said that what counts as archives depends on who is counting. We hear stories of people who throw out papers usually to save embarrassment to the dead, or because someone has an ill-considered drive for cleanliness. Perhaps the best way to promote the value of archives is to remind local politicians and the general populace of the importance of the margins between public and private space. It's worth a thought.

Some believe that archaeology is the science of garbage. Students at the University of Arizona dig through garbage in order to learn about people. In Toronto, several students at the University of Toronto studied the garbage of the Ashbridge family who lived on the eastern waterfront. In the process, they discovered that people may have lived there 1200 years ago.

Of the two approaches, I prefer the social historian studying what people keep. Historians have been doing that for centuries, and we call it research.

Strasser adds the twist that knowing what people saved we can learn about those who did the saving. What did they think was important? That varies by time and place and can be examined. At the Trent Valley Archives we believe that too little has been saved about eastern central Ontario. What others value little, we sometimes find exciting.

AAO Off the Record

The Roy Studio collection is featured in the newsletter of the Archives Association of Ontario.

The AAO offices have moved into an 1893 coach house at 376 Rusholme Road and is now well-positioned to help its members, including the Trent Valley Archives. There continues to be concern that the City of Toronto gave the Dempsey Hardware, designed to be an archival facility and preserve the only nineteenth-century building in North York, to an organization that has no interest in heritage matters. Even in the most obvious heritage decisions, local politicians show that heritage has low priority. This is not encouraging.

Brian Masschaele notes that only three buildings in Ontario were designed as stand-alone archives: the City of Toronto Archives, the Simcoe County Archives and the Madonna House Archives in Combermere. Elsewhere, we recycle and/or we share.

The ARCHEION website is

<http://archeion-aao.fis.utoronto.ca>

The AAO website is

<http://aao.fis.utoronto.ca>

Trent University Archives

The Trent University Archives can be accessed very handily through its web page

www.trentu.ca/library/archives.

Following the Rules of Archival Description, known to archivists as RAD, Bernadine Dodge enters information into a DB/Textworks database with 43 fields, making certain that the Scope and Contents field contains all important keywords. She then generates various reports including RAD reports written as HTML files, edited by MS Word. Also in the thirty areas of specialization, she annually updates the pertinent sources and posts these to the website as well. Writing in the *AAO Off the Record*, Bernadine concluded that researchers have greater access to the Trent University Archives, and that it proved manageable even though it has a small staff. The addition of the AAO's umbrella search mechanism, ARCHEION, has greatly increased the access that researchers can have to archives across the province. The Trent University Archives was a leader in this process, and we congratulate Bernadine on a job well-done.

National Archives of Canada

The long-running exhibit, "Treasured Memories," has reopened with fifty new documents. Each item chosen has implications that are wide-ranging, and rather prove that archival documents, in pictures or words, can fascinate and charm, inspire and inform. Among the new items are an enchanting "For Better or Worse" cartoon and a neat caricature of Robertson Davies.

The current issue of *The Archivist* has stories on the women behind the "Persons" case, and the new statue unveiled on Parliament Hill. There are articles based on the show business archives of Gratien Gelinas, Frank Shuster. And recent National Archivists from Kaye Lamb to Ian Wilson are subjects of interesting pieces.

Fairview Heritage Centre
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(705) 745-4404
tva@workmail.com
www.kara.on.ca

Manager: Keith Dinsdale

The Fairview Heritage Centre was established in September 1998 as the home of the Trent Valley Archives and its committees. These include Kawartha Ancestral Research Association and the Irish Heritage Research Centre. The Fairview Heritage Centre's 1899 heritage building includes for the use of members a research room which is open Wednesday to Saturday, 1 to 4:30 pm, and other times by arrangement. From time to time, special events are arranged.

The research collections include a genealogical and local history library, greatly enriched by the private libraries of Howard Pammett, Alex Edmison, Bill Domm and Archie Tolmie.

As well, there is a growing archives which includes complementary holdings, notably of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough, the manuscript censuses, and St John's Anglican Church Peterborough. Also noteworthy is the strong holding of Lakefield newspapers from 1949; the Frank Schoales audio fonds featuring recordings from the 1940s and 1950s, and the photographic fonds of Osborne Studio, and others. In addition to the papers of Pammett, Edmison and Tolmie, the Trent Valley Archives has papers relating to organizations. The Don Cournoyea Collection and the papers of Olga Dyer are of wide-ranging interest.

Currently, the Anson House historical project is centred at the Fairview Heritage Centre. The archival records of Anson House and its predecessors are here, as well as the papers being gathered in connection with producing the forthcoming history.

We are proud, also, of our association with the Barnardo projects in the area.

It has useful runs of genealogical magazines, such as *Family Chronicle* and *Family Tree Magazine*, and of

popular historical magazines such as *Bandwagon* (on circus history), *American Heritage*, and *American Heritage of Science and Technology*.

Material continues to be added, and if you are interested in having your materials relating to the five county region donated to an archives, we are always pleased to give advice about the most appropriate options. Donations in kind may be eligible for a receipt for income tax purposes.

The Trent Valley Archives collects books, photographs, microfilms and other archives that relate to family history or to local history in the five counties. Second, it encourages people to engage in genealogical, historical and archival research, and supports this work through its research room and the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Third, it promotes archives, and supports the efforts of people to preserve archives in their homes, businesses and other organizations. In particular, it has long been vigilant about the needs for municipal archives, and for easy access to the records that are archival in fact if not in name.

We welcome new members who are interested in any of our objectives or who wish to use our facilities and publications. We also need volunteers; you can be certain that you have useful talents and experiences to share. Just let Keith Dinsdale, or any member of the board, know your interest.

Committees need members

If you would like to serve on one of our many committees, talk to Keith Dinsdale or any other member of the Board. There are dozens of jobs for which we require help. In addition to the Photo committee noted above, we are developing new committees for genealogy, for archives, for building maintenance, and for publications. We get many requests for information, and we are processing new collections all the time.
