

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Volume 5, number 4, February 2001



*Trent Valley Archives
Fairview Heritage Centre
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1*

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Cover photo: The Lindsay editor, and Izaak Walton, as seen in "Our Jaunt to the North"

Fairview Heritage Centre
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1
(705) 745-4404
tva@workmail.com
www.kara.on.ca and www.trentvalleyarchives.com

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tva@workmail.com
www.kara.on.ca
www.trentvalleyarchives.com**

Editor:

Elwood Jones, ejones@trentu.ca

Editorial Board:

***Keith Dinsdale
Andre Dorfman
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Joe Wilson***

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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567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
(705) 745-4404
tva@workmail.com
www.kara.on.ca
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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: Delledone 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 Fairview Heritage Centre is the home of several initiatives, including the Trent Valley Archives, the Kawartha Ancestral Research Association, the Irish Research Committee, and the county-wide Community Action Program. We are always happy to have your support with membership, donations, and voluntary efforts.

The Research Room continues to be a hive of activity Monday through Saturday from 10 to 4:30.

We continue to add to our family history, cemetery listings, and microfilm collections. 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.

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.

As we go to press, we are quite excited about the Community Action Program which will be operating from our Fairview Heritage Centre by the end of January 2001. We hope to introduce lots of people to the joys of surfing the web, and to help others to get the most they can from their home

computers. It is found that many people do not have ready access to share their frustrations and their excitement, and now those within reach of our place will be able to do just that. This is part of a county-wide initiative to serve the areas of Peterborough county outside the city of Peterborough, or in its fringes. We hope that we will get some new members who will be excited about doing genealogical research on the World Wide Web, for genealogy has certainly prospered there.

Notice of AGM

The 2000 Annual General Meeting of the Trent Valley Archives will be held Thursday, 22 March 2001, at the Fairview Heritage Centre, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

It is hoped that students from Trent University will share what they have learned in their research and writing for the history of Anson House. Readers of the HGTV will know that the organization, which dates from 1862, has had a varied history. The students have been visiting the Trent Valley Archives to use the papers of this organization which will partner with Marycrest and Sir Sandford Fleming College in the near future. The students are interested in everyday life in the past and the way historians can probe such aspects. They have been amazed at the wide range of questions that one must ask, and in the process they have learned much about archives, Peterborough and growing old. For young people, all of these things have been truly amazing. There will be opportunity for discussion and coffee will be served.

Books

on Genealogy and Local History and general interest

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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Ask us about archival supplies for the preservation of your photos, letters and memorabilia.

Peterborough Fire Brigade Officers – 1870

Captain J. O'Donnell.
 1st Lieutenant J.H. Cobb.
 2nd Lieutenant George Johnston.
 Secretary Maxwell Hall.
 Asst. Secretary Robert Thompson.
 Treasurer Peter Hamilton.
 1st Branchman Charles Robinson.
 2nd Branchman George W. Hall.
 3rd Branchman George McWilliams.
 Axemen James McFadden and Geo. Patterson.
 Capt. Of Hose John Gibbs.
 Lieutenant of Hose John Marshall.
 Engineer Andrew McFarlane.
 Edwin ("Ned") Poole was recommended to Council as Chief Engineer, and Charles Stapleton as Assistant Engineer.

Don Willcock

Ashburnham Fire Brigade 1879

A meeting was held in the village Council Chamber on Monday evening last for the purpose of reorganizing the Brigade and electing officers, when the following were elected: –

Captain T. Armstrong
 Lieutenant W. Manice
 Sec-Treas. J.A. Harper
 1st Branchman M. Quinn
 2nd Branchman Jas Glover
 Committee J. Record, H. Gray, O. Mowry

On Thursday evening the Brigade turned out in uniform at 7.30 o'clock, and proceeded to the raceway in rear of Roger's saw mill for practice. Nearly 100 feet of hose were laid, the 'brakes' were manned, and in a few moments a heavy stream was thrown. The Brigade numbers 20 men and makes a very neat appearance, their uniform being black caps, grey shirts trimmed with red facings, and black pantaloons, and when their services are required we are sure they will make a good showing.

Peterborough Times, 12 July 1879

Harry Cassidy Rogers and Family

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Rogers (1839-1914) was born in Grafton, Ontario, 16 July 1839, the second son of James G. Rogers; he had four brothers and five sisters. His mother, Maria Burnham, was the third daughter of the Hon. Zacheus Burnham. It might be noted here that a number of streets in Ashburnham still bear family names. James and Maria bear the names of his mother and father, as well as a brother and sister, while Sophia was another sister. There is also a Rogers Street, honouring Richard Birdsall Rogers.

When Harry first came to Peterborough, he and his brother-in-law, Henry T. Strickland (son of Samuel Strickland and nephew of Catharine Parr Traill and Susanna Moody) worked for their uncle, Robert David Rogers in the 1856 store at the corner of Hunter Street East and Driscoll Terrace. Both young men became businessmen. Harry Rogers was the Postmaster of Peterborough from 1871 until he retired.

He joined the Peterborough Rifle Company in 1855 and was its commander during the Fenian Raids of 1866. In 1872 he organized and took command of the first Peterborough Troop of Calvary, later known as "G" Troop of the 3rd Prince of Wales Canadian Dragoons.

He was actively involved in many local organizations. He was an early president of the Ontario Historical Society, the first president of the Peterborough historical society and very active with the local horticultural society.

In 1863 Harry C. Rogers married Maria (1838-1913), the eldest daughter of Dr. Walter Burritt of Smith Falls. Harry's uncle, the Rev. Mark Burnham, gave them a wedding present of an acre of land on the north-east corner of Burnham and James Streets, and in 1876, they built their gracious home, "The Pines", which was home to Ken and Martha Kidd from the 1960s. John Belcher was architect both for "The Pines" and for the slightly later Morrow building at Brock and George

which became the post office. The two buildings share interesting architectural details.

Maria, had bad asthma and moved to the west coast in her later years, dying at Shawnigan in 1913. Harry followed a few years later, when he retired as Postmaster in 1903, and died suddenly on 4 August 1914, shortly after seeing his son Guy, who had been on leave in Victoria, head for England to rejoin his regiment.

Harry and Maria had five sons and two daughters. The first son, Walter James Rogers, moved to England in 1885 and graduated in law from Oxford University's Merton College. He became a member of the "Middle Temple" one of the four major legal societies in London. He worked in the legal department of Lloyds in London. He married Dolly Loewen and they had no children.

The second son, Herbert Burritt Rogers, moved to Victoria in May 1886. The story goes that Herbert brought the first mail across Canada on a CPR train. As they were going through the Rockies a tramp who was hanging on underneath broke one of the break rods and the train went uncontrolled down the rail. However, the train was diverted up a sideshoot and was saved. He practised medicine in Chemainus and Victoria. He went overseas with the Medical Corps in September 1914. He met his future wife, Edith Stuart, in France. He returned in 1917 and joined the staff of a psychiatric hospital in New Westminster. He briefly set up practice with Scott Moncrief, and was also Superintendent at the Royal Jubilee in Victoria. Their only son, Henry Stuart (known as Harry) lived most of his life in Birmingham.

Henry "Hal" Scofield Rogers, the third son, topped his class at RMC and served with the Royal Engineers (England) in India and retired from the force to work for the government in the design of prisons. After the start of World War 2, he was called up and was responsible for the supply of water to the English forces in France. On 21 March 1898, he married Aiel and they had two children; Guy "Guy-boy" (1899-

c 1940) and a daughter, Noel (1902-?).

The fourth son, David McGregor Rogers, moved to Victoria in 1897 and married, 20 July 1904, Mary Ferris, who had a son, John, from a previous marriage. The family moved to England where David headed a company that produced Milton mouth wash.

Guy Hamilton Rogers, the fifth son, left RMC in 1897 with a special Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee commission, and joined the 11th Rajput Regiment in the Indian Army. He returned to England to head the new Department of Indian Affairs. He was sought to be Commandant at RMC until it was learned he had not completed his degree. He married Marian (nee McKnight) and had three children, none of whom married. David McGregor Rogers became a librarian at the Bodleian library in Oxford., and Wendy, a nun.

One day, while serving as commanding officer in the Mesopotamia Campaign against the Turks, Guy's unit met a large Arab force, led by two Arab princes, one with pro-English sympathies; the other, pro-German. The English wanted the Arab force to ally with them rather than with the Turks and the Germans. When the forces met, the pro-German prince spit on Guy's leg. This terrible insult silenced the forces. However, Guy grabbed the robe of this prince and wiped the spit off his leg. There was a huge sigh of relief from both sides. Guy had exercised the final insult and the younger, unpopular prince was finished.

The elder daughter, "Bonnie" Ethel Burnham Rogers, married Victoria lawyer George Henry Barnard (1868-1954), who served as Mayor of Victoria, 1904-1905; Member of Parliament, 1908-1917; and as Senator, 1917 until he resigned in 1945. His experience gives the lie to the old Canadian bromide that in this country senators are not elected, never resign and only rarely succumb. They had no children. In Victoria, they lived across from the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, in a fine house on Rockland Avenue whose gardens included a bowling green and swimming pool.

The younger daughter, Helen McGregor Rogers (d. 1969) was married to Harold Bruce Robertson (1875-1965),

who was Barnard's law partner from 1906; they met while Helen was visiting Bonnie. Robertson was educated in Chatham, Ontario, to which the family had returned in 1882 following the death of his father, Alexander Rocke Robertson (d.1881). After graduating from Trinity College, he studied law at Osgoode, and was admitted to the bar in Ontario in 1897, and in British Columbia in 1898. He practised law in Victoria and in Vancouver.

This branch of the Rogers family was quite interesting, and seem representative of the many people who left Peterborough around the turn of the century and had significant impact in the Canadian and American west.

Martha Ann Kidd

Barnardo Projects

Congratulations to Ivy Sucee, the driving force behind the Hazelbrae-Barnardo Home Memorial Group, who has just been awarded the singular honour of being named an Honorary Barnardo Old Girl. She is the first Canadian woman so named.

Readers of the *Heritage Gazette* will be familiar with her hard work in getting a memorial to mark Hazelbrae, the long-time receiving centre for Barnardo girls coming to Canada. This huge house, no longer standing, stood on the height of land behind Peter Robinson College and the commemorative plaque was installed on George Street at the former laneway to Hazelbrae. As well, she worked with officials at the Little Lake Cemetery to replace the marker for the Hazelbrae plot with an exact replica that would resist the deteriorating effects of the weather and the Little Lake fountain. The old marker is at the Fairview Heritage Centre. Little Lake Cemetery has erected a second monument to the Barnardo children buried elsewhere in the cemetery.

The next project for the Hazelbrae-Barnardo Home Memorial Group is to erect a memorial in Little Lake Cemetery that lists all 30,000 Barnardo children who came through Peterborough. This

will be in the special gardens being designed at the cemetery.

The Little Lake Cemetery is an historic gem in its own right, and we commend its efforts to support the viewing of history. Sunday walks at Little Lake Cemetery should be a favourite pastime once again.

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.

Direct your queries to Bill Amell or Marguerite Young at the Fairview Heritage Centre, 567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1.

Callahan/Grego

Thomas Dewen came to Emily Township, Victoria County, sometime prior to 1836, possibly about 1834. On 13 December 1836 he purchased the east half of Lot 5, Concession 6, Emily. Thomas was married to Hanora. It is not certain, but he probably married her in Ireland. Some descendants believe they came from Tipperary. They had three children, namely, Margaret, born in 1838, Michael Henry, born in 1840, and Mary, born in 1841. Hanora died and Thomas remarried Bridget Maher in 1846 in Downeyville Roman Catholic Church. Bridget and Thomas had nine children: Thomas, born in 1847, died in 1911; Julia, born in 1848 died at a young age; Ellen, born in 1850, died in 1911; John E., born in 1852, died in 1886 of consumption; Sarah, born in 1855; William, born in 1857, died in 1939; Adelet Alice, born in 1865, died in 1952.

In the late 1800s, four sons, Michael Henry (Mick), Thomas, William and

Dennis, were living in Battleford, then the capital of the North West Territories. Margaret married Jack Grego of Sault Ste Marie MI. Ellen and Sarah married Patrick and John Callahan, respectively. They lived in New York State. Ellen and her son, John Thomas, went to Battleford SK to help William, whose family had an outbreak of typhoid. Seven of William's children died, but five survived. Ellen and John Thomas remained in Battleford, but according to family records, Ellen also had a daughter, Addie Dewan Callahan, who must have remained in New York state. No information on her husband, Patrick is known at this time.

Sarah and John Francis Callahan were married in Albany NY. They had four children: Carrie, born in 1874; Mary Johanna, born in 1875; Theobald Emmett, born in 1876; and John Thomas, born in 1878. Sarah Callahan was living in Scotia NY, near Schenectady in 1911.

I am the grand-daughter of Alfred Dewan, the youngest son of Thomas and Bridget, and the only son who remained in Downeyville. I have traced all of Thomas Dewan's descendants except for the Callahans in New York state, and the Gregos in Michigan. It would be satisfying indeed to fill in these missing branches on the Dewan family tree.

If you have information on any of these families, please contact:

Marguerite Young
282 Burnham Street
Peterborough ON K9H 1T3
email: hic@netcom.ca

Lavery Family

Michael and Ann Lavery were Irish Roman Catholic emigrants, who came to Peterborough, Ontario by way of The States in 1883. Their son, Daniel, was born in Ireland about 1880. Julia was born at Watertown, N.Y. en route to Peterborough in 1883. Some of the other children were Muial, Della, Pearl, Patrick, Bridget, Annie, and Mary Anne (Feeny) died in January, 1897 at the age of 39. Michael remarried Julia Giffins, a widow, but also a Feeny, from Ireland. Julia died in April, 1905. At

that time, they were living at 222 King Street. Michael died in 1945, and is buried in St. Peter's Cemetery. Michael's daughter, Julia, was the grandmother of our enquirer. I am relying on our readers to fill in some of the gaps in this family tree. Any information would be welcomed by Don Beaudoin,

488 Ridgcrest Trl., Condo 230,
Redding, California, U.S.A. 96003

Scanlan family

William and Catharine Scanlan were Irish Catholic emigrants from Limerick who came to Peterborough with the Peter Robinson settlers in 1825. They were assigned to Lot 13, Concession 10 in Asphodel Township. Catharine Scanlan died shortly after their arrival, along with an infant child, so she most probably died from childbirth. The Scanlans had six children, Patrick, Mary, John, Thomas, Bridget, and William. Mary married Pierce Butler. They had six children as well. Mary Ann Scanlan and Pierce Butler's children and their spouses are listed as follows: John (Hannah Collins), Margaret (Jules Dingman), Pierce (Johanna Heffernan), Michael, James Andrew (Sara McGillen), Julia (Henry Kellet). John Scanlan married Ellen Healy. They had at least three children named William, Ellen and Henry James. Bridget Scanlan married John Healy and two of their children were Margaret and Ann. If any of our readers have further information regarding the Scanlan (Scanlon) family, there is a lady in Colorado who would dearly love to hear from you. She is

Rowena F. Miller,
204 2C R.136
Westcliffe, CO 81252 USA

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, Peterborough's venerable senior citizen residence at Anson and Hilliard Streets. Previously, we printed a history of the organization, and excerpts from the minutes in the 1950s. Here are the origins and early experiences.

The authors hope to develop a wide-ranging study with significant historical stories. They divided the work into manageable parts. They are writing on a large canvas, and cannot hope to tell everything. They welcome your assistance.

The authors are Carly Burpee, Juli Duhamel, Brendan Edwards, Kendra Elliott, Craig Hulsman, Kimberly Leger, Anne Lindsay, Mark McLaren, Chris Pike, Alyson Rader, Mandy Smiles, Yon Sugiharto, Lee Thompson, Stephen Truttenbach, and Kevin Woodley. The Anson House Millennium Committee has been spearheaded by Barbara Ketchabaw, Majorie Sheppard, Rex Rose, Ann Whittington, Olive Crossly, Doug Vaisey and Margaret Carley.

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

If you are interested in obtaining a copy of the history, you should contact Marjorie Sheppard at Anson House.

Peterborough Relief Society

The origins of Anson House lay in the Peterborough Relief Society, formed in November 1862. It dispensed relief to

those in need and there was no poor house and no plans to have a house to help the poor. We print two very interesting documents that help us understand the system. Indeed, we can get some glimmer of how people of different classes related to each other. We can see that women were very important, and made the key decisions. We also get to see how people perceived the causes of poverty, and who deserved sympathy. Considering that Anson House would eventually be a home for aged people, it is surprising how little age enters the discussions.

The first document, from the *Peterborough Review*, 27 February 1863, was a three-month auditors' report which was intended to allay fears about the society. The introduction was written by the editor of the *Peterborough Review*, Robert White who went on to be one of Canada's top journalists. He is particularly blunt in his assessment of who was supportive and who was obstructive in the first few months of the Peterborough Relief Society. That raises interesting questions in its own right.

The second document is the minutes of the first season. This helps us assess the accuracy of Mr White's observations. We certainly get a clear idea of the importance of intermediaries. The remarkably detailed minutes provide insights on several issues related to Peterborough in the 1860s.

Thomas Poole's pioneer history of Peterborough nearly dovetails with these stories. Indeed Poole took over the *Review* from Mr White. And yet this is quite a different Peterborough that we see.

We hope you enjoy this glimpse of Peterborough in the 1860s. It would be great to see students of all ages using these documents as their passports to another world.

Editor

I

The existence of the above Society being, it is believed, unknown to some, and the method pursued by its members being unascertained by others, it may be well to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the publication of the Treasurer's Report for the past three months, a report made in compliance with one of the By-laws, to mention a few facts in connection with it.

In the month of November, 1862, some ladies of Peterborough met together to consult as to the best means of providing for the necessities of the poor of the Town during the winter months.

At a subsequent meeting a code of By-laws was submitted and approved, and office-bearers for the season were elected: the season consists of six months, commencing on the first Wednesday in December 1862 and terminating on the last Wednesday in May 1863.

The Town, including Ashburnham, was divided into districts, and two members of the Committee were appointed to supervise each district, whose duty it is to seek out objects of charity, and to visit, and inquire into the circumstances of, all applicants for Relief. The Committee, including the *ex-officio* members, have met on the afternoon of every Wednesday since the organization of the Society, in Col. Haultain's office, and the reports of the members of the visiting Committee have on each of those occasions been received and attended to.

The Town Council have been pleased so far to recognize the society, that they have on two occasions granted sums of money acknowledged below; and the Council of Ashburnham have also voted a sum which, however, has not as yet been received.

The primary object of the Society is to relieve every person requiring and deserving assistance; another object has been to discourage the system of begging from house to house by idle and disreputable persons, a system which was first becoming an intolerable nuisance, and prejudicial to the deserving poor.

Save in rare and exceptional cases no money is given to the applicants for relief. The sum voted each Wednesday is handed to the member of the Committee through whom the application is made and whose duty it is to expend it in the purchase of food or clothing or whatever way she, in her discretion, deems best, in behalf of the applicant. A stock of fire wood was purchased at the commencement of the winter, and stacked, by his kind permission, in Mr Anrott's yard, and is measured out by him according to the tickets sent to him; and, when the holder of the ticket is unable to convey the wood to his or her place of abode, Mr Arnott teams it thither himself.

Quarters of beef have been forwarded to the Society by different gentlemen, as also cast-off clothing; and Mr Nicholls having kindly offered to receive and store such articles, it is hoped that other charitably disposed persons will be inclined to strengthen the hands of the Society by placing an additional supply at its disposal.

Tickets are given for the meat as well as for the wood, in each case the quantity being noted.

Such is a plain, unvarnished statement of the Society's work up to the present time. The number of subscribers, 45, as compared to the population, is small; who will help to swell the number? The *subscription* is only \$1.25 for the season, being 25 cents per month for the winter of 1862-63.

Mrs Wallis, Pres.; Mrs James Hall, V.P.; Mrs R. Nicholls, V.P. ; Mrs Clementi, Treas.; Mrs F. Haultain, Sec.

COMMITTEE

Mrs C. Perry; Mrs John Campbell; Mrs Pringle; Mrs Rolleston; Mrs Carroll; Mrs C. Ormond; Mrs Kempt; Mrs Roach; Mrs Best; Mrs Wrighton; Mrs Ogilvy; Mrs J. Benson

Elizabeth Clementi, Treasurer in account with the Relief Society, Feb. 25, 1863.

DR

DONATIONS

From members of the Society	\$65.85
From Town Council by C. Perry, Esq	48.00
From Various Friends.....	13.10
From Rev Mr Mackenzie, proceeds of lecture	7.75
From Free School by Mrs Kirkpatrick.	6.00
From Mrs Hughson, order on Store	5.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Members' Subscriptions	<u>47.25</u>
	\$192.95

CR

Wood, Food, Clothing, &c. fr three months	<u>131.24</u>
Balance in Commercial Bank ...	\$61.71

We, the undersigned, have audited the above account and find it correct.

CHARLES PERRY

JAMES EDWARDS

A more detailed balance sheet, containing the names of all subscribers to the Society, will be published at the end of May.

II.

TVA, Fonds 35, Anson House, vol 1

Peterborough Relief Society

Minute Book, 1862-1864

Peterboro Relief Society

Preliminary meeting:

A preliminary Meeting was held this 19th day of November, 1862, at 3 o'clock P.M. in Col. Haultain's Office, for the purpose of arranging for the establishment of a Society for the relief of the poor of the Town during the ensuing winter months, - under the Presidency of Mrs Haultain, the meeting was opened by prayer by the Revd Mr Beck

Present

Mrs Haultain; Mrs F. Haultain; Mrs Clementi; Mrs Kirkpatrick; Mrs John Gilmour; Mrs Caisse; Mrs Pringle; Miss Kate Kirkpatrick; Miss Wrighton

Secretary

Mrs F. Haultain was requested to act as Secretary.

Adjournment

It was resolved that in consequence of the thin attendance, owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather, the meeting be adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

L.H. Haultain

Secretary pro tempore

Louisa Wallis, Pres:

Confirmed Nov. 26th 1862

2nd General Meeting

The second General meeting of the Peterborough Relief Society was held on the 26th day of November, in Col: Haultain's office, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Present

Mrs Sawers; Miss Roger; Mrs G.G.

Boswell; Miss Wrighton; Mrs Charles Perry; Miss Ferguson; Mrs Kempt; Miss Wallis; Mrs Pringle; Mrs Haultain; Mrs McCormick; Mrs Frederic Haultain; Mrs Ormond; Mrs Charles Stewart; Mrs Carroll; Mrs Dunlop; Mrs Roach; Mrs Roper Mrs Best; Mrs Burns; Mrs Clementi; Mrs John Gilmour; Mrs Robert Nicholls; Mrs Kirkpatrick; Mrs Ogilvy; Miss Toker; Mrs Wrighton; Mrs Robert Shaw Total 28

Mrs Wallis in chair

It was moved, seconded, & carried unanimously that Mrs Wallis take the Chair.

Mrs F. Haultain Sec

Mrs F. Haultain was requested to act as Secretary.

Minutes read & confirmed

The minutes of the last meeting were read &, on motion, confirmed.

Officers

It was moved by Mrs C. Perry seconded by Mrs Shaw & carried that the following officers be elected for the ensuing twelvemonth

Mrs Wallis, Pres; Mrs James Hall; Mrs R. Nicholls V.P.s; Mrs Clementi, Treas; Mrs F. Haultain Sec;

Managing Committee:

Mrs McCormick, Mrs Kempt, Mrs Ogilvy, Mrs Ormond, Mrs G. Boswell, Mrs Wrighton, Mrs Pringle, Mrs Carroll, Mrs Kirkpatrick, Mrs Best, Mrs Caisse, Mrs Roach

By-laws read & referred.

A series of By-laws was read, & referred to the Committee who were requested to report upon them at the next meeting.

Subscription

A subscription list was commenced.

1st Committee meeting

It was determined that the first meeting of the Committee be held in Colonel Haultain's office on Wednesday next, the 3rd day of December, at 3 o'clock P.M.

L.H. Haultain

Secretary

Confirmed Dec: 3: 1862

Charlotte J. Nicholls

Vice Pres:

3rd meeting

The Third Meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 3rd day of December 1862, in Col: Haultain's Office, at 3 o'clock P.M.

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Prayer

The Revd Vincent Clementi invoked a blessing on the operations of the Society.

Minutes read & confirmed

The minutes of the last Meeting were read, &, on motion confirmed

Communications

A letter was read from the Rev: J.W. Beck, & one from Mrs: G.G. Boswell, apologizing for their absence.

By-laws

The By-laws were read, &, on Motion of Mrs Haultain, seconded by Mrs Carroll, were unanimously adopted.

Districts

Districts were allotted to the Members of the Committee.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions were received.

Adjournment

The meeting adjourned to Wednesday next at the same place & same hour.

L.H. Haultain

Secretary

Jane Hall, V.P.

Confirmed Dec: 10: 1862

4th meeting

The fourth Meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 10th day of December 1862, in Col: Haultain's office, at 3 o'clock P.M.

.....

Opening

The Revd Vincent Clementi opened the meeting with Prayer.

Minutes read & confirmed

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, &, on motion, confirmed.

New Members

The following ladies were, on motion, admitted as Members of the Society

Mrs Calcutt; Mrs H. Strickland; Mrs Campbell; Mrs Edwards; Mrs Wickham; Mrs John Benson

It was moved by Mrs Haultain, Seconded by Mrs Clementi and carried

Rev: O. Kelly

That the Secretary be instructed to request the Rev: Oliver Kelly to join the Society.

Mrs Delany

It was ordered that Mrs Kempt be authorized to purchase 6 yards of flannel for Mrs Delany.

Mrs Freeman

Mr Calcutt having kindly offered to team wood gratuitously, Mrs Best was authorized to request him to convey a load of slabs to Mrs Freeman.

Powers

Mrs Ogilvy was authorized to expend \$3 in clothing for E: Powers's children.

Preston

Mrs Wrighton was authorized to expend \$3 in clothing for Mrs Preston's family.

Dr Brown

Dr Brown having kindly offered his gratuitous services in cases of sickness when recommended by the Committee, the Secretary was instructed to convey to him the thanks of the Society.

Mrs Hughson

Mrs Hughson kindly authorized the Committee to send orders for groceries to her husband's store to the amount of \$5.

Mrs Campbell

Mrs Campbell sent cast-off clothing, & promised an additional supply.

Mrs Sawers

Mrs Sawers engaged, in the course of the winter, to provide a load of wood.

Subscriptions

Subscriptions were received.

Mrs Carroll's bill

A bill amounting to \$1 for groceries purchased for Mrs Bird, was ordered to be paid.

Adjournment

The Meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, at the same place & same hour.

L.H. Davidson

Secretary

J. Hall V.P.

Confirmed December 17: 1862.

5th Meeting

The Fifth Meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 17th day of December 1862, in Col: Haultain's office, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Present

....

Opening

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent

Clementi.

Minutes read & confirmed

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read &, on motion, confirmed.

New Members

The following ladies were, on Motion, admitted as Members of the Society: Mrs R. White; Miss Mary Toker

Mrs Long

Mrs Ormond applied for assistance on behalf of Mrs Long: the sum of \$2 was voted.

Wood to be purchased

It was moved by Mrs Nicholls, Seconded by Mrs Clementi, and carried, That Mr Arnott, chief constable, having offered the use of his yard for depositing wood, 2 cords be purchased, & the Rev: Vincent Clementi was authorized to procure the same.

Mrs Knight

Mrs Pringle & Mrs Kempt were authorized to purchase 1 blanket for Mrs Knight.

F. Doherty

Mrs Kempt was authorized to procure groceries on Mr Hughson's order, at his store, to the amount of half a dollar, & to purchase 1 blanket, for Fanny Doherty; & Mrs Delaney having died before she received the flannel ordered for her at the last meeting, to give a portion of it to the same person.

Dr Burnham

Dr Burnham offered a quarter of beef.

~~C. Brennan~~

~~Mr C. Brennan, butcher, of Ashburnham, offers to give meat once a week on order from the Committee.~~

R. Nicholls

Mr Robert Nicholls ~~intimated his intention of supplying goods to the Society at cost price; he also~~ offered to received & store produce, or articles of any kind for the use of the Society.

Vote of thanks

The Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Society to the above named gentlemen.

Adjournment

It was resolved that the next meeting, on the 24th inst: takes place at 2:30 P.M. at the same office.

L.H. Haultain

Secretary

J. Hall, V.P.

Confirmed Dec: 24: 1862

6th Meeting

The sixth Meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 24th day of December, 1862, in Col: Haultain's office, at 2:30 P.M.

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Opening

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent Clementi

Minutes read & confirmed

The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, &, on motion, confirmed.

New Members

The following ladies were, on Motion, admitted as Members of the Society: Mrs Charles Weller; Miss Sheridan

Donations

The Mayor forwarded \$20 as a donation from the Town Council; Mrs Mark Burnham sent \$1.10, & Messrs John Waterson & John Smith 50 cents each as donations.

Brisbane

Mrs G.G. Boswell applied for

- assistance in behalf of the blind child of a woman named Brisbane; she was authorized to purchase 3 yards of flannel.
- Sutherland**
Mrs Carroll applied for assistance in behalf of Widow Sutherland; an order was given her on Hughson's store for groceries to the amount of 50 cents & one for 6 lbs of beef.
- Whitehouse**
Mrs Wrighton applied for assistance in behalf of a family named Whitehouse; an order was given her for 6 lbs of beef.
- Warren**
Mrs Kempt applied for assistance in behalf of Widow Warren; an order was given her on Hughson's store for groceries to the amount of 50 cents.
- Preston**
Mrs Wrighton made a second application in behalf of Mrs Preston; an order was given her for 6 lbs of beef.
- Jenkinson**
Mrs Ormond applied for assistance in behalf of a family named Jenkinson; an order was given her on Hughson's store for groceries to the amount of 50 cents, & she was authorized to spend 50 cents in bread.
- McKeefe**
Mrs James Hall was authorized to give 3 shillings to the McKeefe family.
- Lowry**
Mrs F. Haultain made an application in behalf of Mrs Lowry; an order for half a cord of wood & 4 lbs of beef was given her.
- Johnson**
Miss Roger made an application in behalf of Widow Johnson; Mrs Ormond was authorized to lay out \$1 for her.
- H. Haultain
Secretary
J. Hall V.P.
Confirmed December 31: 1862
- 7th meeting
The seventh Meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 31st day of December, 1862, in Col: Haultain's office, at 2:30 P.M.
-
- Opening**
The Meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent Clementi
- Minutes read & confirmed**
The Minutes of the last Meeting were read, &, on Motion, confirmed.
- New Members**
The following ladies were, on Motion, admitted as Members of the Society: Miss Hilton; Miss Mary Hilton; Mrs Rolleston
- Committee**
The following ladies were added to the committee in place of Mrs McCormick, Mrs G.G. Boswell, Mrs Kirkpatrick, & Mrs Caisse, viz: Mrs C. Perry, Mrs Rolleston, Mrs Campbell, Mrs J. Benson
- Sutherland**
Mrs Carroll was paid 50 cents for groceries for Widow Sutherland.
- Brown**
Mrs Best was paid \$1.75 for boots for Widow Brown.
- Lowry**
Mrs F. Haultain was authorized to purchase a bag of flour for Mrs Lowry.
- Whitehouse**
Mrs Wrighton received an order for a ½ cord of wood for the Whitehouse family.
- Jenkinson**
Mrs Ormond was paid 50 cents for bread for the Jenkinson family.
- Hurst**
Mrs C. Perry was paid \$1 for Hurst.
- Forrest**
Mrs Rolleston was authorized to expend 50 cents for Mrs Forrest.
- Beef**
Tickets for fresh beef were given to several ladies.
- Mason**
The Treasurer was authorized to send \$4 to Miss Mason.
H. Haultain, Secty.
J. Hall, V.P.
Confirmed Jan: 7: 1863
- 8th meeting
The eighth meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 7th day of January, 1863, in Col: Haultain's office, at 2:30 P.M.
-
- Opening**
The meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent Clementi
- Minutes read & confirmed**
The Minutes of the Past meeting were read, & on motion, confirmed.
- Mrs Campbell**
A letter was read from Mrs Campbell accepting office as a Member of Committee
- Lefevre**
Mrs Campbell applied for assistance in behalf of a family named Lefevre: an order on Mr Hughson's store to the amount of 50 cents was given her, & she was authorized to expend an additional 50 cents.
- McKeefe**
Mrs Rolleston was authorized to expend 3 shillings in behalf of the McKeefe family.

Forsyth

Mrs Kempt was authorized to expend 50 cents in behalf of Forsyth if necessary.

Wilson

Mrs Nicholls was authorized to expend 50 cents in behalf of Widow Wilson if necessary.

Mrs Green

Mrs Green sent 3 pairs of socks knitted by her with yarn provided by the Society.

Next meeting

It was resolved that the meeting next week be held on Tuesday, as the room will be otherwise engaged on Wednesday.

H. Haultain Secty

M Perry in chair pro tem

Confirmed Jan: 13: 1863

9th meeting

The Ninth meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 13th day of January, 1863, in Col: Haultain's office, at 2:30 P.M.

.....

Opening

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent Clementi.

Minutes read & confirmed

The minutes of the last meeting were read, & on motion, confirmed.

Dubois

Mrs Campbell applied for assistance in behalf of a family named Dubois: two dollars were given her to expend in clothing, also a pair of socks.

Jenkinson

Mrs Ormond applied for further assistance in behalf of the Jenkinsons: 50 cents were given her to purchase bread.

McKeefe

Mrs Rolleston applied for further assistance in behalf of the McKeefes: the sum of six shillings & three pence was given her to lay out in provisions.

Mrs Green

Mrs Green sent another pair of socks mad by her from yarn provided by the Society.

Mrs Hamilton

Mrs Hamilton was admitted as a member of the Society.

H. Haultain Secty.

Confirmed Jan: 21: 1863

C.J. Nicholls V.P.

10th meeting

The 10th meeting of the Peterboro Relief Society was held on the 21st day of January, 1863, in Col: Haultain's office, at 2.30 P.M.

Present

Mrs R. Nicholls in chair; Mrs C. Ormond; Mrs Wallis, Pres:: Mrs C. Perry; Mrs Clementi, Treas; Mrs Wrighton; Mrs F. Haultain, Sec.; Mrs Kirkpatrick; Mrs R. White; Mrs Ogilvy; Mrs Kempt; Mrs Burns; Mrs Best; Mrs Hamilton; Mrs Rolleston; Mrs Campbell; Mrs J. Gilmour; Miss Roger; Mrs Carroll; Miss Nicholls
Total 20

Opening

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Revd Vincent Clementi

Minutes read & confirmed

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, & on motion, confirmed.

McKeefe

Mrs Rolleston applied for assistance in behalf of McKeefe: she was paid 6/3 for him & his family.

Preston

Mrs Kempt applied for assistance in behalf of Mrs Preston: she was paid 50 cents for bread & tea, & order

was given her for 4 lb of beef.

Jenkinson

Mrs Ormond applied for assistance in behalf of the Jenkinsons: orders were given her for ½ cord of wood, 50 cents worth of groceries, & 5 lb of beef.

Long

Mrs Carroll applied for assistance in behalf of Mrs Long: \$2 were given her.

Warren

Mrs Clementi applied for assistance in behalf of Mrs Warren: ½ cord of wood was given.

Wilson

Mrs Nicholls applied for assistance in behalf of Mrs Wilson; 50 cents were given & ½ cord of wood.

Lefeuve

Mrs Campbell applied for assistance in behalf of the Lefeuvres: an order on Hughson for 50 cents.

L'Orient

She also applied for the L'Orients; an order on Hughson's store for 50 cents; & 50 cents for bread.

Ryan

Mrs Ogilvy applied for Widow Ryan: 50 cents were given her; an order for ½ cord of wood, & one for 4 lb beef.

Glen

She also applied for Mrs Glen: ½ cord of wood, & seven shillings for a pair of boots.

Lowry

Mrs F. Haultain applied for Mrs Lowry: ½ cord of wood; & 50 cents for bread were voted.

Hurst

Mrs Charles Perry applied for Widow Hurst: \$3 were given her for clothing.

Kelly

Mrs Carroll applied for the Kellys; man, wife & 3 children: an order on Hughson's store for 50 cents, & 50 cents for bread.	Mrs Calcutt	13
Doherty	Mrs C. Perry	12
Mrs F. Haultain applied for Fanny Doherty: ½ cord of wood was voted.	Mrs Rolleston	12
Meetings at 3	Mrs J. Gilmour	10
It was resolved that for the remainder of the Season the Meetings be held at 3 o'clock P.M.	Mrs Roper	8
H. Haultain, Secty	Miss Wrigthon	7
J. Hall V.P.	Mrs Wallis	6
Confirmed January 28: 1863	Mrs Burns	5
[End of first ten meetings. <i>Editor.</i>]	Mrs Hamilton	5
Number of Meetings during past Season	Mrs G.G. Boswell	4
29	Mrs R. Shaw	3
Average attendance	Miss Hall	3
14 14/29	Mrs Sawers	2
Attendances	Mrs C. Stewart	2
Mrs Clementi 28	Miss Toker	2
Mrs F. Haultain 25	Mrs C. Rubidge	2
Mrs Kempt 25	Mrs Edwards	2
Mrs James Hall 22	Mrs R. White	2
Mrs R. Nicholls 21	Mrs Caisse	1
Mrs Best 21	Miss Kate Kirkpatrick	1
Mrs Ogilvy 21	Mrs McCormick	1
Mrs Roach 19	Miss Ferguson	1
Mrs Pringle 17	Miss Wallis	1
Mrs C. Ormond 17	Mrs Dunlop	1
Mrs John Campbell 17	Mrs Snyder	1
Mrs Carroll 16	Miss A. Connin	1
Miss Roger 16	Miss Edwards	1
Mrs Haultain 15	Mrs Wickham	1
Mrs Kirkpatrick 14	Mrs J. Benson	1
Mrs Wrighton 14	Miss Nicholls	1

Burleigh to Boschink

Christie Bentham and Katharine Hooke,
*From Burleigh to Boschink: a Community
Called Stony Lake* (Toronto, Natural
Heritage Books, 2000) Pp 165, \$24.95;
ISBN 1-896219-63-2

This is a book that has been in the works for sometime, and is written by two ladies with a wealth of experience on Stony Lake (their preferred spelling) as well as a long apprenticeship in things historical. They have consulted with dozens of people connected with the lake and had the benefit of the editorial hand of Jane Gibson. The result is an easy-reading and authoritative book. Geographically it is more or less defined by that part of Stony Lake that falls between Boschink and Burleigh, and chronologically it falls chiefly in the early twentieth century. However, both boundaries are frequently crossed in the interests of supplying context or getting a good story. The book stresses diversity of perspectives even as it assumes that the people shared much. The authors claim the word "community" can be defined by the reader as easily as by the authors.

After a couple of chapters summarizing the geological and Native pasts, the authors discuss the cottager associations. This chapter, 3, is based heavily on the minutes of the Stony Lake Cottagers Association, which were arranged in chronological order in the 1960s, and are likely destined for the Trent University Archives, which already has papers of the Choates, and of the Douglas and Guillet families.

Chapter 4, "Living Here" gathers together anecdotes and memories of countless people. Chapter 5 is about travelling on the lakes and relies quite properly on Richard Tatley's fine book on steamboating. Chapter 6, on the enterprises linked to Stony Lake, is rather

spotty and imprecise mainly because hearsay was more important than assessment rolls and manuscript censuses. Chapter 7, about building and rebuilding cottages on the lake, depends mainly on interviews. Chapter 8 is about the watercraft that were so closely associated with Stony Lake, and Chapter 9 is about other ways to have fun. The final three chapters share memories of worship, tales and loves.

It is not possible to determine the archival base of much of the book. Doubtless, the first-hand experiences of the authors and their friends and relatives counted heavily. The book has relied heavily on Katherine Hooke's family photographs, and perhaps the memories are likewise in the Hooke family archives, perhaps as personal notes or e-mails. The three pages of acknowledgements separates names by whether they contributed stories, and whether they conducted or granted interviews. The work as a whole is characterized by many "memories with affection."

This tantalizing book will, as the writers hoped, strike many chords with readers. It has already inspired Upper Stoney Lake people to seek out records in the Trent Valley Archives. There are probably many other books to write, for memories of summers at the cottage are too varied to be contained in any book. It is interesting, though, to see the kinds of memories that seem to resonate with significance. It is also easier to travel to the lake and around it, and that is a theme that provides the thread of context for this appealing, nostalgic and interesting book.

The bibliography has some oddities. Gordon Young's book on Lakefield has been studiously avoided, as have the things that I have written. There are many Peterborough people, such as Robert Norgrave Stuart and George A.

Cox, who could have been better identified. The authors had difficulty squaring the circle on the relationship between the harvesting of forests and the building of cottage country. Perhaps, cottage life was a consequence of the roads and access that went with timbering and maybe the second growth forest was more manageable and enjoyable for cottagers. The tension between the importance of nature and technology could have been developed into most interesting insights.

When The Chestnut was in Flower

Roger MacGregor, *When the Chestnut was in Flower: inside the Chestnut Canoe*, (Lansdowne ON, Plumsweep, 1999) Pp xii, 340, \$49.95; ISBN 0-9698242-3-8

This is Roger MacGregor's long labour of love in search of the lore tied to the Chestnut canoe, the famous canoe from Fredericton. Clearly, all canoes are not equal. William and Harry Chestnut were the third generation for a company, founded in 1858, that produced impressive canoes and snowshoes, two counter-balancing seasonal pursuits.

This is a delightful and very personal history book. It has drawn on the company archives now in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, as well as on interviews, conversations and magazine articles. MacGregor is sensitive to several interlocking themes. The Chestnut canoe has a history tied to canoeing, to technology, to tourism, to business, and to marketing. The first canvas-covered Chestnut canoes sold through catalogue in 1905 came as *Pleasure, Cruising and Guides'* models, each in 16', 17' and 18'. There were also slight differences in quality. The illustrations, photographic and line, are superb.

The connections with Peterborough and the Kawarthas are several. The influence of the Canadian canoe shape reached Maine and New Brunswick comparatively early. The canvas canoe of Dr Douglas illustrated what was possible with canvas, and MacGregor especially liked the link between Dr Douglas and the Riel Rebellion of 1885. The Chestnuts were conscious of developments elsewhere. In 1909, there were exchanges of legal statements with respect to the Chestnuts' claim that the Peterborough Canoe Company had infringed on its patents for canvas covering and sponsons. The Peterborough company replied to the statement and that seems to have been it. The Peterborough companies and the Chestnuts worked together as separate entities within the Canadian Watercraft Company from 1923 until 1961, when the bank cut the credit line of the Peterborough Canoe Company.

This book captures the people and the mystique of canoes, and now becomes part of that mystique.

Douro Dummer Historical Guide

The millennium project of the Douro-Dummer Historical Committee is a very interesting and unusually informative historical guide designed by the *Dummer News*. One side of the two-sided three-fold 11x17 pamphlet is a map clearly marked with 55 sites of historical interest. Some of the sites are really landmarks such as the CHEX-TV tower, churches, the Hamilton Bay Golf Course. Several sites group around Lakefield, Douro Village, Warsaw, and Stony Lake [the preferred spelling in this source]. Unusual sites include the Carveth mill of Henry Carveth and the site of the Iroquois village, the Quackenbush archaeological dig, at Lot 29, Con 12 of Dummer.

On the other side there are lists of 30

former schools, 9 churches, 6 cemeteries, 15 saw mills, 7 cheese factories and 25 log houses. The log houses were apparently built between 1835 and 1910.

The flyers are at the Township office; (705) 652-8302.

Don Cournoyea Collection

I

Gipsy Colony Leaves Town

Peterborough Examiner, 14 May 1940

Peterborough's gipsy colony which as been occupying a store on Charlotte Street for several weeks, has departed for parts unknown as the result of a police court case this morning.

Four young members of the band found themselves before Magistrate O.A. Langley, one young girl being charged with the theft of \$3 and another girl and two young men called upon to answer a charge of vagrancy.

Rosie Palo who gave Toronto as her home and denied that she was a fortune teller - and described her occupation as a phrenologist - pleaded guilty to stealing \$3 from Charles Collins, and Larry Palo, Peter Russell and Doris Russell, another phrenologist, all entered pleas of guilty to vagrancy. The two men said they were coppersmiths and that their home was in Toronto.

W.B. Gordon, who appeared for all four prisoners, suggested that sentences should be suspended on condition that restitution was made, that the gipsies should leave town at once and that the court costs be paid.

"That would be ordering them out to give some other municipality trouble," said Magistrate Langley. "I don't think Mr Butler would like it if we shoved them off on to Belleville."

It was finally decided that the four should be allowed to go on suspended sentence. The conditions were that they should leave Peterborough city and county immediately and return \$3 to the man from whom that sum had been stolen and pay the court costs, the total being \$19.05.

II

Gannon Family Resided at Narrows 124 Years

Bob Hatton, Examiner, 16 July 1949

A former Hudson's Bay post is hidden under the clapboard exterior of the 100-year-old house shown top left. The house was transformed into a farm house by John Gannon, the man after whom Gannon's Narrows, between Pigeon and Buckhorn lakes, was named. The house is now occupied by Mrs Maria Gannon (upper right), 87 year old daughter-in-law of the pioneer settler. The house is situated a few hundred yards south of Gannon's Narrows bridge, shown in the bottom picture. This floating bridge is a connecting link between Ennismore and Harvey townships which people in the district hope will be replaced by a causeway just as the Chemong bridge was this year.

Isolated from the rest of Peterborough county for 125 years by Chemong, Buckhorn, Pigeon and Bald lakes, the township of Ennismore and part of its neighbour to the north, Harvey, have begun to overcome their handicap through the building of one causeway across Chemong Lake and rumour of another across Gannon's Narrows between Pigeon and Buckhorn lakes. ...

But bustling life was going on all the time since the first group of settlers went into the area in 1825. Typical of the stories of these pioneer peoples is the life of Mrs Maria Gannon, whose father-in-law John Gannon gave his name to the

shaft of water connecting Pigeon Lake and Buckhorn Lake.

Mrs Gannon at 87 years of age is still a lively lady with a vital interest in all that goes on around her. The day after the Chemong causeway was officially opened, Mrs Gannon was taken by her son to see it. She wanted to be there opening day, but her family persuaded her it was too hot. // She is looking forward to the day when there is a causeway across Gannon's Narrows as well. "I'd love to see the causeway for safety," she said. She remembers when disaster nearly overtook people crossing the Gannon's Narrows bridge. // About 25 years ago a nervous bank clerk who had collected a large sum of money from a bank in the district to bring back to Peterborough nearly lost his life trying to escape what he thought were bandits. // He was driving toward the bridge when several men started to wave at him. The men were waving to stop him because the swinging bridge had been turned out. The bank clerk stepped on the gas and hung grimly to the wheel. Both he and the car went sailing into space and landed in the water. // He was fished out with his soaking bank notes and both were taken to dry in the Gannon home. The bills he had been so careful to guard were spread all over the furniture to dry.

The Gannons often had unexpected visitors at night before the floating bridge was put across in 1903. Back in 1887 travellers crossed the narrows by ferry. But often a strong wind whistled down the narrows and the ferry could not cross until one or two a.m. when the wind died down.

The scow could take three or four teams at a time when the weather was good. It was hauled back and forth across the narrows by a chain operating through a windlass.

Before the ferry went into operation John Chase who still lives on his farm on the north side of the narrows in Harvey

township, used a raft to cross the water. In those days he was operating a sawmill.

Mrs Gannon tells of the old days in her soft Irish brogue which she learned from her parents. She was born near where the Chemong bridge was later built. Most of the neighbors of her parents were part of the Irish migration which came into the district in 1825 and later.

When Mrs Gannon's father-in-law entered the township, he worked with the manager of the Hudson's Bay Post, a Mr Smith, near the spot which is now Gannon's Narrows. Old Mr Gannon helped in the post, trading with the Indians, but when Smith left, he turned to farming and it was as a farmer's wife that Maria Gannon has lived her years at Gannon's Narrows.

Old Mr Gannon added to the long structure which was the trading post. He and his family cleared back the land and in time had enough land for a farm. The house in which Mrs Gannon still lives is the same house, now more than 100 years old. In the intervening years clapboard has been nailed over the logs. The original trading post is now occupied by two bedrooms, on the north side of the house.

About the time Mrs Gannon was born the population of Ennismore was 862. Records of 1860 showed the township was a young growing community with 32 births and 172 children going to school and only three deaths in that year.

Mrs Gannon had 11 children, of whom nine are still living. Most of them left the township and settled in Ottawa, New Jersey, Quebec, Omeme and other centres. She has seven grandchildren and three great grand-children. Her son, Tom, runs the farm now which prospered under her husband's hands. With modest

pride, Mrs Gannon recalled the farm supported the large family and all the children were well educated as well.

But Mrs Gannon doesn't dwell in the past. Like all the people of the district she hopes for the day cars will no longer have to slither cautiously over the wet planking of the old floating bridge. The bridge which now crosses the narrows was the first floating bridge at Chemong. When a new bridge was built in Chemong Lake in 1901, part of the old structure was floated up Chemong lake into Buckhorn lake and finally lodged across the narrows. // For the past 30 years the bridge tender of the southern end of the bridge, including the swinging bridge, has been George Freeburn. // While he has been on the job three cars have slipped into the lake, but he has managed to save them all. Little repair has been done on the bridge, he said. Many of the boards in the top planking are rotted. This top planking has been replaced occasionally, but little structural repairs have been made. // Like everyone else in Ennismore and Harvey, Mr Freeburn will not be sorry to see the last of the old, but dangerous, landmark.

Our Jaunt to the North

Peterborough Times, [Saturday, 28 February 1880][by W.H. Robertson]

[Ed note: We thank Gordon Young, who is currently gathering material related to the Midland Railway in the 1880s, for this very interesting item. We learn about journalism in the Trent Valley; about Millbrook, Lindsay and Fenelon Falls; and about the politics and enjoyments of railways. We are also struck by the ease with which Mr W.H. Robertson, the owner of the *Peterborough Weekly Times*, meets people. He seems to be returning to the scene of an earlier life. His sense of humour helps us to understand some of the people prominent locally in 1880.]

... In taking a trip to the north, it was not the promptings of selfishness nor of ambition which we followed – for what has this universe to offer to those who have already gained everything that can be achieved in journalistic life? Rather was it the voice of nature calling for a brief respite from over-exertion in attempting to bring ourselves down to the level of combatting the evils caused by our local contemporaries. Consigning ourselves to a seat in a palace (?) car of the Midland Railway, and having bid adieu to Mr Councillor Menzies, whose smiling countenance so charms and bewilders the verdant traveller as he hands over the 'filthy lucre' in payment for railway tickets, we soon were speeding on our journey, and quickly left behind the large number of citizens who came to see us off. In due time the train reached Millbrook, at which place its load of precious freight (principally composed of one editor, fifteen common people and several infants, the latter of whom kicked up a systematic row) we changed cars, each going their own direction....

[We] took our seats in the Lindsay cars, placing ourselves at the tender mercies of Mr Buller, son of ex-Councillor Buller, of Peterboro who had the train in charge. Beseeching him to exercise caution, and avoid RUNNING US INTO THE DITCH, lest we should soil our Sunday clothes, we made ourselves as comfortable as circumstances and the crowded state of the car would allow. In justice to Mr Buller and remarkable though the statement may appear, he did not once, during the entire journey between Millbrook and Lindsay, run his train off the track! This may also be partly due to the fact that we quietly intimated that we had omitted to place a couple of hundred dollars insurance on our life before imperiling it by travelling on the Midland.

ARRIVING AT LINDSAY, we were

met at the station by several hack drivers, who desired to exhibit the esteem in which we were regarded by them, by offering to carry us, free of charge, to an hotel. After a dinner, eaten with an appetite only to be acquired by not taking any breakfast, we proceeded to view the lions of the city. We called on our old friend, Mr F.C. Taylor, now the Mayor of Lindsay, Mr T.E. Bradburn, son of Thos Bradburn, Esq. of this town, and Mr Wm Flavell of the firm Dundas & Flavell Bros. These gentlemen are all doing well and rank among the leading businessmen of Lindsay. We also called on Mr Benson, of the Benson House, and found him flourishing like a green bay tree. We next visited our old friends of the Daley House and found their hotel crowded to overflowing. The Messrs Daley have become popular as public caterers, a fact well proven by the large business done by them. Their hotel is commodious, and suited for the large travelling trade which our sister town enjoys. Commodore Crandell, the popular proprietor of a line of steamers plying on the northern waters, also gave us a friendly greeting. We wound up by calling on Mr C.D. Barr, the gentlemanly proprietor of the *Post* – a real live local paper, which pays great attention to the prosperity of the town and county, and has a large circulation. The *Post* is the Reform organ of Victoria county, and was one of the few journals of that party that had the manliness and independence to condemn the action of the Hon S.C. Wood, Member of South Victoria, in his useless waste of public money on the late vice-regal trip to the North West. Lindsay is well-supplied with railways, having an outlet to the south by means of the Whitby and Port Perry Railroad, east and west by the Midland, and to the north by the Victoria Railway. In the summer season daily connection is also made with Fenelon Falls, Bobcaygeon and other points. Prior to the building of

the Whitby road, the Midland monopolized the trade of the town, and in order to open up a competing line to the front, the former was liberally bonused by the town. But alas the "slipperiness" and dishonesty of railway companies in their dealings plainly apparent here, and should prove a warning to other places not to pin their faith either to written conditions or fair promises of railway speculators when applying for a bonus! No sooner did the road which was to have been a competing line with the Midland (and thus reduce exorbitant freight charges) become a reality, than it goes into partnership with its rival! Lindsay is cheated, and just so surely will Peterborough be, if she bonuses a road to compete with the Grand Trunk.

At three o'clock we proceeded to the Victoria Railway station, and were soon making good time to Fenelon Falls. We were astonished to notice the large number of passengers and the quantity of freight business done by this road. When we consider that only a few years ago, while the railway was under construction, it was predicted that one or two trains in the month would more than suffice for the demands of trade, it must be the more gratifying to Mr George Laidlaw, its long-headed President. These false prophets who predicted this did not take into account the vast mineral resources of the back country, which, when it becomes properly developed, will tax to the utmost the carrying power of this road to accommodate. A pleasant run of fourteen miles brought us to THE VILLAGE OF FENELON FALLS, where we remained for a couple of days. Fenelon Falls contains a population of about 1,500 souls, and on our arrival presented a virtuous appearance. Here during the warm weather a large number of men are employed in the manufacture of lumber, a business which gives the village its chief importance. The buildings, especially in the business portion of the village are mostly of brick, and uniform in

appearance. There are two very fine hotels here – the McArthur House (R. Rutherford, proprietor) and the Mansion House, kept by N. Ingram. Having visited many old familiar spots, scarcely to be recalled after Time's great changes, we made a tour of inspection through the village, and recognized many old friends. Mr A.W. Lasher, who carries on an extensive dry goods and tailoring business; Messrs Macdougall and Brandon, who do a large and profitable grocery trade, Mr Noble Ingram of the Mansion House, the possessor of the handsomest pair of side whiskers in the village; Mr John Nugent, who does a paying business in drugs, and is known as a delineator of Irish prose; Mr E. Fitzgerald, also a druggist, and doing well; Mr J. Twohey, the wealthy and good-natured blacksmith; and Mr H. Davis, dry goods and clothing merchant. There are here also two great features of modern civilization, viz: the Church and the printing office. The former are numerous, and are warmly aided in their good work by Mr Hand of the *Gazette*, who is an ardent advocate of the Trent Valley Canal. The two hotels do a large trade in liquors, although the people cannot complain of the scarcity of water in their vicinity, but they seem to regard its use as of consequence chiefly in case of fire. As usual, on our route, we found much hospitality extended to us by the good people here so that our stay was a pleasant one. On Sunday our footsteps were naturally directed to a place of worship, and an excellent discourse by the Rev Mr Lochead, of the Presbyterian Church, prepared us for the remainder of the week. This gentleman enjoys a justly earned reputation of being a sincere and earnest minister of the gospel. Unlike many of the ministers in other places, Mr Lochead preaches to the point and cuts his sermons sufficiently short to allow ample time for indulgence in that oldest and most delightful of pastimes – courting.

After a stay in Fenelon which we found to be too short, we prepared to return. We vainly sought for a comparison to which to liken the kindness of the folks toward us, but nothing will place it so vividly before our readers as to compare it to the affability displayed by certain candidates for municipal honors as they grasp the hand of the intelligent citizens who wield the franchise and make affectionate and minute enquiry after wife and children. The voice of duty was urging OUR RETURN TO PETERBOROUGH, and although we would gladly have prolonged our stay, we heeded not our private feelings, and accordingly wended our way to Lindsay. While seated in the hotel in Lindsay, we were agreeably surprised to meet a brother editor and forthwith invited him to "lubricate" and "take it hot," as he appeared somewhat chilled – but he refused. As this was the first time in our experience of an editor refusing to "licker up" we were STRUCK DUMB WITH AMAZEMENT, and it was only after recovering from the shock that we were able to take the pen and ink sketch which we give below, of the editor as he took his departure from our presence:

[see illustration front cover]

Having polished our boots, brushed our coat, and turned our shirt, (which had become the color of night) inside out, we once more took our seats in a car of the Midland Railway, and in due time reached "Home sweet home."

Gentle Reader, peradventure the cares and perplexities of the world have wearied thy brain and weakened thy strength: if so drop the pursuit of the dross that perchance pack up a dress shirt, a couple of collars and a few copies of the TIMES for Sunday reading, then borrow ten or fifteen dollars and leave for a sojourn with "mine host" Rutherford or Ingram, of Fenelon. Then

if you are a disciple of Izaak Walton, (or the gentleman whose photo we give below) a better place could not be selected.

[see illustration on front cover]

One word more and we have done. Do not borrow of us, for we are saving all our cash, with the object of purchasing a controlling interest in the Toronto & Ottawa Railway.

William Bancks, founder of Bewdley

Sylvia Woodhurst, now of Peterborough, in a special column in the *Peterborough Examiner*, 20 May 2000, told the fascinating story of William Bancks, from Bewdley, England, who was the founder of Bewdley, Ontario. The family made its fortune in a brass foundry and lost it in gambling. William Bancks was a currency reformer who wrote nearly 100 pamphlets advocating more paper currency in order to encourage investment and pay higher wages to the labouring classes. He likewise opposed the gold standard. Bancks emigrated in 1837, and returned to England in 1858.

Sylvia Woodhurst also comments on the lessons she learned about doing family research in England. She used parish records in the County Record Office, microfilm censuses, and deeds and personal depositions kept in a former church in downtown Worcester.

It is good to see people making connections between careers on both sides of the Atlantic. Although she does not comment on it, her story also reminds us that return emigration was a common phenomenon about which we need to know more.

AAO Off the Record

The current issue contains advice on how to mount archival exhibits, real and virtual. There is helpful information on digitalization in archives. Iona McCraith continues her look at the hazards of mould in archives. And there are reports from the regions and interest groups. York University reported on the correspondence between Margaret Laurence and Al Purdy.

The 2001 AAO conference is being held at Black Creek Village, 14 and 15 June. There is a tongue-in-cheek report on Toronto's bid for the 2008 Archival Olympics. The new AAO offices are in the Coach House at 376 Rusholme Road in Toronto. Reach by phone (416) 533-9592 or by email aaof@interlog.com

The AAO Board of Directors wants a consultation process with the provincial government on archives and municipal restructuring. There is concern that restructuring did not give due attention to the care and management of records in the former municipalities.

The Trent Valley Archives has certainly been concerned that neither Victoria nor Peterborough county has developed a strategy for an effective county archives. Local officials should see what is possible. Archives require an archivist independent from a city or township clerk, and a commitment to meeting archival standards in all regards.

The AAO requests letters of support be sent to the Hon Tony Clement, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and to Miriam McTiernan, the Archivist of Ontario. Further information can be gained from Brian Masschaele, the AAO Archives Advisor, (519) 690-2870 or by email: advisor@cxcculink.com

Howard Pammett's Peterborough Irish : serialization, part 4

[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 fourth excerpt, Howard Pammett discusses the migration as far as Kingston; 1942 made it that far. The trip was comparatively quick, but not without incidents and anomalies. Pammett is quite interested in how well people did their jobs, but he also gives us insights into what might be normal in a sea passage. This is an important story and Pammett tells it with vigour. Alice Mackenzie has typed the entire manuscript and we are most grateful.

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.

CHAPTER FOUR

FROM QUEBEC TO KINGSTON.

{98} The nine transports for carrying the emigrants to Quebec were chartered from the Navy, and fitted out at Deptford.¹ Ostensibly, this would reduce the cost of transport. In 1823, the cost of passage alone was £6,18s. per person. Horton testified that Castle and Gray of Dublin, in 1824, had estimated costs to carry out the next Irish emigration at £4 for each person over 14 years, £2 for each child from 7 years, and £1.8s for those under 7 years. This estimate assumed the company would comply with the Passenger Acts and supply water, fuel and medicine. If Parliament waived the Passenger Acts, they offered to ship the Irish for £3,10s., £1,15s., and £1,4s. respectively.² Fortunately for the emigrants, but to the great indignation of the shippers, this princely offer was ignored. Instead, the Navy Board was given £15,651,18s., for taking the emigrants to Quebec and feeding them en route; this was an average of £7,10s. per person. When it is considered that the voyage was only half as long as that of the two ships in 1823, one wonders the cause of this exorbitant rate charged. Perhaps we may come nearer to the reasons when considering the accounts of the expedition later.

Utensils for the settlers were purchased from the Ordnance Department. These were left over from the military settlements. Part of the utensils were shipped from Ireland on the "John Barry", and part were secured in Canada from the King's Stores³. There was one Surgeon, borrowed from the navy, for each ship, and the surgeons were in complete charge of the emigrants during the voyage.

Their duties were very heavy. Many of the Irish emigrants had been on starvation diet for months or years. Some, who had spent their last few pence from

the sale of their goods to get to Cork, had been without food for days. Others, who had been clad only in a few rags, were given clothes, blankets and a {99} bath, when they came on board. It was decided they should be given the blankets which they used on ship, and the surplus rations from the short passage; these would sustain them until more could be procured in Canada. In Cork, despite great precaution, typhus and smallpox broke out and spread rapidly. These diseases seemed especially devastating to Irish emigrants, perhaps because of their potato diet and poorer living conditions in general. The surgeons of the "Brunswick", "Fortitude", and "Elizabeth" wrote urgent notes to Robinson. They requested wine be added to their medical stores, for the proper care of the sick, especially the women.⁴ Doubtless it had other uses.

The ship lists, copied into Robinson's own "Return of Emigrants by Ships 1825", record these sailing dates:

May 5: Fortitude, Albion, Brunswick and Resolution; May 10: Star;

May 1: Amity and Regulus;

May 16: Elizabeth;

May 21: John Barry.

The dates given in Robinson's "Confidential Report to the Colonial Office 1825", however, vary.

May 10: Fortitude and Resolution;

May 11: Albion and Brunswick;

May 13: Star;

May 16: Amity and Regulus;

May 18: Elizabeth;

May 25: John Barry.

After study of the documentary material, it is clear that the first list gives the dates when the ships were filled and inspected by Robinson; the second list, the correct sailing-dates of the transports. This is evident as the surgeons were adding to

their medical supplies, in the three notes written 7-10 May at Cork. As well, there are three certificates from masters of transports receiving the emigrants.

Cove of Cork, 5th May, 1825.
Received on board the Fortitude transport engaged in His Majesty's service, 282 Irish emigrants embarked by Mr. Robinson for passage to Quebec, viz.: Males above 14--84; under 14-40; females above 14--56; under 14--30. Thomas Lewis, Master.

Similar forms were prepared by George Dixon, master of the Regulus {100} dated 13 May, and by Donald Morison, master of the Elizabeth dated 16 May.⁵ These dates match the first list. Therefore, the second list records the authoritative sailing dates.⁶

TRANSPORT: MASTER:

R.N.SURGEON: EMIGRANTS:

IN CHARGE: persons/families

Fortitude: Thomas Lewis

Francis Connin 282 41

Resolution: Anthony Ward

G.H. Reade 227 35

Albion: John Mills

John Thomson 191 30

Brunswick: Robert Blake

John Tarn 243 54

Star: Joseph Beckett

Nimian McMorris 214 30

Amity: Wm Arrowsmith

James W. Ternan 147 22

Regulus: George Dixon

Matthew Burnside 157 22

Elizabeth: Don Morrison

Pierce Power 210 34

John Barry: Peter Roche

William Burnie 253 39

2024 307

The "John Barry" left last, taking the stragglers and supplies. The parting scene has been described:

In the May of 1825 the hill of Cove, now known as Queenstown, was a scene of heart-rending grief. At first Cove appeared like a vast fair; more than 4000 persons had crowded from the country into it. Half them were bound for a distant land which lay beyond the vast and dangerous ocean; the other half had come to say goodbye to their daughters and brothers and sons... The black transports are lying in the beautiful harbour. Monkstown shines white upon the heights and against the hill opposite, which overlook the road from Queenstown to Cork, and the furze is already yellow with blossom. No wonder men find it hard to leave such a country, hard though her life may be for them. The hour comes, the bells sound, the boats put off to the ships, and anchor is raised. Bitter tears are shed; bitter cries go up to heaven. Those left behind press over the low wall which fringes the long straggling hill commanding a seaward view. The emigrant press to the side of the ships and wave their kerchiefs, and as they rush madly to the water's edge, none turn homeward until the ships have become specks and disappeared into the west. On board the vessels grief and sickness prostrates most. One in the bow strikes a harp and sings:

'Be still, breaking heart; a star gleams in the west;

In Canada's wilds her old sirs will resound;

There her children, hopeful, contented, and blest,

A nation of freeman contribute to

found.⁷

Hi Brasail Tir nan Og, the Enchanted Land of the Young, was ahead.

Helen Cowan asserts:

The vessels for their conveyance had been chartered by navy tender and fitted out at Deptford, the rationing guided rather by the tastes of the Irish than the customs of the Navy, so that in both a saving on the expenditure of 1823 was made.⁸ {101}

The exact opposite is nearer the truth. A full discussion of the rationing issues will be discussed later, after the settlement, when the effects will be more evident. However, the rations issued to the Irish, not only on the voyage but for the whole 18 months to 24 November 1826, were navy rations of salt pork and ship-biscuit, varied when possible after Quebec by some fresh meat and flour. This serious mistake had definitely harmful effects from first to last. Why this stupid mistake was made it is difficult to fathom. Robinson's 1823 Report distinctly stated that the ship rations were neither healthy nor satisfying for the Irish; they were demanding potatoes. Robinson allowed such a vital matter to be so grossly mismanaged because he submitted as usual to authority meekly. The Navy Board, which was not in favour of the "flighty Hortonian experiment" at all, supplied the Irish with navy rations as a matter of course. Boards have a habit of acting arbitrarily, with no consideration for the needs of the individuals. The Irish would have been much healthier and happier on rations of potatoes and herring, with an occasional ration of meat and oatmeal, and the expense would have been cut in half.

Most writers give the following ration schedule, copying it from one another, often with mistakes:

Men 1 lb. meat and 1 lb. flour daily;

Women 1/2 lb. meat and 1 lb. flour.

Children 7 to 14

1/3 lb. meat and 1/3 lb. flour daily;

Children under 7 years

1/4 lb. meat and 1/2 lb. flour daily.⁹

The actual ration scale was:

Men and boys over 14:

1 lb. meat and 1 lb. flour daily.

Women, girls over 14, & boys over 12:

1/2 lb. meat and 1 lb. flour.

Girls 7 to 14 & boys 7 to 12 years:

1/3 lb. meat and 1/3 lb. flour daily.

Boys and Girls under 7 years:

1/4 lb. meat and 1/4 lb. flour daily.¹⁰

Even this was constantly changed for special cases, as will be shown.

These rations were continued for 18 months from the time of sailing, instead of the 12 months promised. The rations were administered wastefully and were entirely unsuited to the Irish peasants. The meat, on {102} board ship especially, was entirely salt pork, often decayed. The ship flour was black and full of worms. The navy, in that age of monopoly and corruption in contracts, often had inferior supplies. That aside, imagine such food for adults accustomed for generations to potatoes and herring, adults starving and emaciated by poverty and hunger. Imagine such food for children, even those under 7 years of age! What could a child of two do with a quarter-pound of hard biscuit, worm-eaten and hard as rock until soaked in water, and a quarter-pound of mouldy black salt pork, which tried the digestion of the hardest tar at sea. This diet supplies the cause of the infant deaths aboard ship before they arrived at Quebec, and after. Repeated assertions were made in Canada that the Irish lived on half their rations and sold the rest to

buy whisky and cows, or sold all and bought whisky and potatoes. On ship they threw overboard much of the meat and the flour. They were not used to seeing meat more than a few times a year, as already seen, and in any event they could not eat it on Fridays. Probably, too, they had too affectionate memories of the family pig to eat pork daily as did the "haythenish English tars"!

There is no basis in fact for charges that the death-roll on the voyage to Quebec was very heavy. Compared with deaths on ordinary emigrant ships of the time, the deaths were few in number and in proportion. The number of sick was also surprisingly light. This might be expected as the Irish were given clothing, blankets, medical care and plenty of food (even if not of the right kind). The official returns of deaths between Cork and Quebec report: two men, two women, 11 children: 15 in all. This compares favourably with 1823 when one woman and eight children died before reaching Quebec. Births between Cork and Quebec also equalled 15.¹¹ {103}

The voyages to Quebec were also made in shorter time than usual; the "John Barry", at 41 days, took longest. The arrivals were:

June 12: Brunswick;

June 15: Albion, Fortitude and Resolution;

June 19: Star;

June 22: Amity and Regulus;

June 25: Elizabeth;

July 5: John Barry.¹²

Thus the shortest trip was 32 days for the Brunswick and the longest was 41 days for the John Barry. Robinson wrongly claimed that "not any of them except the John Barry had [taken] more than 31 days."¹³ But the passages were exceptionally short and stormless.

There were some stowaways aboard, as the Albion reached Quebec with one man more aboard than she had when she left Cork, and the Amity had two more than when it left Cork.¹⁴ These were added to the list of emigrants and given land as if they had "joined in Canada".¹⁵ The transports had been chartered only to Quebec and soon returned to England.

The emigrants were taken by steamer from Quebec to Montreal, and to Prescott and to Kingston by bateaux. The surgeons are our only authorities on this phase of the movement. Their accounts and memoranda were submitted to Robinson when their duties ended at Prescott or Kingston.¹⁶ Little is known of the voyage up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, but it was certainly in steamers as had been the case in 1823, since Surgeon Power of the Elizabeth recorded that they "landed" at Montreal on 4 July.¹⁷ Their goods were taken by carts to Lachine, ten miles over land. The arduous trip to Prescott was in bateaux, rowed by half-breeds, Indians, and some of the emigrants who had boating experience.

All had not been peace and brotherly love. An occasional fight seems inevitable when more than two or three Irishmen are gathered together, and there were a few deserters, plus a near-wreck, to liven things up also. John Lane, Patrick Ryan, John Blackwell, and Daniel Mahony of the John Barry were listed as "instrumental in saving {104} the ship when on shore."¹⁸ Although no other mention was made of the incident, it would account for the late arrival of the John Barry at Quebec. Francis Young and John Walsh "wrought hard at the pumps" on the same ship. Deserters were few in number at this time, probably because most preferred the certainty of land and utensils and provisions in Upper Canada to an uncertain prosperity in Lower Canada or the United States. Surgeon Tarn of the Brunswick reported: "You will

perceive that several have absconded since our arrival at Quebec. I trust however that you will include them in your certificate, as it was not in my power to prevent their desertion, and I believe I am fairly entitled to payment for everyone transferred from the Brunswick..."¹⁹ This indicates that the surgeons were paid a certain sum "per head" for the emigrants! Surgeon Thomson of the Albion noted: "Patrick Lynam and wife Ellen deserted at Lachine",²⁰ and they seem to have been allowed to escape.

Surgeon Power of the Elizabeth was more conscientious in fulfilling his duty. He reported from Prescott, 23 July:

Sir, I deem it my duty to state to you that on the emigrants under my charge landing at Montreal the 4th instant, while busily engaged in seeing them placed on the carts with the baggage, James Lee and family 6 in number deserted, taking with him his bedding. I could not attend at the time neither had I means to prevent him, but on arriving at Lachine I instituted an inquiry and found that an idea generally prevailed that they could do such an act with impunity; not wishing to allow so erroneous an opinion to continue and also to deter others from following Lee's example, I took 2 of the people who witnessed the theft before the authorities at Montreal, and having attended 2 days, informations were lodged against the delinquent; he was arrested and sent to jail but afterwards admitted to bail for what in England is deemed felony. Altho' this was strictly speaking nothing but my duty yet as it was attended with some additional expence (which together with small sums supplied from time to time to the women who had sick children

and no means of providing refreshments) amount to about \$20. Should the service on which I was employed admit of its being reimbursed I will feel much obliged by your doing so. If not, the intention of this letter will be fulfilled by putting you in possession of the fact of the man's desertion. I have the honour to be, &c. P. Power, Surgeon R.N. P.S. Jeremiah Dwyer is bound in cognizance to prosecute at the next assizes to be holden at Montreal I believe in August."²¹

Dwyer later rejoined the emigrants, but James Lee and family were allowed to go their own way.

There were only ten deserters up to the arrival at Kingston: James Lee with wife and 4 children; Patrick Lynam with wife {105} and James Hamilton with wife. Two men of John Condon's "family" remained at Quebec; at Montreal John Lane settled with wife and one child, William Horney with wife and 4 children, one man of William Oakley's "family", and one man of John Morrissy's "family". Besides these, several others went back to Lower Canada later.²²

Robinson's papers do not contain reasons either for allowing 10 to desert and 13 to settle in Lower Canada, or for their desire to drop out there. Perhaps they were attracted by the United States, where they might have had relatives or friends. Perhaps jobs in the seaports of Montreal and Quebec were more congenial, to those raised on the Irish coast as labourers, than a backwoods pioneer farm. This was a strange relaxation of policy when the whole emigration was to be an "experiment" in settling Irish paupers upon lands in Upper Canada. Robinson's absence was having its effects.

Another strange incident followed from allowing numerous persons to join the expedition in Canada. Robinson

reported adding seven men, six women, and two children,²³ a number that included at least three stowaways mentioned by the surgeons. Up to Quebec, births balanced the deaths. At Quebec, one child joined Denis Driscoll, one man joined Patrick Clancy, and one man joined John Sargent. The others, when and where is not clear, were: one man joined James Boate, two men joined Michael Leahy, one man joined John Tobin, one man joined John Lancaster, one man joined Denis Shanahan; one woman joined Patrick Heffernan, one woman joined James Pope, one woman joined Patrick Towmy, and two women joined Michael Duhill. The other child, Patrick Nagle, 15, was found on board at sea, and joined relatives.²⁴ No reason was given why these persons joined {106} certain emigrant families, or why they joined the expedition at all, unless they were recruited among the paupers in the ports to make up the numbers lost to desertion. They may have included the men who came as stowaways. Some may have seen themselves, falsely, as members of families; those betrothed to the daughter of an emigrant family might have been brought along as a "sons"; or similarly, women brought along as a "daughters". As Robinson was not with the emigrants, it is difficult to determine upon whose authority they were received. Probably Robinson accepted them as "joined in Canada" to avoid blame for having brought them falsely from Ireland.

While the majority of the emigrants were well-conducted, the Surgeons' reports to Robinson reveal a very turbulent minority in each ship-load. John Tarn of the Brunswick submitted a list of the heads of well-conducted families: John Sullivan from Killarney, Callaghan Connell, Arthur Donoghue, Thomas Egan, Richard Power, William Flinn, William Murphy, James Boat, Michael Leahy and William Meany. Only about 10 were recommended for praise out of 54 families on board. Other surgeons submitted full

lists of their emigrants with their characters. On the Amity the worst offenders were David Conry, "a stubborn turbulent character", Bartholomew Sullivan, "an insolent turbulent fellow", and Thomas Murry, Thomas Callaghan, and Richard English, who were "well-conducted but slothful". The others on board were variously described as "honest", "well-conducted", "quiet", "deserving", "industrious", and "active". The ones most highly recommended were John Galvin, "as honest, well-disposed and industrious a young man as ever left his country", David Hogan, "character excellent; a good and honest man", William Oakley, "a man of excellent principle and will be found to deserve encouragement", and William Fitzgerald, "a man of gentlemanlike behaviour and {107} good behaviour, and to be trusted". Ternan gave glowing individual testimonies to Oakley, Fitzgerald and Hogan so that they might more easily obtain employment.

Surgeon Thomson of the ALBION picked out for censure John Collins, "rather dirty and of unhappy temper", Daniel Burgess, "a plausible and I suspect a designing character", Timothy Sweeny, "very indolent", and John Regan, "rather dirty", whose family contained one "Abigail, alias William, 16 years of age, virtualled as a female, but suspicious"! The only ones singled out from the majority of well-behaved, industrious families were Michael Lowes, "an excellent family worthy of favour", and George Lowes, "a most worthy man, wife very industrious; they are Protestants". Surgeon Connin of the FORTITUDE picked out for censure only James Cotter and Patrick Leahy, "bad and dangerous characters, fit for any mischief", and Michael Elliot and William O'Halloran, "insolent ruffians". He gave individual testimonies to John Doody and James Flaherty. Surgeon Ternan of the AMITY (mentioned

above) writing to Robinson from Kingston, interjected this significant mysterious statement: "I cannot avoid the mention of the man Michael Buckley, so highly recommended by the Mayor of Cork, as one of the most infamous character, with regard to whose family Doctor Reade has mad some arrangments the necessity of which you'll soon discover..."²⁵

Surgeon Burnie of the JOHN BARRY submitted a list which was the most carefully compiled and interesting. Timothy and John Ryan were "very troublesome characters", David Owens' wife was "a lying mischief making woman"; but otherwise he had nothing but praise for his charge. Those marked out for special testimonials were Richard Sullivan, "a very good quiet willing and industrious family deserving every encouragement"; John Blackwell, "a very excellent family, Protestants, of good and industrious daughters. Was instrumental in saving the ship, etc. Brought out a lad from Cork engaged to serve him 3 years, who has to his great loss left him on some frivolous excuse. Deserves {108} every encouragement; has behaved wholly to my satisfaction.";²⁶ Thomas Groves, "a very excellent family, Protestants, the mother a worthy kind woman, boys willing and attentive. Afraid of her neighbours and has suffered ill from some on account of religion. Has 2 daughters in Ramsay whom she is anxious to join. Deserving every indulgence"²⁷; John Keleher, "an excellent and willing man, deserving every recommendation, from his good conduct. Assisted the third mate with the provisions and took care of the dogs on the passage. Family has been sick since Lachine".²⁸; David Nagle, a Whiteboy informer, "behaved well on the passage; his story being known he thinks himself in danger among his present neighbours"; he was allowed to disappear quietly in Canada. William Hogan, "an old soldier, wrought hard at the pumps, and behaved

well, acting as cook." Patrick Baragy "assisted in cutting up and dividing provisions on passage".²⁹

A very pathetic story was related concerning Timothy Regan, who

came on board sickly, took fever on 2nd June, died at Quebec Hospital. Wife took sick shortly after, produced a child in 8th month, convalescent at Quebec--hurried off to Lachine, arrived on Saturday evening, took dangerously ill on Sunday, and died at 12 on Tuesday. Child died and was buried at Kingston. 2 boys and 2 girls, very find children, are left orphans. I left \$8 belonging to them in Mr. Reade's charge. Their chest by some mistake has been left at Quebec.³⁰

We must remember that the navy surgeons were trained in the rigid and often brutal discipline prevalent in the navy and had a supreme disdain for Irish peasants. Most of their "insolent troublesome ruffians" like Buckley, Elligot, Cotter, Collins, Ryan, and others became quite industrious farmers when their lands were reached, and we hear not another word of trouble caused by them. At the same time one can understand the flaring up of petty quarrels on long monotonous voyages, and the evasion of petty duties and rules by stubborn Irishmen who breathed the freedom ahead a little previously. The surgeons on the whole were humane men with a genuine sense of duty in keeping the emigrants peaceful and healthy, doing their duty on the whole very admirably; but they had little insight into Irish character, and no sympathy and knowledge of the generations of misery and privation and hopeless land-hunger which had shaped the character of these Irish emigrants whom they escorted across the Atlantic.

There were two notable disturbances on the voyage upriver by bateaux. {109}

The first involved James Casey and James Cotter, who came out on the *Fortitude*, and Michael and James Kenny of the *Albion*. Surgeon Connin of the *Fortitude* said: "Of Casey who was present at the assault on the Canadian family, I know little except that he and his father's family conducted themselves well always on the voyage out."³¹ Surgeon Thomson of the *Albion* was more diligent in finding the details of this, and he reported:

Friday June 24, 1825, arrived about 9p.m. at L'Isle de Perreau, found the boats that had arrived before us in terrible confusion; landed with difficulty and discovered that some of the emigrants had broken the door and windows of a house and severely cut two men in the head with stones, the clock was also broken. Dressed the wounded men and ordered the boats on for fear of more mischief. Originated in a dispute about boiling a kettle. Sunday 26th Mr. Simson of Coteau endeavoured to discover the offenders; the sons of Casey and Cotter without doubt concerned as they were wounded. The damage estimated at 10 pounds. On our arrival at Prescott Mr. Reade dismissed Finlay was in the Commissariat Office at Lachine. Cotter and Casey. They came out in the *Fortitude*, but suspicion also attaches to the Kennys of the *Albion*.³²

Maurice Casey, alias Morris Clancy, was one of those dismissed, and the other was Maurice Cotter, both youths of hot blood, apparently; but one questions how far the inhospitality of the French-Canadians precipitated the trouble. Doctor Reade was deputed by his fellow-surgeons to take charge of the emigrants at Prescott, where the surgeons were to withdraw, since neither Robinson nor the

Canadian authorities had appointed any person to take charge from there.

A minor occurrence was recorded by Surgeon Burnie of the *John Barry*:

John Lane has a good family, and was instrumental in saving the ship when on shore, thereby avoiding additional expense and delay. His son Cottrel in a quarrel with an Indian of the boat, brought on by himself, about the tarpaulin, cut the boatman in several places on the right arm, and was himself hurt. As a compensation I gave a note on Commander Finlay for \$11, which I must pay on my return.³³

Except for these two unimportant disturbances, the emigrants were as well-behaved on the St. Lawrence as on the ocean.

The bateaux passage up the St. Lawrence might be briefly explained at this point. The typical bateau on the upper St. Lawrence was from 30 to 40 feet long, 8 feet wide at the centre, with sides 4 feet high and quite perpendicular, coming to sharp points at bow and stern, and flat-bottomed. It was made of white oak and light fur, with 4 or more {110} seats to hold the oarsmen and passengers. Even with a heavy load, it drew only two feet or less of water, and could creep slowly along the shore, sided by a lug-sail, making 20 to 30 miles in a day.³⁴ These boats were constructed in large numbers at Lachine, and the surgeons hired sufficient there to take their emigrants up to Prescott, and later on to Kingston. The crews were of Iroquois Indians or half-breed French Canadians, experienced in the lumber and fur trade, who brought loads of furs, grain, and lumber down to Lachine, and took back merchandise. The trip to Prescott regularly took eight days, the bateaux being taken through the Lachine Canal opened in 1824, sailed through Lake St. Louis, locked past the

Cascades, dragged up the Split Rock and Cedars Rapids, locked past the Coteau Rapids into Lake St. Francis, and also through two locks around the Long Sault Rapids. The trip to Kingston took another four days, with little difficulty.

Bateaux plied from Lachine to Kingston under the control of the Commissariat Office at Quebec, for the transference of military supplies and troops chiefly, but carrying settlers and their equipment at stiff prices. Since the Irish emigrants were taken up, (and Robinson taken in!) by this transport system, the following two documents are of interest.

Commissariat Office, Lachine, 5th July, 1821. One small bateau manned by 5 men, Joseph Briquette guide, have a load of 6 puncheons of rum which they are to proceed with to Fort Wellington...To Kingston, wages; guide 50s., boatmen 40s., for the trip. If the men are detained they are to be paid 2/6 per man per diem. They are victualled up to the 15th inclusive. John Finlay, D.W.S..... John MacCalpin, John H...., and James Galbreath, emigrants from Scotland, and proceeding to the new settlement of Lanark, have their passage with their baggage in the aforementioned bateau to Fort Wellington. John Finlay.³⁵

The other document is somewhat similar:

Commissariat Office, Lachine, 14th July, 1821. One small bateau manned by 4 Canadians, Antoine Laiselle guide, proceeds from this port to convey to Fort Wellington such of the settlers with their families and baggage as have been obliged from sickness on their way up to remain at the Cascades or Cedars or Coteau du Lac as well as Pensioner Lane who was' lief with wife and baggage by the party of the 76th Regt. They are

victualled to the 23rd instant inclusive. Wages 30sh. for the trip. (sgd.) John Finlay. P.S. The following persons are put on board the bateau: Pens. Lane, wife & child & baggage, on their way to Fort George; Andrew Climie, settler, wife & 8 children on their way to Lanark Settlement, Jul. 17, 1821, John Thompson, D.A.C.G.³⁶ {111}

The Commissariat charged £8,327 for the voyage from Quebec to Prescott and for provisions en route. This sum seems tremendous for a short trip of less than 20 days for 2000 persons, and is hard to explain. Horton believed that the Commissariat, like the Treasury in England, was intent upon discrediting the whole "experiment." Both, he thought, would overcharge them in order to make it as expensive as possible; the Navy Board joined the same league. Among them they had extorted £23,979 from Robinson, and his settlers had only reached Prescott. He still had to get them to their locations, equip them, and feed them for at least another ten months. We can gain an estimate of Robinson's predicament and know where to lay a good share of the blame for the extravagance of the whole expedition.

We might attempt some correlation of the costs of passage from Quebec to Kingston. From the two Commissariat documents quoted above, the cost of each boat per trip was about 210s. It required about 100 bateaux to transport 2000 emigrants, and so the cost for boats alone to Kingston must have been about £1,050. The food per day for the emigrants cost about £50, as we shall see, so that the provisions from Quebec to Prescott cost about 20 times £50, or £1,000. Thus the expenses of the trip from Quebec to Prescott should have been only about £2,500, allowing a generous amount for the ships chartered

from Quebec to Montreal.³⁷ It is difficult to see why the Commissariat presented an undetailed bill for £8,327 for this trip, and why it was paid without vigorous protest. The general obscurity around the financial side of the expedition is very hard to pierce.

It can be seen that the voyage up the St. Lawrence to Prescott was full of trouble and responsibility for the surgeons, and of sickness and hardship and quarrelling for the emigrants. The Irish were {112} "generally in a very weak state when they arrived at Prescott."³⁸ According to Surgeon Tarn, no one had been appointed to receive the emigrants there, at least not by July 1, when he wrote to Robinson: "As there has not been anyone appointed to receive the emigrants at this place, I believe I must trouble you for a certificate of the number landed, to enable me to receive the usual gratuity..."³⁹ By the vote of the surgeons, Doctor Reade, late of the Resolution, was appointed to take complete charge, until the Canadian authorities should appoint a deputy-superintendent, or until Robinson should arrive. The following letter shows this, and also the weak state of the Irish:

To Doctor Reade, Prescott. Prescott, July 9th, 1825. Sir, We have to request that you will be pleased to use your endeavours to procure a supply of fresh provisions for the Irish emigrants just landed here under our superintendence, which their state of exhaustion and general health so much require. We are, Sir, Your obedt. servants, Nimian McMorris (Star), James Ternan (Amity), Matthew Burnside surgeon R.N. superintending ship *Regulus*.⁴⁰

The responsibility of the surgeons seems to have ended at Prescott, although several of them went farther inland. Power, Burnside, and McMorris turned back at Prescott to Quebec and England. Ternan and Tarn went on to Kingston and inland

to see the country, and Burnie and Thomson probably did the same, though the proof is less definite. Each of these four submitted a certificate, of which the following is one:

Arrived at Quebec--15th June))

Arrived at Kingston--11 July)

. 27 days)

Time allowed to return to Que.

& obtain passage--14 days)

41 days

Carriage etc. to Quebec.....

Mr. John Thomson."⁴¹

Tarn wrote in his July 1st letter:

I start this evening for Kingston from where I intend proceeding to York and Niagara and shall avail myself of your kind recommendation. Should I not have an opportunity of seeing you, may I request that you forward the necessary document to the Post Office at Quebec, where I shall probably arrive in about a month. I feel happy in having lost but one sickly infant at the Cedars, and am sincerely rejoiced at getting ride of my troublesome charges.⁴²

From the last statement, we may deduce that the duties of the surgeons officially ended at Prescott. But Surgeon Ternan went on to Kingston with Reade and the emigrants, and wrote to Robinson (at Cobourg) from Kingston on August 1st:

I beg {113} leave to request as my Brother officers who came to Canada in the superintendence of Irish emigrants that you will make the kindness to arrange for the payment of a Colonial allowance to us usual in the transport services together with the travelling expenses incurred from our arrival in the country. Indisposition

prevents my having the pleasure of waiting on you, but as one or more of the officers concerned will have that pleasure, I hope to be favoured with your reply on their return, or directed to me at 'S. Yarwood's Esq., R.N. Dockyard'. On my arrival here I had the pleasure of meeting your brother who took with him your 2 dogs in excellent condition...I have to return my warmest tanks for your kind letters of introduction; not having visited York I had not the pleasure of delivering them to the Attorney-General (J.B. Robinson). Mr. Price of Quebec I left well, and should you have any commands to him I shall gladly be the bearer."⁴³ Besides these, Connin went to Cobourg and applied for and obtained a grant of land in Otonabee township among the emigrants, and Reade accompanied the emigrants to their district of settlement, and remained with them there until the next spring.

Thus the surgeons united in requesting their Colonial allowance and travelling expenses in Canada from Robinson, exclusive of the large sum paid to the Commissariat. Tarn wrote on July 1st:

Reade and myself have not yet succeeded in obtaining the payment of our expenses; our application to the Military Secretary at Quebec has been unavailing and we have been referred to Sir Peregrine Maitland; should our next application be unsuccessful, I shall beg your kind co-operation...⁴⁴

Presumably they did not get much satisfaction from him, as McMorris wrote to Robinson from London the next year, asking for his travelling expenses in

Canada: "O.H.M.S. to Peter Robinson, Coburg, U.Canada.

Sir, 12 Upper Fitzroy St., London, Jan.30/26.

Having understood from the other surgeons who were employed in conducting emigrants to Prescott and remained in the country until your arrival that you allowed them travelling expenses, I have to request that you will be pleased to allow me the same either by bill or otherwise. I had charge of 214 emigrants on the Star, arrive in Quebec on the 19th June, left there on my passage home on August 5th, and during the interval was employed in H. M. Service in the Canadas.⁴⁵

In the absence of detailed accounts for this expedition, it is difficult to say how or when these surgeons were paid, but Robinson's slipshod and unjust methods of doing business are indicated in such complaints.

When the surgeons, except Reade, abandoned their charges at Prescott, the condition of the emigrants became steadily worse, as the following {114} account (unpaid) to Robinson suggests:

"Honble.P.Robinson, Cobourg. Dr. to W. Scott. Kingston, 22 Jan. 1826.

To strict attendance upon the sick Irish emigrants from 26th July to 19th August at 10 shillings per diem---- £12.

To attendance and medicine to Mrs. Buckley from 19th to 30th Aug. -- £1,5s

To attending all night and delivering Mrs. Connel with medicine subsequently-- £1.

Total-- -£-14,5s⁴⁶

Nine surgeons were seeking Colonial Allowance and travelling expenses in Canada until the middle of August, yet a Kingston doctor had to be called in to treat the sick emigrants there!

At Prescott, some emigrants were allowed to go to the Ottawa district to settle with relatives and friends who had come out in 1823. Little is told of them in any accounts of these Irish settlements, and there is little extant information concerning their exact route, their leaders, their future progress and condition. But we may assume that they were sent or taken overland by the same route used in 1823, and that the method of settling them was the same as used for the main body, to be described later. Nine families, totalling 67 individuals, settled in the Ottawa district. There were 20 men, 19 women, and 28 children.⁴⁷ Wm. Connel led a family of nine; Timothy Buckley, six; John Sullivan, five; Daniel Connor, seven; Thomas Nelligan, five; John Galvin, two; Timothy Connor, seven; John Kennedy, six; and Johanna White, seven, including a newcomer. Besides these nine families, Timothy Clahane was going with his brother; Joan White (alias Pope), and six children were joining her husband, Michael White, who had gone out in 1823; Mary Keefe and two children were joining her husband Patrick, also an 1823 emigrant; and Margaret St. Leger was joining her husband, who was at Fort George with the 76th Regiment.⁴⁸ The Clahan brothers and Johanna White's family joined the expedition in Canada; they were not named in the tickets of passage or the ship lists. Except for St Leger, all received lands {115} in Goulburn, Ramsay and Huntley townships. All of them, including St Leger, were given provisions for the rest of the 18 months, as if they were located in the Peterborough district. Incidentally a shrewd suspicion is justified that Johanna White and Mrs. Joan Pope (White), each with 7 in family, were one and the same, even though they drew provisions for two families and were given land separately. Any normal Irish peasant could outwit Robinson in a simple transaction such as that, and at long range too!

Doctor Reade was in charge of the uneventful conveyance of the remaining emigrants to Kingston by bateaux. They travelled up the river the last 80 miles from Prescott to Kingston, as they had from Montreal, in separate groups. Those who had come out on the Brunswick reached Kingston on 2 July, 21 days after leaving Quebec. Those from the Albion, Fortitude, and Resolution took 27 days to reach Kingston, 11 July. Those from the Amity and Regulus, and probably the Star, reached Kingston 12 July, 21 days from Quebec. Those from the Elizabeth arrived at Kingston about 22 July, 27 days from Quebec. The emigrants from the John Barry arrived 30 July, 25 days from Quebec.⁴⁹ The trip from Prescott took three to five days. While there is no proof, it might have been that Surgeon Tarn led his Brunswick emigrants to Kingston before going on to York, that Surgeon Reade took up the 2nd contingent from the Albion, Fortitude and Resolution, and that Surgeon Ternan brought up the third contingent from the Amity, Regulus and Star. Then Reade went back to Prescott to superintend the transportation of the last two shiploads, who had been left at that point by their leaders. Sir Peregrine Maitland appointed Colonel Burke as deputy-superintendent to take charge at Kingston until Robinson should arrive. {116}

Robinson said: "Everything possible had been done for their benefit by H.E. Sir Peregrine Maitland. He had appointed Colonel Burke Deputy-Superintendent who was in charge at Kingston on my arrival, and Dr. Reade the surgeon had been left at Prescott to forward the settlers who still remained behind..."⁵⁰ Actually, little preparation had been made for the invasion of such an emigrant army at Kingston. They stayed in hastily erected army tents on the marshy flats of the Rideau mouth until the tardy Robinson arrived. They

suffered through ague, dysentery and malarial fever caused by a hot sultry month and by a plague of mosquitoes, very plentiful that summer due to high water in the back country. Every soldier at Barriefield knows even now what a July sun on tent walls there can do to health and disposition! Miss Cowan tells of one Irishman, Bastable, who stirred up much trouble, and "was loud in demanding explanation of the delay."⁵¹ No Robinson emigrant had a name even remotely resembling his.

We have noted already the low death-toll on the voyage to Quebec. There were only two births between Quebec and Kingston; at Quebec and at Lachine. There were ten deaths in this stretch: three men, two women and five children. Two men and one woman died at Quebec. One woman died at Lachine. The children died along the way: one in the "Gulph of St. Lawrence", one at "Point Bersiamitis(?)", one at Cedar Rapids, one at Cascades Rapids and one at Kingston.⁵² The records, though confused, prove 1,942 emigrants waited in Kingston.⁵³

The emigrants had been brought as far as Kingston with great difficulty. There, they were left like sheep until their wandering leader, Peter Robinson, should appear to take them on to their "promised land". Robinson should have arrived before his settlers, and made all arrangements for their conveyance and comfort. We shall see where he had been dallying since May.

[End of fourth installment]

Moloney Family History

Janet Catherine Moloney, ed., *A family tree of the descendants of Daniel Molony and Catherine Sheedy who emigrated from Ireland to Douro, Ontario, Canada in 1825* (Toronto, 2000) Pp c. 210

This volume, a.k.a. the Family History Report, is jam-packed with family trees for seven generations, and complete to the end of November 2000. The information on each person is generally complete, even to nicknames and aliases. Extra stories and obituaries are included, often gleaned from newspapers, books and recollections. The diversity of experiences and people makes this most interesting reading, and helps the reader get a sense of changing generations and historical contexts. A very successful family reunion to mark the 175th anniversary of emigration was held in August 2000, and it provided the source for many of the photographs that enliven the pages.

This volume is a veritable scrapbook of material about the family and its connections especially to Douro. There is a map of Ireland 1848, a fresh telling of the Robinson emigration through the diary of an emigrant, fictional but well-grounded in the rich local historical and archival sources, and a list of emigrants on the *John Barry*, the last of the 1825 boats sailing from Ireland to Quebec City. A nice feature is the description of the family farms, helped by the nice Gordon Dibb map of Douro and western Dummer township sold at the Fairview Heritage Centre, and the excellent map in the Peterborough historical atlas. Most of the farms, through each of the seven generations, were on the eighth and ninth concessions not too distant from Nassau Mills, now Trent University. This has been a farming family.

There are also notes on Douro township officials and on the school of SS#3, which operated until 1958. This delightful work of love is dedicated to James L. Moloney, whose knowledge and interest was crucial.

Newspapers at Trent University

Community newspapers published in central Eastern Ontario and available at Trent University either in originals or in microfilm.

A. Originals

Anglo-American	1845	1847
Hastings Observer	1885	1886
Hastings Star	1893	1935
[Lakefield] Katchewanooka Herald	1855	1869
Marmora Herald	1909	1952
Millbrook Reporter	1893	1923
Millbrook & Omemee Mirror	1903	1923
Omemee Miror	1895	1898
Omemee Mirror-Reporter	1923	1937
Peterborough Common Press	1976	TUA
Peterborough Free Press	1968	1969

B. Microfilm

Ajax Advertiser	1955	1983
Beaverton Express	1882	1939
[Belleville] Daily Ontario	1910	1929
[Belleville] Weekly Ontario	1910	1925
[Belleville] Hastings Chronicle	1850	1867
[Belleville] Intelligencer	1862	1873
[Belleville] Daily Intelligencer	1901	1928
[Belleville] Weekly Intelligencer	1902	1922
[Belleville] Ontario Intelligencer	1930	1960
Bobcaygeon Independent	1876	1937
[Bowmanville] Canadian Statesman	1868	1900
Brighton Ensign	1895	1957
Campbellford Herald	1873	1900
Cobourg Star		
Cobourg Daily Star	1978	1986
Cobourg Star	1831	1849
Cobourg Star	1868	1869
Cobourg Sentinel	1861	1878

Hastings newspapers	1929	1966
Hastings Star	1881	1934
Hastings Star	1973	1985
Havelock Standard	1898	1974
Lindsay Post	1861	1986
Canadian Post	1861	1898
Weekly Post	1899	1907
Evening Post	1900	
Lindsay Post	1907	1920
Evening Post	1920	1922
Lindsay Daily Post	1922	1986
[Lindsay] Victoria Daily Standard	1870	1873
[Lindsay] Watchman	1888	1899
[Lindsay] Watchman Warder	1899	1929
[Lindsay] Weekly Free Press	1908	1909
Oshawa newspapers	1862	1927
Oshawa Daily Times	1927	1978
Peterborough Examiner	1858	present
Peterborough Examiner	1858	1862
Peterborough Examiner Weekly	1867	1885
Daily Examiner	1891	1905
Peterborough Daily Examiner	1885	1905
Evening Examiner	1905	1931
Peterborough Examiner	1932	present
Peterborough Review	1854	1920
Peterborough Times (weekly)	1872	1884
Peterborough Times (daily)	1912	1914
Peterborough papers [Dispatch, etc]	1845	1852
Pickering News	1887	1964
[Picton] Free Press	1833	1834
[Picton] Hallowell Free Press	1830	1833
[Picton] Gazette	1860	1873
Port Hope Guide	1855	1934
Port Hope Times	1870	1906
Port Hope Telegraph	1832	

[Port Hope] Newcastle Advertiser	1832	
Port Hope Watchman &c	1850	1852
[Trenton] Trent Valley Advocate	1880	1887
Trenton Advocate	1889	1900
Trenton Courier	1867	1919
Trenton Courier Advocate	1926	1949
[Trenton] Courier Advocate	1950	1960
[Trenton] Trentonian &c	1957	1986

Recent acquisitions

IODE, Major Bennett chapter fonds

Scrapbooks, 1950-65; photo album scrap books, 1987-95; minute books of meetings and the executive; booklets; and news items.

Anson House additions

Minutes and information on the Volunteers, 1970s to 1990s

We have received two very interesting maps from the PCMA. One is an 1877 map of Victoria County, printed on cloth and backed in paper. The second is a wall map of the Midland Railway in 1882 which clearly illustrates the way in which the railway visualized its national strategy, largely in combination with the Grand Trunk Railway.

We have received several items used in PCMA exhibits. These complement the interest the Trent Valley Archives has shown in documenting the architectural and developmental history of the towns and cities in the five county region of our mandate.

We have added several historical atlases relating to diverse counties of Ontario to our collections. The periodical collection at the Fairview Heritage Centre has been enhanced by significant runs of:

Family Tree Magazine

Bandwagon: the journal of the Circus Historical Society

Material History

SAA Outlook

American Heritage

OHS Bulletin

AHA Perspectives

AASLH History News

National Geographic

and others

The Fairview Heritage Centre is interested in magazines that relate to local history, archives, everyday life in the past, genealogy, or other aspects that will assist in helping people to place their family or local research into wider and pertinent contexts. Several of the journals noted are of great general interest, but are not available in other local libraries.

Volunteers are working on finding aids for our archival holdings, and we hope to feature guides to our holdings in upcoming issues of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*.

We thank people for the donation of books. In order to find out what books we have people have to ask our volunteers. We are hoping to have a computer search system for our extensive holdings in the near future. Many of our books are identified, as in the old British Museum style, by the collections in which they exist rather than by a library call number system that removes books from their context. However, we anticipate that a mixed system will be developed so books in open stacks will have call numbers and those in closed stacks will be identified within the collections.

If you wish to make donations of materials, give us a call, anytime.

Fairview Heritage Centre

567 Carnegie Avenue

Peterborough ON K9L 1N1

(705) 745-4404

tva@workmail.com

www.kara.on.ca

www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Managers: Keith Dinsdale and Bill Amell

***Saturday Night* at the Archives**

It is rare to see good reports about archival issues in the popular press, but *Saturday Night*, in its new sprightly format as a weekly insert in the *National Post* has set a new standard which we can only hope will be emulated. Siobhan Roberts (accompanied by a curious comic strip by Seth) was given eight pages in the issue of 4 November 2000. Terry Cook was her very knowledgeable guide. We learn many things. Archives can be lost by organizations, including scientific agencies such as NASA, who do not establish proper archival programs. Some parts of our heritage, even in well-run archives, have limits on life expectancy. "Canada's collective memory," although nearly invisible to so many Canadians, provided essential sources for Pierre Berton, Margaret Atwood, and others. The Public Archives of Canada began in 1872 with military records and with copies of essential archives from Britain: the British War Office, and Hudson's Bay Company for starters. Roberts and Cook have several major points. Preserving archival treasures, from past centuries right to the notoriously ephemeral computer records of the present, is a staggering obligation. Modern archives are essential to democracy: without records that are saved and accessible we have no collective memory. "And history cannot exist without memory." Archives must develop effective sampling appraisal approaches which essentially create core samples that provide a cross-section of information that can be considered as a whole. We need to put more resources - staff and facilities - into archives. At a time when there seems no limit to the information our society produces, it is ironic that we may not be able to protect much of it for future generations.

This is good *Saturday Night* reading.

Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images

Jim Leonard, City Archivist, spoke to the Peterborough Historical Society, 16 January 2001, about what has happened to the Roy Studio collection since Jim Balsillie donated the collection to the city last May. Moving over 300,000 negatives, mostly glass, even the few blocks from the Roy Studio to the Peterborough Public Library was not an easy task. Shelving had to be erected in the newly-created room. The accumulation of coal dust presented health hazards. The streets were dug up for the usual reasons. The pictures had to be retained in archival order. Assessment of damage that has resulted from the water used to control the 1994 fire. The demands for viewing the pictures, and describing them, and getting some on the web added another level of complexity. Jim Leonard described these many trials and tribulations with good humour and fascinating slides.

Some of the history of the collection is well-known locally because of a nearly successful fundraising campaign to raise some \$300,000 to purchase the collection from Rob Roy and John Lyon. That campaign proved to be essential to raising public awareness, and city officials were more willing to accept the need to find money to process, and properly maintain this outstanding cultural legacy. The need for volunteers is acute, and we can expect that a new facility will be needed before too many years. The project has received wide support from the local heritage community, and from Ian Wilson, Canada's National

Archivist. Support has come from all over.

In a recent pamphlet, Jim Leonard has provided information about the importance of the photographers and the collection. He quotes from the appraisal report written by Elwood Jones and Jerry Sherlock. "Because of its comprehensiveness, it is possible to follow aspirations and fashions in clothing, advertising, construction, entertainment, leisure, mechanical innovations, automobiles, canoes and boats; and countless other aspects of life in Peterborough, the Kawarthas, Ontario, and given the famed averageness of Peterborough, perhaps of Canada." Everyday, Jim is encountering exhilarating, tangible parts of our history; soon the rest of us will be able to do so.

Jim Balsillie spent his childhood in Peterborough, and since has received degrees from the University of Toronto and from Harvard University. He was a successful entrepreneur whose Waterloo company, Research in Motion Limited, developed significant technology related to cell phones and wireless communication. His link to Peterborough has been reformed, and we are all the luckier. We are also lucky to have people and facilities able to bring this treasure to life: Ken Doherty, Jim Leonard and the staff of the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives.

The National Archives and "Canada: A People's History"

The spectacular sixteen-part CBC television series on the history of Canada has been a great ratings success, and has revealed Canadians have a longing to know more about their exciting history. Part of the success is related to the splendid maps, paintings, photographs, film footage, and excerpts from documents and diaries that punctuate the episodes. The CBC's chief researcher camped in the National Archives for two years, making decisions and selections from its countless treasures of the past. As Ian E. Wilson commented, "Archives all across the country make it possible for institutions like the CBC and for individuals to base their stories on the reliable record and authentic testimony of many generations of Canadians."

No two archives are the same, primarily because archives specialize in preserving unique elements of the past. We can only hope that more people will realize that treasures come in many forms. Those related to our collective memories and histories are very valuable, and it is good to hear that some people know the importance of having archives, of supporting them, and of using them.

The City of Kawartha Lakes: confusion helps

In January, the old Victoria County in a split vote decided to accept the new moniker that had been given it by Harry Kitchen's one man amalgamation decree. It will be called the City of Kawartha Lakes when developers come calling, and Kawartha Lakes when the farmers and tourists are around. The name was chosen because Peterborough officials suggested that it had marketing potential, but also because so many Peterborough people were opposed to the new name precisely because of the confusion it would create. In Lindsay, it has long been commonplace to assume that whatever Peterborough opposed was good enough for them.

It is ironic that Kitchen chose the name partly because Lindsay was offensive in many parts of Victoria County, and because Victoria was the name of a city in British Columbia. So to avoid confusion, he suggested a name that is many times more confusing. The name is historically and geographically more associated with Peterborough, for over sixty years the recognized gateway to the Kawarthas. There is a township with Kawartha Lakes in its name. The county OPP, known as Kawartha OPP, is planning to change its name so that emergency and rescue calls will not be confused. Countless Peterborough businesses operate with a Kawartha name. Decisions made for the wrong reason do tend to boomerang.

I have wondered why the name Victoria Region never received consideration. Such a name would have recognized the importance of 140 years of history and would have avoided the pretentiousness that goes with calling the wide open county "city." There would certainly have been no confusion, and the

neighbouring Durham region, where the old names thrive, would have provided a serviceable model.

We wish great success to the new City of Kawartha Lakes, and hope that ensuring a future for its history will be high on its agenda. When governments are phased out, the loss of archival records is often as extensive as what accompanies fires, floods and other disasters. The dangers are compounded in areas with no tradition of archives and the preservation of historical memory. With forethought, such a fate can be avoided. The Trent Valley Archives has a mandate to help with archives in the five-county region, and our rural landmark site should be an asset.

Fourth Line Theatre: Dancers and Blazers

Rob Winslow has announced that the tenth summer season at the Fourth Line Theatre will feature a new play, "Two Rounds and a Square", and the Fourth Line classic, "The Cavan Blazers." The first is about rites of passage and dancing in small-town Ontario from the 1920s to the 1940s, while the "Cavan Blazers" was the popular mainstay of the company's first season, often back for encores.

This award-winning company deserves our support because of its persistence and excellence in telling stories that build upon collective and real experiences in our past. Memorable entries have been "The Devil and Joseph Scriven", "Crossings (the Bell of Batoche)", "Fair Play", "The Moodie Trail" and "The Great Farini." New plays are being developed, and workshopped.

If you want more information, contact them at Fourth Line Theatre, P.O. Box 1418, Peterborough ON K9J 7H6

Fairview Heritage Centre

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 news-papers 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.

Trent Valley Archives

Your five counties archives centre
Archives * Heritage * Genealogy

Fairview Heritage Centre
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
(705) 745-4404

tva@workmail.com

www.kara.on.ca

www.trentvalleyarchives.com

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