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The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

Volume 7, number 3, November 2002



Fairview Heritage Centre
567 Carnegie Avenue
Peterborough Ontario K9L 1N1

The official publication of Trent Valley Archives and Family Heritage Learning Centre
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Cover photo: John Arrowsmith and family, Creston BC, about 1902. Back: Osman, Jennie, Bill, Louie. Middle: Mr and Mrs John Arrowsmith. Front: Bert, Effie and Joy. Louie was the mother of John A I Young. See story, beginning page 24. TVA, Fonds 40, John A I Young fonds, Volume 21, file 10.

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Advertising accepted

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

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

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

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Trent Valley Archives Trent Valley Ancestral Research

*Your five counties archives centre
for east-central Ontario and connections
Archives * Heritage * Genealogy*

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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 supports the work of the Archives Association of Ontario, local heritage organizations and historical societies.

We were among the earliest supporters for the preservation of Ontario land records locally and are pleased to have been named the official repository for the land records of Peterborough County.

TVA encourages businesses and organizations to include archiving as a part of their records management programs. It assists individuals in keeping archives or find-ing suitable homes. It has developed an archival repository dedicated to rescuing records and to supporting research into the history of the Trent Valley or to individuals and families so connected.

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 and research archives of Howard Pammett, J. Alex Edmison, Archie Tolmie, Albert Hope, Jim Moloney, Martha Kidd, John and Mary Young, the Robert Delledone collection on Lakefield's history; the Anson House archives, 1862 to the present; the Dyer family. There are now 45 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 Trent Valley Archives Ancestral Research Committee oversees our many ventures in family history, and researching the many queries that we receive. Our Reading Room houses a significant library of local books, cemetery records, family histories, and some of our microfilm collections.

Our growing Genealogy Program computer database contains over 160,000 names, mainly connected to original families of the Trent Valley.

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.

Membership

The reading room is open to members from Monday to Saturday, 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, of the Trent Valley Archives Ancestral Research committee, of the Irish Heritage committee and various other heritage activities.

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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. Members receive discounts. We will also help members search for titles.

We are also proud to be selling many of the recent Ontario historical atlases which have been reprinted.

Among the titles currently being sold in our reading room (with prices for members) are:

- *Nelson's Falls to Lakefield, a history of the village* (1999)
- *The Past is Simply a beginning: Peterborough Doctors 1825-1993*, by Dr John Martyn (1993), \$30
- *Mizgiiyaakwaa-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*, Bill LaBranche. (1975), \$5
- Historical atlases for Peterborough, Victoria, Hastings & Prince Edward, Carleton, York, Lennox & Addington
- Martha Ann Kidd, *Sketches of Peterborough*, \$20
- Maps: Birdseye Peterborough 1875, Douro & Dummer 1840, Smith early settlers.
- William Ogilvie, *Way Down North and 49th Parallel*, only \$5 each
- A.O.C. Cole, *Victorian Snapshot*
- Trent University's History 475 Class, *Anson House: a refuge & a home*, \$18
- Sherrell Branton Leetooze, Durham County History, 7 vols; and other writings and many other titles.

If you are looking for something, let us know.

Ask us about archival supplies for the preservation of your photos, letters and memorabilia. We also carry titles not listed and will search for others.

Trent Valley Archives Books

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Moloney Day Open House 14 September 2002

Around fifty people joined the festivities as the Trent Valley Archives named the schoolhouse wing of the Fairview Heritage Centre building in honour of the late James L Moloney. The family was well-represented, as the four children and the grandchildren attended. There was an interesting cross-section of the community. Elwood Jones hosted the proceedings. Bill Amell, president of the Trent Valley Archives, welcomed the family and guests and promised TVA's continuing commitment to improve in the many aspects of its work. Bill Amell had arranged for Rod Verduyn to carve "James L Moloney" on a granite rock that he had moved to the front door. Everyone was impressed with the deep and precise engraving on the rock, which was dedicated to the memory of the late James L Moloney. Paul Moloney spoke on behalf of the family; his remarks are published separately. We had greetings from Paul Crough, for St Anne's parish; from Gary Stewart MPP, Peter Adams MP and Burritt Mann, reeve. Elwood Jones read the obituary which had appeared in the Peterborough Examiner a year earlier. The children (Paul, Catherine, Colleen and David) of James L Moloney cut the ribbon and people entered the wing. The grandchildren unveiled the framed certificate which is just inside the main door to the James L Moloney wing. Gary Stewart promised to check the status of the Ontario land records for Peterborough County, and Peter Adams congratulated us on

the fine computer facilities that enable us to offer a wide range of services to members and neighbours at our Community Access Point. People enjoyed the food and refreshments; Alice Mackenzie had presided over the details. People generally chatted and looked at the fine library facilities and the extensive archival holdings. There seemed special interest in the Anson House holdings, the Lakefield historical materials and the newly-processed family history papers in the John A I Young fonds. We were grateful for the fine coverage by the Peterborough Examiner and CHEX-TV.

Bringing Knowledge Out Into the Light: Reflections on the dedication of the James Moloney Wing.

Paul Moloney

[We are pleased to print the text of Paul Moloney's remarks, 14 September 2002.]

My name is Paul Moloney, Jim Moloney's eldest son. With me today are my sister Cathy, the eldest, my brother Dave and sister Colleen.

My good friend Dave Schoales is also here. He happens to be Frank's son. I met Dave in Grade 10 at Adam Scott Collegiate. We had just moved to Peterborough from Napanee. I asked him for help completing the registration form. He got me through it but the lesson didn't last. To this day, I can't

fill out a form properly. I know Mr. Schoales has played a big part in the progress of this centre contributing his knowledge and enthusiasm about the early days of broadcasting here in Peterborough. I'm not surprised. When Dave and I were teenagers Mr. Schoales was more than willing to share stories about how things were. Just about any time we wanted.

I was used to that, however, because my Dad never tired of regaling us with his exploits growing up in Douro.

But many of us don't have the luxury of hearing first hand about our collective past. That's why we need repositories like this one. Not just in Peterborough but everywhere.

I'm a city hall reporter for the TORONTO STAR. Just last week, the city's supervisor of collections made a presentation to one of the committees, and brought along some items to show the politicians. There was a red jacket with gold braid worn by Sir Casimir Gzowski when he was aide de camp to Queen Victoria. In case you are wondering he was the great-great-grandfather of the late broadcaster, Peter Gzowski. Among his many accomplishments, Sir Casimir was involved in building Yonge St., north from Lake Ontario.

There was also a blue rowing shirt once worn by Ned Hanlan, who won world championships in rowing in the 1880s.

And there was a set of discs featuring the photographs of each member of the 1967 MAPLE LEAFS, the year they won the Stanley Cup.

Why Do We Care?

Well Colleen's children, Keira and Jacob, may be interested to know a little about Sir Casimir, who has a park named after him not far from where they live in Toronto. When Cathy's children -- Matthew, Michael, Erin and Evan -- visit the TORONTO ISLAND, they may be interested to know that a member of the Hanlan family had the beaten the world's best 120 years ago. And Dave's sons, Craig and Ryan, athletes and sports fans that they are, may need reassurance that the LEAFS have won the Stanley Cup. If not recently.

That is why we care. Because, no matter where you live, it's helpful to know a little bit about the place. I think that that is part of my Dad's message to all of us. It's not good enough to simply be told about the past. It's better if you can see it, at least remnants of it.

The museum people had a simple message for the politicians last week: Please give us some space so we can show off our stuff. We have over 107,000 historical objects and paintings, but only 30% of it is on display or on loan.

Knowledge doesn't get passed on if it's lost, or locked away in a dark, dusty storeroom. My Dad understood that. He also understood that it takes dedication, caring and hard work to bring knowledge out into the light for people to see. That's what you people are doing.

And thanks to your kindness, all the Moloneys now know there's a place of interest in Peterborough named after our Dad. On behalf of our family, I wish you every good fortune in the days ahead. It's an honour to be here. Thank you.

Peterborough County Land Records Come to Trent Valley Archives

Bahman Fazeli, the land registrar at the Peterborough announced that the Peterborough county land records up to 1955 are coming to the Trent Valley Archives as soon as the logistics can be arranged. It has been a long process for reasons that might never be clear.

The records are very extensive, and without doubt the largest collection ever acquired by the Trent Valley Archives. However, we have the room for the records, and we have several volunteers willing to help us get the records into archival original order and to develop ways to make the collection useful and accessible to our members and to the general public.

The province has decreed that the official records are the microfilmed records. However, researchers prefer to work in the originals when that opportunity is available. Sometimes, the details are more evident in the original. And nothing is more complete than the original records.

We have good supplementary records, perhaps most notably county directories in 1865, 1901 and 1924 that identify locations very clearly. We also have supplementary records in the James L Moloney fonds (Fonds 37). Our membership includes people with experience working

in land records, and we greatly value their assistance. Several members have volunteered to help us get the land records speedily in order so we can open them to researchers. Art Dainton, Don Willcock, Elwood Jones and Tina Martin bring valued experience and we thank them.

TVA Board Wants Help to Pursue Many Projects

These are exciting times for the Trent Valley Archives. We have just added a new roof to the Fairview Heritage Centre. We have accepted the caretaking of the Ontario Land Records for Peterborough County. We have added some exciting collections to the Archives collection, and have prepared a shelf list and added and improved more finding aids. Our book and serial collections are quite remarkable and we plan to draw more attention to our fine library. We have positioned ourselves to publish a couple of very important volumes. We had a very satisfying Open House on 14 September. Our computer facility is now operational, and we are in a position to offer computing services to the general public and to teach courses, and develop computer-based volunteer activities. The *Heritage Gazette* continues to improve, and we have offered some truly exciting insights into local history. We have a hard-working Board of Directors and a solid volunteer core.

Improvements are being made in

all these areas. Our mandate remains full of challenges. There are new archives in the region, most significantly for the City of Kawartha Lakes in Lindsay. Other significant local archives, often volunteer-run, have grown in various places between Cobourg and Tweed and Minden. However, high-quality county archives should exist in every county, and townships and local governments everywhere should have fine facilities offering great research conditions for taxpayers.

We could accomplish a great deal more with even more active volunteers. Share your interests with all of us. Talk to members of the board about what is possible. We can fine-tune appealing volunteer activities to match your talents from physical prowess to historical interest, and everything in-between. We need researchers, greeters, promoters, handy people, archivists and diplomats. Some projects are immediate and short-term; others require regular commitments over a long time. All are interesting.

The Trent Valley Archives grew out of perceived necessities, deep concerns, and strong commitments and we remain restless. There have been improvements since we were founded, and we feel that we contributed to some of the best developments. We especially congratulate the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives and the Trent University Archives for what they have done, and what they continue to do in so many ways. The successful campaign to save the photographs of the Roy Studio made the general public and local governments aware of the value of saving incredible parts of our collective past. The pre-1955

land records for Peterborough County present new difficulties, but also new opportunities. Recent significant archival collections fonds have been rescued.

Our organization is now using computers for our finding aids and guides. We are connected to the internet, and the dozens of sites that cater to genealogists, community and family history, Peterborough to Haliburton, and more. Our reading room has a computer centre that can facilitate our workshops and other events for sharing what we know. Our publications, and our web-site, depend on the computer at every stage. We are committed to listing our significant holdings on our web-site, and co-operating with Archkeion, the AAO initiative to increase web access to Ontario archives. As well, our individual members benefit from the computer and we have undertaken to widen the world for individuals as well as for TVA. We are doing this mainly through computer courses and genealogy courses being taught at Fairview.

The Fairview Heritage Centre, at the junction of Carnegie and Woodland, at the summit of the Fairview hill, is an excellent home for the Trent Valley Archives. A large part of this heritage landmark's earlier life was given to public purposes, first as a solid school-house and later as home to the Smith Township offices. The building appears to be an ideal size for a small archives, and the site provides opportunity for growth. We have just improved the roof, and have undertaken studies for improving the weeping tile, adding air conditioning and heating that meet high

standards of control, and of making architectural improvements to the building. We have added some metal archival shelving, and plan to extend this superior shelving to other parts of the building. We take this opportunity to thank our members and friends who contributed to our special fund for the new roof.

Our collections policy is to accept donations on materials, most commonly media identified with paper and information, which relate to the history from settlement to the present of the counties of east-central Ontario, or to families with links to that area. We have significant archival collections, historical libraries, microfilms, maps, plans, atlases, newspapers, and other materials. We have a notable interest in things Irish.

Peterborough was a very diverse place, and we have been struck by the propensity for people to leave this area, partly because of the special skills developed by our workforce. As well, the area has attracted people from everywhere. The result is that our research collections are more wide-ranging than casual observers would expect. The *Heritage Gazette* draws attention to our collections; the web-site will do so, also.

The Archives Committee pursues high standards of archival quality. Acid-free file folders and boxes are preferred; archival quality materials and techniques are pursued for storing slides and photographs, and for repairing and cleaning. Archival arrangement is sensitive to provenance and to *respect de fonds*. Computers are used creatively. It is important to have finding aids to all collections

always to the file level, and, often, to the item level.

We will continue to develop research projects that illustrate the practical value of archives to a community and to organizations. So far, we have the ongoing Mackenzie family project on Peterborough obituaries since the 1980s. Bill Amell has made progress on early Douro censuses, and Elwood Jones has been working on the Peterborough Directory of 1888, and a newspaper index to Peterborough papers. The ambitious project to publish the Pammett thesis, perhaps on its 70th or 75th anniversary, continues; it has been appearing in serial form in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, our ongoing vehicle for promoting research. We are exploring the possibility of street, neighbourhood and district histories tied to architecture, geography and particular points in time. We help members seeking assistance with family history and other projects.

Our Family History Learning Centre is a major initiative for helping the local community. As resources permit, there will be courses and training sessions, archival workshops and computer workshops related to computers, to the internet and to our specialties: local, community, and family history and genealogy. We define the wider community as people and organizations tied to archives and heritage, to local communities, and to schools. We have maintained connections with archival organizations, local history organizations, land records organizers, genealogical groups, museums and the Archives Association of Ontario.

The Board of Directors, an essential link to the total operation, meets on the fourth Thursday of each month, except December and March. We remain committed to our ambitions, visions and mandates even though we have been constrained by our finances. We need to develop fundraising strategies that can allow us to move forward on all the fronts noted above. We depend mostly on the generosity of our members. We are a charitable organization with clear responsibilities to pursue our mandates selflessly, and we are proud of what we have accomplished in the past fifteen years. We are planning special events that draw attention to shared experiences, common history, and which create opportunities for promoting our visions. They might be linked to school reunions, Arbor Day, Archives Days, community picnics, holidays, or special speakers.

Art Dainton and Susan Kyle are the accomplished webmasters of www.trentvalleyarchives.com. Our site has grown dramatically over the past three years, mainly by adding historic documents, largely drawn from the past issues of the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*. Information from our databases, and useful descriptions of our holdings will be added.

The *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, our quarterly publication promotes all aspects of the work of the Trent Valley Archives. It has emerged as the best place to find discussions on the history of Peterborough. The journal is arranged in departments that are vaguely defined. Each issue strives to have a substantial lead article.

There will be excerpts from newspapers and directories of the past, usually focusing on stories that provide insights into people and their connections. We always have a section on family history, highlighted by "Queries" from our members. The first ten excerpts of the Pammett thesis have brought us to the Peterborough area of the late 1820s. We also feature stories about archival and heritage organizations; newsworthy items pertinent to our goals; and information on upcoming events. Our issues go out early in May, August, November and February; the deadlines are the 15th of the preceding month. Our members should offer ideas.

Sir Sandford Fleming: the Canadian

Alan Wilson, the founding head of both History and Canadian Studies at Trent University used his fine story-telling skills, and exceptional knowledge of Sir Sandford Fleming to produce a most entertaining episode about Fleming in the History Television series, "The Canadians." It premiered on Wednesday, 25 September 2002, on History Television.

Fleming had a remarkable Canadian career as a surveyor and railway promoter. It began in Peterborough, when as a lad of 18 he emigrated from Kirkcaldy, Scotland and stayed with his cousin, Dr John Hutchison, in what is now the Hutchison House Museum. Then after 35 years with several surveyors and railway companies, including the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific, he had another 35 year

career as Chancellor of Queen's University. During these later years he was the great promoter of international standard time. The episode captured as well the importance Fleming attached to family and personal connections. He had a large family, and the connections from Peterborough served him well.

The film had good visual quality. There was live footage, as well as archival photos and comments by consultants, including Alan Wilson himself, and Jean Cole and Elwood Jones. Alan Wilson and the producers (Whitman and Matthew Trecartin of Tri-Media Production Services in Halifax) shot part of the film in Peterborough and the Owen Sound area, as well as in Halifax. Elwood Jones was taped in the archives of St John's Anglican Church, Peterborough, a church that Fleming sketched and attended during the 1840s. We are reminded again that national and international careers can be anchored in places such as Peterborough, a great place to come from.

The video is available from www.historytelevision.ca Blair Edwards wrote an interesting article on the project that appeared in *Peterborough This Week*, 20 September 2002. Probably in conjunction with its annual meeting, the Trent Valley Archives plans to arrange a public viewing of the video.

Trent Valley Archives

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Queries

The Trent Valley Archives assists members in researching genealogies and family histories. We have rich sources of information and also maintain research files on many families connected to east central Ontario. If you have information about any of the queries we publish, we would gratefully receive copies of the pertinent information. We usually have additional information on the queries we handle. We are always happy to receive news of your successes and your frustrations. Good luck in your hunting.

We get many inquiries from our members and we are happy to oblige in what-ever 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.

Queries Editor, Fairview Heritage Centre, 567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1 or info@trentvalleyarchives.com.

Cope Stove

A member seeks information about the stove that was patented by Henry Cope and manufactured in Norwood, Ontario. Henry, and his brother Peter P. Cope, spent some time in Long Island NY before coming to Norwood in the late 1860s. William Henry Cope married Rebecca Parker in Guelph, 1865; Cope's father-in-law, Abel Parker, was a shoemaker in Guelph. Their children were Elizabeth, Peter, Albert, Wesley, Edward, and Mary Ann.

There is a picture of a Cope stove in *Norwood Then and Now* (Peterborough 1978), and there is a Cope stove at Lang Pioneer Village.

Please reply to the Queries editor.

Researching the Henry Couche family at the Trent Valley Archives

Dean Wheaton

My wife and I made a genealogy research trip to Brantford and Peterborough in mid-August. TVA was among the libraries visited. For a first time visit, I came away with an amazing amount of material. I was given excellent help for which I'd like to say "Thank you" again and especially to Cheryl who dropped whatever she had been doing and devoted her entire time to helping me research the **Peter Robinson Settlers** Henry Couche family. I also had an interesting conversation with Bill and want to again urge him to consider creating a Peter Robinson equivalent of the Mayflower Descendants.

Now that I have had time to read some of them, I'm extremely pleased to have been given copies of *The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* containing the serialized reprint of Howard Pammett's master's thesis. What a gold mine of information! That alone was worth the trip to Peterborough.

I have been attempting to assimilate the information I gathered and have finally completed creating a new genealogy for Henry's family and that of his son Christopher which is fully documented with about 100 citations from mostly primary sources previously researched along with the new sources obtained on my trip to Peterborough. I would be very happy to share it with you should you have an interest. I will add Christopher's children and their descendants as I have time. My line is:

1. Henry Couche (b. abt 1784 in Ireland, d. 16 May 1826 in Peterborough) m. (1) Elizabeth Heuston in 1803 in the Cashel & Emly Diocese, County Cork, Ireland. Henry m. (2) Susanna Holmes (b. abt 1793) in 1812 in the Cashel & Emly Diocese, County Cork, Ireland.

2. Christopher Couch (b. 27 Sep 1809 in Douro Twp, d. 27 Dec 1894 in Resort Twp, Emmet Co, Michigan) m. Mary Ann Tyghe (b. abt 1816 in Ireland, d. abt 27 Jul 1877 in Petoskey, Emmet Co, Michigan) on 13 or 15 May 1841 in Peterborough, St. John's Anglican Church. Her parents are William Tyghe and Margaret Maher.

3. Elizabeth Couch (b. 16 Aug 1843 in Douro Twp, d. 20 Jun 1916 in Petoskey, Emmet Co, Michigan) m. Henry Bacon (b. 11 Oct 1839 in Hamilton, Upper Canada, d. 12 Sep 1916 in Resort Twp, Emmet Co, Michigan) on 27 Jan 1863 in Bruce Co, Canada West.

4. Lucy Violet Bacon (b. 30 Jan 1886 in Resort Twp, Charlevoix Co, Michigan, d. 30 Aug 1939 in Petoskey, Emmet Co, Michigan) m. Warner A. Wheaton (b. 12 Apr 1885 in Norwood Twp, Charlevoix Co, Michigan, d. 28 Apr 1967 at Harbor Springs, Emmet Co, Michigan) 31 Oct 1906 in Resort Twp, Emmet Co, Michigan.

5. Alton A. Wheaton (b. 6 Dec 1915 in Resort Twp, Emmet Co, Michigan, d. 27 Apr 1987 at Ocala, Marion Co, Florida) m. Ruth C. Annis (b. 25 Jul 1920 in Petoskey) 15 Apr 1939 in Manton, Wexford Co, Michigan. Her parents are Orlando J. Annis and Leona R. Hawkins.

6. W. Dean Wheaton (b. 1 Apr 1940 in Petoskey) m. (2) Marna D. Miller (b. 28 Feb 1947 in Akron, Summit Co, Ohio) 12 Aug 1977 in Akron, Summit Co, Ohio.

The death of Henry Couche has been given variously as 10 or 16 May 1825 or 1826. Based on an analysis of Peter Robinson Papers obtained in Peterborough there is no doubt that the correct date is 16 May 1826. I would be happy to provide that analysis if you are interested. The marriage of Christopher Couch and Mary Ann Tighe is generally given as 1 May 1841. I strongly believe that it is either 13 or 15 May 1841. I can provide documentation for that also.

I found a couple of errors in the database listing of Christopher Couch's family group and I can provide many more details including a 7th child that was born after the family left Douro Twp abt 1850.

Peterborough Obituaries 1990s

Obituaries from the Peterborough Examiner, 1992-2000

collected by Don, Marianne and
Alice Mackenzie
Published for Peterborough,
Trent Valley Archives, 2001
by 2001 Group Digital Media
ISBN 0-9687957-1-4

The Mackenzies have devoted extraordinary energy in producing this very useful resource. In effect, they have summarized the obituaries which appeared in the *Peterborough Examiner* for nine years. These are presented in alphabetically, for nearly 1500 pages if printed in a large page book format. Their sensitivity to the information needed by genealogists and family historians makes the listing even more valuable. For most names, you learn the age at death, the date and place of death, the named survivors, and the links to an earlier generation.

As a sample, I decided to look at the Hall entries. Peterborough has had a long and distinguished connection with Halls, even if Victorian times differentiated by diverse origins. There is the Hall who built the first government mill in 1826; the judge who presided in the 1830s; the three generations of sheriffs; the partner of Robert Nicholls; the founder of Buckhorn; and the list goes on. The Fairview Heritage Centre is linked with yet another Hall who farmed this area, and set aside the land for the Fairview school; our building is in the second Fairview school

built in 1899. Recently we had inquiries about a dentist who lived briefly in Peterborough, and whose son, Manly Hall, became a fixture on the Hollywood scene of the 1940s.

There are 27 Hall obituaries listed in the *Peterborough Examiner* during the 1990s. I recognized Marion Hall, a pillar of St Paul's Presbyterian Church, the direct descendant of three generations of sheriffs. Bruce Hall had lived at Anson House; I know his sister. Both inspired trips down Memory Lane. About two-thirds died in Peterborough, but the others came from the countryside, or had moved far away, as Peterborough people often do; and even some who died here probably had no Victorian contact to the area. Cities are crossroads in so many ways.

This is an excellent piece of work, and should appeal equally to browsers and genealogists. This CD-Rom can be purchased exclusively from the Trent Valley Archives.

News, Views and Reviews

Blodgett Family History

Rosemary McConkey has traced 500 years of the Blodgett family and the results have been published in a new book. She shared some of her findings about a family that had links to royalty, had a descendant who sailed on the Mayflower in 1620, one who fought on the American side in the War of 1812. The first Canadian in the family settled in Haldimand Township in 1822. Rosemary McConkey is a thorough researcher with a good eye for the story. Her book sells for \$60.

Beck family history

One of our members, Vivian Boulos, reports that she has produced a book stemming from her long standing work on the Beck family. The book is being produced for narrow distribution within the family and to about a dozen research libraries including the Trent Valley Archives, St. John's Parish Archives and the Peterboro Centennial Museum, in Peterborough, as well as the library in Salt Lake City, Schenectady Historical Society, Frick Research Library and the DAR in Washington, DC.

The book tells the story of John Walton Romeyn Beck's maternal American ancestors, their involvement in the Revolutionary War on the side of the British, and quite a bit about his extraordinary grandfather, Jonathan Walton, who was one of the founders of Port Hope and a bit of the Donald Trump of his time. It tells of the American patriot Beck ancestors of his paternal family, including Dr. Dirk Romeyn, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church of Schenectady and one of the founders of Union College of that city. Dr. Romeyn helped to raise the five Beck brothers, including Nicholas Fairly Beck, JWR's father, when Caleb Beck died at age 28. The young Beck men all became noted lawyers, teachers and physicians in the mid-18th century. The story continues in Canada when JWR's widowed mother married George Strange Boulton of Cobourg, his studies at Upper Canada College and at law, his marriage to his step-sister, GS Boulton's daughter and his subsequent career as a minister at St. John's Peterboro.

What a terrific project. We wish it well.

Doors Open Peterborough

There were steady crowds at the various sites for Doors Open Peterborough, 5 October, and the reports were favourable. St John's Church, with 150 visitors in three hours, attracted the whole spectrum from those who had never been here before, or who had not been here for 30 years, to frequent visitors who wanted to get a close look with knowledgeable commentary. The day concluded with a special Armoury event marking the golden jubilee of the Queen's reign. Plans for next year are already in the works. Well done. A weekly series in the *Peterborough Examiner* highlighted the various sites.

Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images

The Peterborough Centennial Museum is featuring an exhibit of Roy Studio images and visitors are invited to purchase copies of appealing photographs. As well, readers of the *Sunday Peterborough Examiner* have been treated to a new photo each week. Some of the chosen pictures have been documenting aspects of local history. One, for example, noted a "Great Expansion Sale Moving to Expanded Premises" for Murty's Shoe Store, which was moving in 1913 from what was reportedly the oldest building on Hunter Street. [*Peterborough Examiner*, 25 August 2002] With longer, more richly detailed captions for these photos, happiness would be complete.

Peterborough Historical Society

The next Occasional Paper will be Ken Brown's work on the Brownscombe family and the pottery business in early Peterborough.

Dr Barclay McKone's scale model buildings

Dr Barclay McKone's scale model of Peterborough's Victorian Post Office has been extended to include the entire north side of Hunter from Water to George, and was recently displayed in Bernard Cahill Furs. In addition to Cahill's, this block was the long-time home of Roy Studios and of the Uptown Silk Shoppe. Dr McKone has made several models over the years, and they are always a delight to behold.

Firefighters and Policemen

Peterborough This Week, 11 October 2002, published the names of firefighters and policemen across Peterborough county. This should be of value to future historians. Don Willcock, who has been working on the local history of firefighting, knows how rare such lists are.

Howard Pammett's Peterborough Irish: part eleven: chapter ten (1)

[*The Trent Valley Archives* is pleased to reprint Howard Pammett's 1933 Queen's thesis, the most authoritative study of the Robinson settlers from principles, recruitment, emigration, and settlement. Much has been learned about different aspects of the story, and the archival collection has moved to its now permanent home in the Peterborough Centennial Museum

and Archives. We know more, for example, about economic theory and about immigration policy. We know more about the Irish, and about labour. Thanks to major efforts in genealogy and family history, we even know more about what happened to these families. The Trent Valley Archives is home to Pammett's personal library and to many of his personal letters and papers. Our plan is to publish this thesis in a handsome up-dated edition.

In this installment, Pammett considers the political and economic aspects of the Robinson emigration. He admires the work of Wilmot Horton, but believes that Horton lost the political initiative because he overly identified with the emigrations of 1823 and 1825. In the colonies, the colonial leaders wanted more powers, and thought this would be better achieved with military-type settlements. In Britain, there was concern about spending money in the colonies, when they would eventually be independent, and in the short term had no political presence in Britain. On the political philosophy front Horton was out-flanked by Wakefield's legions who emphasized the infrastructure of settlement rather than the individuals. In the end, Horton's main supporters were in Upper Canada, and that proved to be too little. While there is no doubt that Peterborough, Perth, Ops and Dummer benefited from the British government assistance in emigration, it is equally true that even in the 1820s, government-assisted emigration accounted for comparatively little of the total flow. Most decisions were tied to individuals and families; very little to government policies or landlord politics.

Chapter Ten

The Emigration Committees of 1826-7, and Other Supporters and Critics of Irish Assisted Emigration and Settlement (1)

Critics attacked Irish emigration, especially government-assisted, within the first year or two, even before the success or failure of the settlement could be justly assessed. Friends of the Government, and conservative loyal opinion of all parties, especially in Canada, rallied to the support of Britain and her Government scheme, and praised the settlement also with little information. Most travellers, knowing less, sent home glowing or adverse reports about the settlement. We can only quote both sides, and postpone considered conclusions concerning the success of the "experiment" until we have seen the evidence about the success of the emigrants, their impact on settlement in Canada, the consequences of their removal in Ireland, and the significance in general of the emigration and settlement.

There was considerable prejudice against the assisted emigrants before their arrival in Canada, especially as they were pauper Irish with a reputation for disease, intemperance, idleness and fighting. The Stewarts faced both ways diplomatically on hearing of the coming of the Irish, evidently disliking the Irish but welcoming any settlement that would improve the prospects of the region. Stewart's daughter wrote later:

My father took a great interest in this movement, although he regretted the choice had been made at that place (south Ireland), the people being wellknown as very poor and shiftless. Had a better class come it would have been an advantage to the settlement....

Thomas A. Stewart himself commented in December, 1825 that it was fortunate that Peter Robinson who "was appointed by Government to conduct the people to their lands, chose this place..." Only seven months later, in contrast, he admitted "When we heard of their coming among us we did not like the idea, and began to think it necessary to put bolts and bars on our doors and windows..."¹ He told Basil Hall in 1827 that he was discouraged and about to give up his wild farm and move to Cobourg. "[A] few days after this Mr. Robinson came to my house and mentioned to me his intention of bringing up the emigrants to these {270} back townships. At once we gave up every idea of removing ... the clouds dispersed ... all our difficulties seemed over ..." ²

Charles Rubidge claimed

We all felt highly indebted to the English Government who by planting these colonists among us, encouraged us to cast aside our despondency,

and ensured to us brighter prospects... Had it not been for this fortuitous accession of population, we must have dragged on a lethargic existence with doubtful prospects of improvement...³

Prejudice and profit struggled, and the latter always won the battle, in the hearts of these altruistic "gentry".

As we have already seen, especially during the long delay at Kingston, negative rumours spread around the province and across to England, even before the emigrants were located. Thomas Talbot told John Beveley Robinson that 30 a day were dying.⁴ Another informed Wilmot Horton that all would soon be dead. Sir Peregrine Maitland favoured settling the Ottawa to Georgian Bay corridor and promoting the Canada Company. Lord Dalhousie, Governor of Lower Canada, opposed the emigration scheme mainly because he favoured settling the Gaspé region and promoting the British American Land Company. On 23 December 1823, Dalhousie had written to Bathurst concerning Robinson's first contingent of settlers that the high expenses would deter its wider application. He did not oppose the measure outright, but instead suggested the emigrants had been improperly selected, and to feel the advantages of a well-regulated system of emigration, twelve months' preparation was necessary. He thought success would be more likely if the emigrants were treated as those on the military settlements, and under his authority. On 7 February 1825, he contended that the military settlement, such as those between Kingston and the Ottawa, was the "best plan to fix emigrants on their ground....

They received rations for 2 years and implements, but no idle man was suffered there, his rations being stopped from the time he neglected his work...⁵ He now urged that the same plan, under his authority, be started in Gaspé, as government officials profited from land schemes, British settlement would be encouraged, and French radicals would be {271} intimidated and annoyed. On 23 May 1825, he told Bathurst and Horton that he approved "the principle of the measure for a land company in Lower Canada, as likely to be useful both to the country and to His Majesty's Government in settling the waste lands.... Gaspé is more free than any other part of the Canadas from difficulties, and there is ample space to make the experiment in that district..."⁶ On 12 November 1825, he censured the "idly-disposed emigrants brought by Robinson"; he believed half had moved away when their rations were stopped and believed the other half, still lingering too late in camp at Kingston in September, would "move away when their rations are stopped." He objected to pauper Irish emigration, and suggested the district of Gaspé, especially the border of the Bay of Chaleurs, "as better fitted for emigration than Upper Canada ... for persons from Scotland and England as well as Ireland." He also favoured one other settlement of voluntary emigrants on the Ottawa, and another 100 miles below Quebec on the St. Lawrence to open up communications with New Brunswick.⁷ Wellington thought the colonies would be better defended against the United States if settlers were placed along the boundary on Lake Champlain and New Brunswick.⁸

Horton, through Cochran, 9 March 1826, had full details of Dalhousie's suggestions regarding the Gaspé district and its possibilities. On 14 November 1826, after a tour of Gaspé, Dalhousie again stressed its value.

The country far exceeds any description I had received, although habitations are thinly scattered, the people being chiefly poor Acadian French families and some Irish and Scotch settlers raising a scanty subsistence under great disadvantages from the want of magistrates etc., yet a more beautiful country and finer soil cannot be imagined.⁹

A road could connect Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada by Lake Matapédia to Metis on the St. Lawrence. On the same day, he wrote Horton at great length about emigration. He favoured selling land in Upper Canada to moneyed emigrants. He felt it was extravagant to convey emigrants to Upper Canada; "were stations fixed, surveys made and rations given {272} under strict superintendence, emigrants would flock in at their own expense..."¹⁰ Characteristically, Horton's reply was eight copies of the Report of the Emigration Committee.¹¹

Dalhousie claimed that the whole emigration scheme was hatched by the Irish landlords for "relieving the south of Ireland of a burden which was thrown upon the industrious classes of this young country..."¹² Upon this ground, his opposition might be worthy of consideration, had he not been deeply and personally involved in forming the British American Land Company to exploit the waste lands of Lower Canada. Dalhousie supported Bastable's emigration hopes, and

may, with despicable knavery, have financed Bastable's attempts to get the emigrants to desert at Kingston and elsewhere. Since he was never near the emigrants, except perhaps when they passed through Quebec, Dalhousie's charges lacked authority. Still Horton was in uncomfortable position that winter before the Emigration Committee began sitting, especially as William Lyon Mackenzie's earlier charges were being repeated by papers in England and Ireland. Finally, in March 1826 Maitland, Robinson and Talbot came to the rescue with evidence and addresses lauding the favourable progress of the location to date, and refuting with true and false statistics the charges of desertion, death and trouble which were growing more distorted at home.

On 24 November 1824, William Lyon Mackenzie published the first number of the *Colonial Advocate* at York, determined to oppose the "Family Compact" bureaucracy. {273} Although Mackenzie in Scotland had been a very strong attacker of the outrageously despotic land system in Ireland which ground the peasants down to slavery, in Upper Canada he and other Reformers opposed Irish assisted emigration, knowing that such emigrants would vote later in a solid block behind the Compact which had brought them to Canada. There is some conjecture that the Compact had advocated the Irish emigrations in an attempt to gain a substantial backing against the growing radicalism in Upper Canada. In the Peterborough settlement, little was known of the radical unrest. Settlers, at first, were too busy in their pioneering to bother much with

politics, and the clergy reserves were not yet a great grievance there. Their priests favoured clergy endowments and hated radicalism and the influence of Robinson, Rubidge, Stewart, and McDonnell held them firm to the Family Compact.

In an editorial, *Colonial Advocate*, 8 December 1825, Mackenzie built upon some wild rumours.

MR. ROBINSON'S IRISH SETTLERS: We have information which may be depended upon, stating that these people have an ardent desire to go to the United States, and that they frequently desert. No less than 30 of them decamped lately in one night. To how much more useful a purpose might £30,000 have been expended than in recruiting in Ireland for the United States soldiers by Canadian Councillors!¹³

As with many of Mackenzie's charges, his fanatical rancour did more harm than good to his cause, and brought vehement and caustic denials. As it was given wide publicity in the hostile English press, supporters of the emigration hastened to counteract it, by letters to the *London Weekly Register* and to Horton.

In a letter, 13 December 1825, to the editor of the *Weekly Register*, Thomas Orton, an official in the Land Register Office at Port Hope, commented:

Observing a statement in the *Colonial Advocate* asserting that settlers brought out by the Hon. Peter Robinson were rapidly deserting to the United States, I have it in my power to contradict the same. Within a few days

past, I have visited the {274} township of Smith & Co. and I find the emigrants are for the most part gone on their lands allotted to them, and the gentleman above-mentioned pays every attention to their comfort. It cannot be otherwise than that amongst so great a number there should be some dissatisfied individuals; but if we cannot ourselves add to the prosperity of this fine country, let us not damp the energies of others.¹⁴

James Fitzgibbon, also writing to the *Weekly Register*, was more complete and devastating:

Sir, Public duty requiring my presence at Cobourg on the 19th inst. I took advantage of my vicinity to Mr. Robinson's settlement, to visit it and ascertain what truth if any there were in the above statement, and I have ascertained that out of the 2000 settlers brought out this year, one family only remained in Montreal; that while at Kingston they were tampered with and many of them recommended to go to the United States (by Bastable), but not one did so; that while waiting at Cobourg until accommodations were provided for them north of Rice Lake, two families embarked in a schooner and went to the United States, and one family returned to Kingston. These 3 families left Cobourg in September, and I take it for granted that the writer of the above article had no knowledge of these facts, or he would have been more particular and would have stated them. With these exceptions, not one of the settlers has left Mr. Robinson since his arrival at Quebec.

When it is considered that some of these settlers are mechanics, and all of them utter strangers to the forests of America; that the men and women could find employment and good wages everywhere between the settlement and the city of New York, it is only to be wondered at that many of them have not spread themselves over these provinces and the neighbouring States. This however they have not done, nor have I learned that they have done any other act since their arrival amongst us for which I or any other countryman of theirs need blush...I am a native of that part of Ireland whence these settlers came; I speak their language, and I do assure those who feel an interest in the welfare of these poor people that they make a very just estimate of the circumstances in which Government has placed them, and are grateful in the highest degree for all that has been done for them. Should any person wish to give an answer to the Editor's question as to "how much more useful a purpose might £30,000 have been expended," I recommend him to visit these settlers and witness their condition before he gives it. He may then also ascertain for the information of the "Advocate" and its readers, how a Canadian Councillor discharges an important public trust under circumstances of extraordinary and peculiar difficulty. To that Councillor I as an Irishman am grateful. Under his guidance, my countrymen are proving to be honest men in this province, that they are better deserving their favourable opinion than

such slanderers as the Editor of the 'Colonial Advocate' would have the world believe. Let him acquaint the public who his informant was, upon whose information he assures his readers 'dependence may be placed', or be taken to be the fabricator of the slander he has published.¹⁵

Thomas A. Stewart, 20 January 1826, responded to Father Crowley, who said Stewart's refutation would carry weight since he lived among the emigrants and had been there before they came. Being important, it may be quoted in full. {275}

Sir, Some days ago I perused a paragraph in the "Colonial Advocate" relating to Mr. Robinson's Immigrants, stating that 30 had left in one night and gone to the United States, and that the rest were inclined to go also. This I conceive to be entirely false and without foundation. I am here in the midst of them; from 20 to 30 pass my door almost every day. I visit the camp every week, and at all times I take an opportunity of conversing with them on their affairs. I have with tears in their eyes that they never knew what happiness was until now. In general they are making great exertions in clearing land, and the exertions have astonished many of the old settlers(?). I conceive that this is in general owing to the great care Mr. Robinson has shown in regard to their complaints, and studying their wants. NOT ONE COMPLAINT HAS THERE BEEN AGAINST THEM BY ANY OF THE OLD SETTLERS, and it is the

general opinion that where so large a body of people are brought together NONE COULD CONDUCT THEMSELVES BETTER. When we first heard of their coming among us we did not like the Idea, and immediately began to think it necessary to put bolts and bars on our doors and windows; all these fears have vanished. These fears I must acknowledge were in consequence of stories that were circulated before their arrival in this part, which have all turned out equally false with those of the 'Colonial Advocate'. Mr. Robinson has also been particularly fortunate in his choice in the Medical Department, as the care, humanity, and great attention shown by Dr. Reade could not be exceeded.¹⁶

J. B. Robinson, 22 January 1826, sent Horton copies of these letters and some of Peter's. He explained that "The Emigrant" was a Mr. Stewart from north Ireland, a magistrate and one of the most respectable men in the country. As well, Horton could trust Mr. Fitzgibbon; "any of the military officers who have served in Canada can confirm this."¹⁷ J.B. Robinson expressed regret that he had not written sooner to deny the stories about the emigrants going to the United States, although he was very busy.¹⁸

In spite of some mistakes and exaggerations, the above rebuttals were correct and valid. However, the erratic Horton, in a Commons speech, 14 March 1826, distorted them completely:

There appeared in the Canada paper a letter from a person named Fitzgibbon, one of the party that went out. Here the honourable member read from

the letter speaking in highest terms of the situation and prospects of his companions. {276} He read another letter to the same effect from a Roman Catholic clergyman who accompanied them out, and one from the superintendent stating that settlers were all comfortable and doing well.¹⁹

These were deliberate falsehoods, as Horton knew that Fitzgibbon had not accompanied the emigrants, but had been an officer in the army during the War of 1812, repulsing the Americans at Beaver Dams. He also knew too well that no clergyman had accompanied the emigrants out, but that Crowley had been appointed by Bishop McDonell to care for them at the depot and later.

Horton received several other letters. On 30 January, Peter Robinson, probably warned by his brother, wrote hurriedly to Horton, that if he had known of the reports of the unpromising state of the emigrants, he would have contradicted them. He enclosed a letter from a Michael Corkery, telling of his progress and discouragements, and asking Robinson to buy his surplus produce for rations required for settlers, as he had no oxen to carry them to market. Yet there was no 'Michael Corkery' listed among the emigrants!²⁰ On 2 February 1826, J. B. Robinson wrote again to Horton, assuring him that the letters of Hillier and himself should set his mind at ease about the falsity of the charges and rumours for "the results of both experiments could not have been more satisfactory." He announced he was coming to England in March and that Maitland was going to visit the settlements of 1823 and

1825.²¹ The Rev. James Crowley, the Roman Catholic priest noted earlier, now wrote himself, 2 March 1826, from York. {277}

Sir, It is with much pleasure I have to inform you that prior to Bishop McDonell's arrival from England, I received powerful and successful co-operation from Hon. & Rev. Dr. Strachan, archdeacon of York in establishing order, encouraging industry, suppressing imported prejudices, and reconciling parties of all religious denominations, both old and new settlers; whose sentiments, honestly declared in the accompanying documents, will contribute to arrest the tongue of slander, and silence political demagogues, equally the enemies of the King, constitution, colonial government, and my countrymen...²²

He apparently sent copies of the letters of Stewart, Orton and Fitzgibbon, but how they reached Horton by 14 March remains a mystery; perhaps the date of the letter should be 2 February.

Markland, a member of the Executive Council, 22 February 1826, ridiculed the exaggerated rumours of their sickness last summer, and shared reports of their present comfortable state and satisfaction.²³ Talbot also wrote about the same time, as quoted, and Robinson on March 15th sent a partial Return to Horton and a long letter of explanation, previously quoted at some length.²⁴ Maitland, in a letter of 31 March 1826, reported on his tour and enclosed at least five Addresses which settlers had given to him

en route. He commented glowingly about the settlers of 1823 and 1825 and their prospects, but warned "the experiment has been most successful, but it may not always be so..."²⁵

On the motion, which the House approved, to appoint a Select Committee "to inquire into the expediency of encouraging Emigration from the United Kingdom,"²⁶ Horton did not escape unchallenged about the success of the expeditions. Joseph Hume, for example, stated:

The sending of 100,000 from Ireland would be no more than a drop of water in the ocean. 500,000 might have some effect, if reproduction could be prevented, but otherwise in 2 or 3 years we would have the same number again. The question is {278} whether £2,000,000 were to be expended from a temporary relief of one or two years...²⁷

Hume hit one of the weak spots of Horton's theory of assisted emigration for Irish relief, but was not supported until later. The Emigration Committee began its tedious work of questioning witnesses and compiling long Reports. An interesting spectator was Robert Gourley, who watched keenly from an asylum at Cold Bath Fields, and bombarded Horton with arguments against assisted emigration on which Horton was "blind as a bat." He believed the British Empire could be made universal by free trade, reform of the poor laws, and a proper emigration system. He argued that 50,000 could be taken out economically a year, and suggested that Horton, Hume, McCulloch and himself should go to Quebec for the Emigration

Committee to plan such a scheme.²⁸ When he got no reply from Horton save a copy of the first Emigration Report, he turned to Hume in October, 1826, and in August 1827 was still sending letters showing how the national debt might be paid off in fifty years by the sale of colonial lands;²⁹ "Horton has been the instrument of more waste and mischief in the last 6 years than any man alive..."³⁰ he wrote fearlessly to Horton on 21 August 1827, when he heard of the sale of the Crown and clergy reserves to the Canada Company.

The Emigration Committees of 1826-7 are a very large topic, worthy of a volume in themselves, and can only be mentioned briefly here. We have already noticed that the vote of £30,000 was not passed until the Chancellor promised the appointment of a Select Emigration Committee to investigate the subject of emigration, especially assisted pauper emigration, and bring in a detailed Report. There is no doubt that Horton was the chief power behind the demand for a Committee, as he became the moving spirit behind its deliberations, {279} and practically wrote its Reports himself. He moved its formation on 14 March 1826 "to inquire into the expediency of encouraging Emigration from the United Kingdom."³¹ He then proceeded to quote and misquote to show the desirability and necessity of putting his two "successful experiments" into general operation. Even the opponents of Irish, pauper, and assisted emigration favoured a Committee. None expected that it was to be simply an advertisement to spread Horton's ideas, and that any evidence to other ends would be suppressed

or distorted. Most members of Parliament were supremely indifferent.

Horton's prologue asserted that "the experiment of 1823 was a complete success, and the one of 1825 was in progress of success..." He begged to remind the House that Government had never had it in contemplation to supply all the expenses of carrying such experiments further. Their object was to show by a few trials to those interested in forwarding such a system and in removing a redundant population, the ease with which it could be carried into effect and the good consequences resulting from it... He put it to the house whether a measure calculated to convert a riotous peasantry into industrious farmers and yeomen was not deserving of consideration, at the present moment when we were devising improvements in our criminal code, and endeavouring to lessen crime....³²

This statement hit the base of all Horton's theory of assisted emigration, even though neither the Irish landlords nor the British Parliament saw it from that angle. At any rate, the motion for an Emigration Committee passed the House with a little verbal sparring by Hume and others.

The Committee had its first sitting on 20 March 1826. Its ten members were Horton as chairman, two Horton supporters, Goulburn and Dawson; five Catholic Tories, Plunket, Fitzgerald, Palmerston, Lewis, and Bourne; and two Opposition members, Lord Russell and Lord Althorp. The committee met very irregularly. Horton himself zealously questioned witnesses, sifted

evidence and determined the findings. In two months, Horton accomplished a great deal, and on 27 May 1826 he submitted to Parliament the First Report, in which the Committee provided a great mass of evidence and a few general conclusions {280} generally confirming theories which Horton had strenuously held for some years. During the first month of Committee meetings, Horton had a difficult time, as every ship from America seemed to bring bad news and rumours and gave new life to the mismanagement charges regarding the 1823 expedition. Accordingly, the Committee's first witnesses were Canadian officials who would counteract this bad impression, and provide time for the tardy Peter Robinson to complete a Report which would confirm the success of the expedition. Governor Maitland, by letter, supported Robinson's management, and forwarded several addresses of magistrates and emigrants extolling the success of the expeditions. Henry Boulton of Lanark reported that although few immigrants had been settled in his part of Upper Canada, those who had were becoming good settlers. He believed that Upper Canada

could receive 25,000 in 1827 with as little difficulty as 2000 were received in 1825...The Irish make equally good settlers after a short time, and readily acquire the use of the axe; it is commonly considered a week's work for an able bodied labourer to chop the timber off an acre of land ... generally an able bodied man can clear, fence, and put into crop 10 acres of land in a twelvemonth ... Within two years I have now wheat selling for 6 shillings a bushels, that is 5 sh. sterling, back in the woods, when you

could sell it for half that sum upon the lakeshore, because the incoming emigrants required it, and the great difficulty of getting it there gave it its value when it was there...³³

However, the last part touched upon a point where the emigrations could be criticized.

Col. Alexander Cockburn, an engineer experienced in military settlements, and a friend of Sir Robert Peel, was very critical of the two Horton experiments. He felt military settlements were more economic and more effective; he had settled military emigrants for only £20 per head, far less than the comparatively expensive and extravagant Irish settlements. However he never visited the Irish settlements, and he depended only on rumour. Horton neatly disposed of him by appointing him to inquire in Upper Canada regarding the two settlements and the prospects for assisted settlement in general, and had him report again in 1827, when he would be obliged to report favourably to Horton. Alexander C. Buchanan, who {281} was engaged in transporting emigrants, and who later became Emigration Agent at Quebec and Dalhousie's right-hand man, was also critical of the selection and provisioning of the emigrants. After praising his brother's emigrants from New York, he continued:

...The provisions emigrants from Ireland generally take and which in most cases have among themselves are 224 lbs. potatoes, 60 lbs. oatmeal and oatbread, 20 lbs. bacon, 7 lbs. molasses, 7 lbs. butter and 10 doz. of eggs, the cost of the whole 35-40 shillings. I could victual emigrants for £2 a head... If you give an Irish peasant beef and biscuit and

salt pork and coffee, they will be all over scurvy before they get to North America...³⁴

Although he was in the emigrant trade, and had asked for Robinson's position before him, yet he despised Irish emigrants entirely, saying:

The lower Irish are such on first coming into the country that they think they are doing you a great service by working for you. I would rather pay higher wages to Canadians, or those emigrants who have been some time in the country, than those just arrived...³⁵

Doctor Strachan when examined confined himself mostly to generalities about the Cavan settlers brought from New York, and John Rolph, member of the Upper Canada Assembly, merely repeated that such settlements were valuable to Canada.³⁶

We have already reviewed the evidence of Irish witnesses extensively and so know their sentiments. Irish landlords, members of Parliament and clergy gave unqualified support to assisted emigration. These included W.W.Beecher, M.P., and Lord Ennismore, who had sent many of the emigrants both in 1823 and 1825, Redmond O'Driscoll and Thomas Odell. We may be certain they were all handpicked by Horton and that they could easily answer leading questions. Some landlords had been too callous and too eager to turn peasant tenants out of their farms and to consolidate the lands into larger estates or stock farms. When asked:

Are you of opinion that the evil arising from a redundancy of population is such as to induce landlords and proprietors to concur to a certain extent in the

expense necessary for removing by emigration a certain proportion of this redundant population?

Beecher promptly replied, "I doubt the existence of that disposition to any great extent among the landlords with whom I am acquainted."³⁷ {282}

This reply undermined Horton's argument that the two experiments would encourage landlords to send out their own paupers. He tried to prove that the productivity of the emigrants could repay the costs of their removal, no matter whether those costs had been paid by landlords or by Parliament. Horton wanted the landlords to assist their own poor emigrants, and hoped to show them the costs were minimal. The landlords preferred to have Government take their paupers without obligating them to contribute to the expense. They dropped their support when they saw that Horton's two disastrous experiments proved emigration was expensive and that Government would not continue it on an extensive scale. In other words, they favoured assisted emigration financed by Government, but not by themselves.

On 1 March 1826, Horton received a letter from Dr. Hayman, who reported that the Irish earnestly desired to emigrate to British North America, had struggled to raise money for the passage and provisions, and hoped the Government would contribute a small part of the expense, in exchange for the certain benefits.³⁸ Gabbett, Beecher, O'Driscoll, Ennismore and Odell all declared that the lower classes in southern Ireland were now clamouring for more assisted

emigration, as Hayman's letter intended to prove. The Irish were encouraged by letters they had received from voluntary and assisted emigrants from their districts who had succeeded in Canada and the United States. When Gabbett was asked, "Do not the letters that have been received from voluntary and assisted emigrants generally encourage their friends to follow them in the course they took?" he answered "Constantly."³⁹ When Beecher was asked, "Is there a disposition among the lower classes to follow their countrymen?" he answered, "I think there is a feeling of that kind ... latterly I have not had so many applicants as formerly, but soon after Mr. Robinson went away from this country I had a considerable {283} number of applications, indeed they were so numerous I was obliged to check them, seeing there was no chance of obtaining the assistance required." When asked, "Do you think that the disposition in the lower class of Munster would be to emigrate if means were afforded them to do so?" he said, "I think so."⁴⁰ Lord Ennismore made similar arguments.

O'Driscoll testified that the experiments had increased voluntary emigration from southern Ireland exceedingly.

This spring it has taken place to an incredible extent; the last day I was coming out of the harbour of Cork, 3 vessels were sailing from it for Quebec and Halifax. In addition to these 3, there were 3 more of large bureen to go in a short time, and they had not room for more passengers than those seeking to go out by them. The emigration in my opinion is altogether produced by the

invitations of their friends who have preceded them. I have seen those people by hundreds in the brokers offices at the port of Cork, where they have stated as the reason for the anxiety to go, the invitations sent over to them from their friends in Canada; there have been also invitations from a great number that have passed to the United States. I think the present emigrants are all agricultural ... Those people, finding their families accumulating, and hearing of the prosperity of many who have emigrated, and applications in many instances having come from Canada to the friends of persons who have gone out there, entreating them to endeavour to go out, has induced them to wish to avail themselves of the opportunity Government may give to emigrate to Canada.⁴¹

There is a hint of criticism from Odell regarding the selection of Robinson's emigrants, doubtless because he was only allowed to select a few from his estates.

The class of emigrants which were selected in Mr. Robinson's emigrations of 1823 and 1825 were paupers, utterly without means of supporting themselves and consequently dependent on contribution in some shape or other for the means of removal; [are the Committee to understand that the class of emigrants to whom you advert are precisely in that situation?] No; I conceive that I have paid much attention to Mr. Robinson's pursuit in that emigration. In the town of Charleville within a few miles of me, he has taken the

principal number of his settlers, so much so that I will undertake to say he has had 1000 or 2000 upon his books who have been thrown back upon the country that he could not accommodate to go out, and who had hoped to be carried out; they were much disappointed that they were not so... there are a people in Ireland who would perhaps be more serviceable in Canada, and who are desirous of going out, the lower description of farmers, who have been broken upon their original farm, from the subdivision of it among their children.⁴²

The 34 witnesses examined in 1826 consisted of members of parliament, clergy and bishops, gentry and magistrates from Ireland, England and Scotland, land agents, civil engineers, parish officers, manufacturers, artisans, colonial officers and settlers, emigration agents, and many others. {284} Some emphasized it was necessary for the emigration to come from Ireland, which was the chief root of all trouble; emigration from England and Scotland would merely encourage more Irish to flock into Britain. Horton differentiated between "Colonization upon the principles of the experiments of 1823-5, and that desultory emigration which was carried on spontaneously from the mother country to North America, both to the United States and the British colonies."⁴³

The First Report, totalling nearly 400 large pages, published on 27 May 1826, came to four general conclusions. First, "That there are extensive tracts in Ireland, and districts in England and Scotland, where the population is redundant..." Second, "That in

the British colonies there are tracts of unappropriated land capable of receiving and subsisting any proportion of the redundant population for whose conveyance means could be found.." Third, "That [in Britain] this redundant population represses the industry and endangers the peace of the mother country, the colonial evidence taken uniformly concurs that the industry and safety of the colonies will be materially encouraged by the reception of this population, since at home he consumes more than he produces, and in the colony would produce much more than he consumes..." Fourth, "That they consider it would be very desirable that any expense incurred for the purpose of emigration, contributed from national funds, should be ultimately repaid. The principal if not only objections raised against the experiments rested on the ground of the expenditure of public money not being repaid."⁴⁴ The report was strengthened by appendices which included some letters and Reports of Robinson, Markland, Maitland, and Talbot which happily reached England before the Report was published.

The same Committee's shorter Second Report, published early in 1827, presented further evidence and statistics. The only new material of value was A.C. Buchanan's scale of rations which he submitted in response to Horton's request: "1/2 lb. flour--2 1/2 d., 1/2 lb. pork--2d., 2 oz. molasses or sugar--3/4d. per day, a total of 5 1/4 d. per day for each person. Continued for 450 days, the cost would be £29, 10s. 7d. for family of 1 man, 1 woman, and 3 children. Fresh beef in place of pork at intervals in winter." (3) "Cows' milk furnished by cows given

emigrants, would substitute for some of these rations, leaving total £28 per family, £5,12s. per head."⁽³⁾⁴⁵ His schedule would be a distinct saving over Robinson's, which cost approximately £12,10s. per head for 18 months. However, it is very strange that Buchanan's schedule had so much flour and pork, when in 1826 he had criticized Robinson {285} for giving pork and flour, which he thought then would be harmful and unsuitable, compared to potatoes and oatmeal, which were the only good emigrant rations. Probably Buchanan hoped to get a government position from Horton.

Both Reports were approved by Liverpool, most of the Cabinet, and most of the newspapers and magazines. The Canningites and some Whigs preferred voluntary rather than assisted emigration. The Tories believed assisted emigration would aid both Britain and Canada. They were beginning to realize that most voluntary emigration went to the United States, even when emigrants sailed to Quebec and Halifax with cheap rates on the returning timber ships. As there was a war scare at the time, Wellington and Dalhousie wanted to build British settlement along the proposed road from New Brunswick to Lower Canada; the Tories wished to build up Canada and turn the stream of emigration there. The Irish emigration to British North America in 1825 was about 8893, but over half of these went on to the United States, and to the United States went 4826 Irish emigrants directly.⁴⁶ Large increases had been registered in emigration in 1826, due directly to the Robinson emigrations, and these must be directed to Canada:

From the British Isles 12818 had gone to British North America in 1826 as compared to 8741 in 1825; from Dublin 3823 had gone in 1826 and only 2884 in 1825; from Limerick 1021 had gone in 1826 and only 621 in 1825; from Cork 2277 had gone in 1826 and only 263 in 1826.⁴⁷ Accordingly the Cabinet encouraged the Canada Company and British American Land Company in their transactions, began to build military roads and canals in Canada to attract emigrant labour(1827), and sent Colonel Cockburn out to inspect the previous settlements and to survey lands for larger emigrations, whether assisted {286} or voluntary. Peel hoped to stimulate voluntary emigration by the success of the two experiments, and to divert it to Canada; but his was only one of a multitude of motives behind the Committee.

The second Committee, appointed 15 February 1827 was strengthened by two Canningites, Graham and Stanley.⁴⁸ The rumours and charges against the expeditions, especially the second, were now common news, and the debates on the Horton resolution revealed strong opposition to assisted emigration. Grattan and Bright attacked Robinson's partial March 1826 Report which had described the incipient success of the emigration in glowing terms. Bright waxed sarcastic at Robinson's expense.

Mr. Robinson in particular was evidently anxious to explain away a charge that had been made against the misfortunes that had attended the experiment he conducted. It appeared that the people were landed in Canada at the wrong time of year; but he added they were as comfortable as

could be. He admitted there were many local fevers and agues about, but then he consolingly added 'We brought 2000 out, and have lost but 100'. He allowed that they were much annoyed by mosquitoes and insects, but then they were all pretty well ... it was a total failure and ought not to be repeated.⁴⁹

These and many other charges between 1825-8 led Horton, probably in desperation, to distort Robinson's 1827 Report.

The second Committee had 35 members, of whom 23 were from England, 7 from Ireland, and 5 from Scotland. The most important members from England were Horton, Hume, Peel, Russell, Stanley, while those from Ireland were led by Spring Rice, Parnell, Fitzgerald, and Castlereagh. Again, Horton was both chairman and the guiding spirit in directing and influencing questions and conclusions. Horton drew up the Report, which totalled 658 folio pages of Report, evidence, and appendices. It was adopted unanimously. There were 76 witnesses including Peter Robinson, the chief witness, and other leading officials in Upper Canada and Ireland who were connected with the two government-assisted expeditions. Robinson was examined on 10, 17 and 24 May 1827. He submitted the schemes of victualling, improvements, etc. previously discussed. He also brought the four Addresses {287} of the Magistrates and Emigrants, already mentioned, from Maitland.

Maitland had sent copies of the First Report to Robinson, Talbot and others "who might offer good suggestions." His opinion was that "the evidence and report

show that the pecuniary demand on parliament is the only obstacle to the system being made permanent."⁵⁰ The measure had proven very popular in Upper Canada. The only objector in the Assembly was Captain Matthews who affirmed that "the object of sending out settlers was to assist the local government in keeping down the older inhabitants." Maitland advised Robinson that in future a better class should be encouraged to emigrate also; assistance could "be regulated by their rank in society and their circumstances."⁵¹ Distinctions in assisting emigration had led to a colonial "gentry" in the Peterborough district, which was favoured by the local government as it tried to control the district. Bishop McDonell also sent letters, the first to Bathurst on 12 February 1827, from Peterborough, reporting the satisfactory state of the settlement of Irish emigrants, and his astonishment at their rapid progress in improvements, and the careful attention paid to the wants of the emigrants by Robinson. He worried that the greatest want of the emigrants in a few years would be roads, clergy and teachers of their own religion. "If the Irish emigrants are kept under direction of proper pastors and teachers, their loyalty to the British government will prove the strongest link in the chain between the colony and the mother country."⁵² Bishop McDonell also wrote to Horton, 6 March, that it was not "necessary to add his evidence to the mass of testimonials of the good conduct and success of the Irish Catholic emigrants."⁵³ He had believed he could guarantee the good behaviour of the Irish emigrants if given the

means to supply them with clergy and teachers. He felt that he had redeemed his pledge, but he was fatigued and had been deprived of the power to maintain the influence of religion over them. He had formerly applied for 12 priests and 14 teachers, but now found {288} that he needed 20 priests and 20 teachers.⁵⁴

Robinson's completed Report reached the Colonial Office in time to be considered by the Emigration Committee, but unfortunately Robinson had not submitted sufficiently detailed Accounts. Without being able to produce the Accounts, the Committee had to be content to stress the success of the emigrations of 1823 and 1825; to amplify the conclusions of the Committee of 1826; and to affirm the good effects of the assistance upon the emigrants and upon Upper Canada. The committee carefully neglected. In order to encourage voluntary emigration, which was urgently desired by the shipping and timber interests, the Committee also abolished the Passenger Acts, thereby leaving emigration and shipping without any restrictions.

The Emigration Committees did as much harm as good to the cause of assisted Irish emigration. They focussed attention upon Irish troubles and needs, and upon assisted emigration as the only remedy. While most were able to see the need of reform in Irish economics, few were willing to concede that Government should continue to expend large sums to send Irish peasants to the colonies. It was apparent that the landlords would not give any financial assistance. Over £60,000 had been spend to send out about 2600 emigrants, of whom only about 2200 had been

firmly settled in Upper Canada. There was little appeal in the claim that the money was a well-spent investment in the progress of Upper Canada. Many believed that the colonies were certain to demand independence when strong enough, and adding discontented Catholic Irish only hastened that day of separation. In 1827 politics in England were very unsettled over the pressing questions of Catholic Emancipation and of parliamentary reform. {289} After Liverpool's long ministry fell in April 1827, Canning, Goderich and Wellington became successive prime ministers; Canning until September 1827, and Goderich, the former Chancellor of the Exchequer, F. Robinson, until 25 January. When Wellington became Prime Minister, he named Peel as Home Secretary and Goulburn as Chancellor. In May 1828, Murray became Colonial Secretary; he was a friend of Dalhousie and a supporter of military settlements. Horton was forced to leave the Colonial Office just as the Third, and most important, Report of the Emigration Committee was ready for wide publicity and application. With pressing Internal trouble in the British Isles, Parliament was not much interested in theories of assisting Irish paupers away.

Opponents of assisted emigration included English gentry who wanted their paupers taken, the Catholic Association, and parliamentarians such as Cobbett, Sadler, Parnell and Poulett Thomson (later Sydenham). The supporters still included a few theorists like Malthus and McCulloch, and the Irish gentry of south Ireland, who had become lukewarm as they realized that they would be asked to pay for the removal of any

more paupers. The newspapers and reviews were divided, and Huskisson and Peel were now only neutral.⁵⁵ The government saw little need to spend tens of thousands of pounds to send out more Irish. Although most were going to the United States, voluntary emigrants were arriving faster than the colonies could absorb them. As well, the war scare had passed, and there was less unrest in Ireland over Catholic Emancipation. Wakefield was winning over the Colonial Office to his new more imperialistic "Colonization" theory.

Critics charged that assisted emigrations actually checked, rather than encouraged, voluntary emigration, as many pauper Irish waited for Government help instead of earning enough to {290}take themselves out to the colonies. Two important 1828 broadsides were hurled against Horton and his Emigration Reports. A pamphlet, *No Emigration*, by a Committee of Agriculturists and Manufacturers, utterly opposed emigration as a remedy for Ireland's ills, and advocated four alternatives: fine absentee owners; abolish the eviction evil; enforce a system of poor laws for Ireland; and create employment by attracting more British investment capital.⁵⁶ The other important attack was Michael Sadler's *Ireland, its Evils and their Remedies*. Here, as he had in the House of Commons, Sadler attacked the two expeditions and their supporters on humanitarian grounds. He charged that: (a)their cruel scheme of emigration terminated misery instead of relieving it; (b)they supported assisted emigration without trying to find remedies at home, which could be done for one-

tenth the cost; (c)they were proposing to deport or transport the best customers of British industries; (d)they falsely declared that Ireland did not produce enough food for its population; (e)the Committee showed disgusting indifference to their fellow-creatures in questioning Malthus about probable Irish deaths; (f)the Committee was responsible for the clearing of Irish estates; (g)the Committee neglected to suggest any means of preventing recurrence of the evils of redundant population.⁵⁷ The gallant Horton rebutted these mostly false charges.

In 1827 Col. Cockburn presented his Report to the Colonial Office concerning his survey of the colonies regarding emigration, and true to form, he neglected the Irish settlements and concentrated mainly on New Brunswick, Gaspe and the Perth districts. In an Appendix he betrayed Horton by quoting a letter from Hillier, dated 11 July 1827, which told of an exploring party sent out lately by Peter Robinson which passed through the Country 20 miles in the rear of the Irish townships north of Rice Lake, and found the land very rocky, with a very {291}small portion fit for cultivation.⁵⁸ Also A. C. Buchanan, whom Huskisson had appointed in May 1828 for two years as Emigration Agent at Quebec, became an ally of Dalhousie.⁵⁹ Only Peter Robinson, appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in July 1827, remained true to Horton's theories; Horton kept his March 1827 promise and provided this position to Robinson when it became apparent that there would be no more Government emigrations from Ireland.

Captain Basil Hall, the worldwide traveller, and his wife toured extensively in the United States and Canada during 1827-8, and spent several days in July 1827 as the first tourists in the Peterborough district. Hall's long investigation and report to Horton reveal more than a passing interest in the Irish settlements. He declared the object of the experiment to be:

to ascertain at what cost their happiness and respectability could be secured in Canada, compared with the expense of maintaining them in a wretched state of discontent and turbulence at home. Thus to show the public generally, but more particularly the landed proprietors whose estates were over-peopled, in what manner and for what outlay of money they might relieve their own burdens and benefit the unhappy persons who were the involuntary cause of the evil...⁶⁰

His own purpose was

to find out what the settlers themselves had to say on the matter, for I confess I was somewhat incredulous of the flashing accounts given in England. I think I had as ample means of investigating this question as could have been desired, and my conclusion was that the experiment had been eminently successful, as far as the happiness and respectability of the parties themselves was concerned, and as far as it was a principal object that the emigrants should turn out loyal and grateful subjects of the king...

The two qualifications were very significant. Hall wandered among the emigrants situated around the depot at Peterborough, sometimes alone, sometimes with the agent McDonnell or the

priest Crowley. He also conversed with Rubidge, Stewart, and other local "gentry" who had witnessed and aided the Irish settlement.

The accounts derived from this source, uniformly agreed in describing the condition of the emigrants as most satisfactory, and the project successful in all its parts; or if there was anything injudicious, it consisted in giving people accustomed to very scanty fare, too ample an allowance of food, which not only hurt the health of the people, but tended in some degree to slacken the individual exertions of the settlers to maintain themselves...⁶¹{292}

Basil Hall's first glowing letter to Horton was from Albany, N.Y., 27 September 1827.

Some had more cleared land than others, or had cultivated it with greater success, owing to their having more or fewer grown children, or having a longer or shorter period on their land. But it is no exaggeration to say that they were all in a state of prosperity Although this account agrees in substance with others which you have received from Sir P. Maitland last year, yet I consider the visit I have paid as being more to your purpose, inasmuch as the rations and other assistance from Government had not then ceased; but when I went there, all such aid had been stopped, and the emigrants had been working for nearly half a year entirely free. In the interval, I was told by Mr. Stewart of Douro and others, there had been in many instances considerable hardship, and in some cases

severe pressure from actual want. I made a point, therefore, of visiting some of these people, and found them to the full as cheerful and uncomplaining as the others, freely acknowledging that their distress arose from other circumstances than any want of attention or breach of faith on the part of Government...⁶²

He continued that the experiment had succeeded insofar as the usefulness and loyalty of the people were concerned, and that the settlement had aroused friendly approval all over Upper Canada; he even thought that "the whole business seems to have been managed well."⁶³ Horton had copies of this letter valuable spread over Britain and Ireland to silence criticism of the settlement.

Hall's praise was undoubtedly accurate insofar as it went; but no traveller spending a few days in a settlement could be expected to provide an authoritative analysis of its success. Hall's book was more restrained in praise. Some of his observations and discussions with emigrants have been already quoted extensively at various points. The Irish whom he interviewed had nothing but gratitude for the Government, and swore loyalty to the King, telling of their acres cleared and the general progress of their fortunes. When he visited Robin Walsh in Douro just northeast of the town, Walsh took him over his lot, in all the "pride of territorial possession." When Hall regretted that a magnificent oak would be chopped down and burnt, Walsh declared:

"Very well, sir, it shall be yours from this very moment, and it shall bear your name, and a fence shall be {293} put around it, and while I have

breath in my body, there it shall stand, and even after me, if my children will respect their father's wishes – do you hear me, boys?"⁶⁴

Hall also visited the earlier settlers in Smith, along the Communication Road, who were not assisted at all, and who "have had so good an effect in encouraging the newcomers, that I have no doubt than in 8 or 9 years more, were I to visit these districts, I should find my friends, the poor Irish settlers, living in the ease and comparative affluence now enjoyed by the inhabitants of Smithtown..." He concluded quite optimistically:

Upon the whole I do not think it likely that I deceived myself or that I was wilfully deceived by the settlers, who would naturally have taken this opportunity to complain had they felt ill-used, by persons from whom they could look for nothing more, and who had no longer authority over them. The universal satisfaction expressed by these people is creditable to the statesmen, Mr. Wilmot Horton who devised the experiment, and Mr. Peter Robinson by whose skill and patience it was carried through its many difficulties, and also to the good sense, moderation, and industry of the poor emigrants themselves, who though raised from the lowest dependence and almost starvation, showed that they had sufficient strength of mind to bear prosperity with steadiness, and feeling enough to acknowledge without reserve to whose bounty they stood so deeply indebted...⁶⁵

Rubidge and Stewart each wrote two letters to Hall, in 1827-8,

which have already been quoted, regarding their early struggles in the region. They also commented on the success or failure of the Robinson settlement. Rubidge maintained:

The Government did too much for those already sent out, and still the Committee propose to do too much for any that may be brought out; they are not left to find resources from their own industry and energy ... Let the settlers be put on their land with a shanty up, give a family of 5 persons 5 barrels of flour and one of pork, with two axes and two hoes, and with this assistance, let him work his way. During the time Mr. Robinson's settlers were getting rations, labourers' wages were higher than they had ever been known except during the war; this would certainly have not been if they had been less lavishly supplied ...⁶⁶

The above rations and supplies might have been sufficient, but one wonders just how Rubidge himself would have fared as a settler upon them, without his half-pay of £100 a year! Regarding his last statement, it should be noted that he declared emphatically to Horton in 1839 that assisted emigrants should be given sufficient rations for a sufficient time, so that they would not have to go out to work for others at all.⁶⁷

Stewart's pet theory was that {294} English, Irish and Scottish settlers of nationality should be mixed, and he criticised the Robinson settlement in Douro, Emily and Ennismore where the Irish were settled almost alone.

It would be a most desirable thing to have a few thousand

English and Scots settled among us, particularly the latter as they are so steady, moral and industrious ... A great improvement would arrive from the settlers from different parts of Great Britain (and Ireland) intermarrying and any differences would soon wear away. The Scots have all got more or less education, and think it a disgrace not to have their children taught the common rudiments of learning ... A thousand arguments might be produced in favour of mixing English and Scots with the Irish here, not so much for their mode of farming as from the good example they would give of sobriety, regularity, morality and steadiness. Great benefits would arise from a number of Scots emigrants being introduced among the Irish; we have a few in some of the neighbouring townships; they are proverbial for good conduct, and everyone wishes to employ them in preference to others. For the first two years I was never without two and sometimes 4. I found them industrious and obliging and honest, and free from presumption - they were very superior to the Irish, and even to the English - mind I am an Irishman myself!⁶⁸

In his second letter, Stewart amplified this assertion. He felt the Protestant North Irish settled in Cavan were not as prosperous as if they had been among English and Scottish settlers, from wanting originally the habits of a more civilized society, they have little of that about them which we usually term comfort. Their log houses are low land inconvenient, rather too much approaching the Irish cabin,

and their farm buildings are of the same character...a people who hitherto and from causes beyond their own control have been almost proverbial for the absence of habits of regular industry, and neglect of the comforts and decencies of life. The experiments hitherto made by Government have shown satisfactorily that they are capable of much improvement by colonization. The apathy brought on by their former hopeless situation is for the most part exchanged for habitual industry, by the necessity of constant exertion, and the certainty of bettering their position; and what is of no small importance, they feel and express a grateful attachment to the good king who sanctioned and the Government which effected so beneficial a change in their circumstances...There is perhaps more idleness and dissipation at the recurrence of every opportunity than would take place amongst persons of another description, and a party spirit is creeping in, which is likely to increase with the improvement of their circumstances and their opportunities of leisure...The economical, industrious and moral turn of the Scots would lead the way to success, and the custom of the English of vesting their gains in the comforts and decencies of life would teach the proper enjoyment of that success when attained...Those who after all these chances should at last be irreclaimable would sink into their proper station of labourers for their deservedly more fortunate neighbours...such are the sentiments of all the thinking men of the district who have

had an opportunity of witnessing their progress.⁶⁹

Stewart was undoubtedly correct, although he did {295}not state how he would persuade Roman Catholic Irish to intermarry with Protestant English and Scots. Talbot's opinion on this point, given in a letter to Robinson in 1831 regarding the settlement of new roads, is of interest: "My advice is that you should, as much as possible, avoid placing Highland Scotch settlers upon it, as of all descriptions they make the worst settlers on new roads--English are best".⁷⁰ Talbot had had long experience in settling new districts, but he held strong prejudices upon weak premises.

Samuel Strickland, as we have seen, was much opposed to the Irish emigrants at first, denouncing them as insolent and shiftless. After observing their efforts for a few years, however, he was forced to admit that they were improving:

That experiment from the south of Ireland under the superintendence of the late Hon. Peter Robinson in 1825 was the most extensive, and came immediately under my observation. I have understood that some most obnoxious and dangerous characters were shipped off in this expedition, no doubt to the great comfort of landlords, agents, and tithe-proctors...These people have done as well as could be expected, considering the material of which they were composed. It has been observed however that whenever these people were located amongst the Protestant population, they made much better settlers than when remaining with

Catholics. In fact, a great improvement is perceptible in the morality, industry and education of the rising generation. As a rule the English, Scotch, and north of Ireland men make much better and more independent settlers than emigrants from the south of Ireland...⁷¹

He then proceeded to compare these Irish settlers to their disadvantage with the settlers from Wiltshire settled in Dummer township in 1831. However, he was inaccurate and prejudiced as predominantly southern Irish townships such as Douro are immeasurably superior to Dummer at the present time in morality, industry, prosperity and general worth. Inquiry had proved conclusively that Dummer township is known throughout Ontario as far as Ottawa and Toronto for low standards in education, morality, industry and living conditions, in general, which is due mostly to poor soil, lack of water, and inaccessibility of its early settlers to markets because of speculator's blocks of land.

[This chapter continues in the February 2003 issue of *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*.]

New Accession: John A J Young fonds

With exceptional help from Josh MacFarlane and Don Willcock, Elwood Jones processed the John A J Young fonds. This is a very complex fonds, as John Young and his wife, Mary (nee Baldwin) were very active in Peterborough, but both were inveterate genealogists who thoroughly researched several families; one family researched was that of the long-time girlfriend of his father. At every turn, the papers combine original materials with research notes.

John Young's life was closely connected with Canadian General Electric. The papers document his interest in radio and wireless technology in the 1930s. During the war he was a radio specialist with the Air Force, and after the war went to the University of Western Ontario to pursue a degree in radio physics. After going to CGE, his knowledge was channeled into the developing field of computers, as he designed computers for specialized purposes at CGE. It is fascinating to see how much was done locally in the era before computers became ubiquitous. While at CGE, his inventive mind led directly to over 40 patents, for which the documentation is in these papers. The papers also document John's local interest in the United Nations, and in the Unitarian Church.

The papers are very rich for war years, and as he effectively became the historian of the 143 Wing, the war years are supplemented with shared

memories, and the text of the history. There are letters received from several friends, including Mary Baldwin and his mother. The ephemera includes souvenirs of the liberation of Brussels, 1944; the Maple Leaf Scrapbook Souvenir; telegraphs related to D-Day; the log of a flight from Longueil to Patricia Bay; and war-time identification.

Mary Baldwin Young's career is also well-documented. We can trace her through teaching in British Columbia in the late 1930s, working as a dietitian with the provincial government in the 1940s, a remarkable mother of five children, and a participant in the making of Peterborough educational policy as a parent and as a school board trustee.

The lives of John Young's parents are richly preserved. His mother, Louie Arrowsmith Young, saved mementos from the 1890s, including a dance card and postcards. The letters 1915-22, from his father to his mother, illustrate ways to keep in touch while one is working on geological expeditions. We have her letters, primarily to and from her son, 1937 to 1958; the letters create a virtual diary of both lives. As for his father, George A M Young, there are eleven diaries covering 1902 to 1919. There are two short science fiction pieces written by John Young's father, and an exceptional recreation of his career as a university football player with Osgoode Hall.

John Young's extensive research efforts uncovered a great deal about his grandfather, James McGregor Young, and his more distant ancestor, Captain Rowland Young, of Nova Scotia fame. He traced this part of the

family to Prince Edward and Northumberland counties in Ontario, but also to the 1760s, to the Planters of Nova Scotia. This led them to York, Maine and other fascinating connections.

The ancestors on his mother's side also opened surprising doors. John Young grew up in Creston, British Columbia, where his in-laws, the Arrowsmith family had settled by the 1890s. The collecting bug was deeply rooted on this side of the family, and is documented in photographs and memorabilia. His mother's family was part of the western migration along the Mormon trail and his research into the Huscroft family uncovered many difficulties tied to emigration. The Huscroft family genealogy is extraordinarily detailed.

John Young loved to follow the red herrings, as when he found family connections to Sir John A Macdonald and to Peter Gzowski, or when he learned of the first electronic piano in Creston. The most interesting diversion was his work on the Merrill family, partly because Helen Merrill had been his father's long-time girl friend before a geological trip to British Columbia led him to Louie Arrowsmith. The Merrill family and its connections with the Denison family and with Bon Echo, Ontario are the stuff of Canadian legend, and Michele Lacombe is writing a biography of Merrill Denison's mother, Flora.

Mary Baldwin Young's family proved equally colorful. She researched primarily the interconnections between the Baldwins, the Burritts and the Howes. However, this led her to uncover much about Chesley, Yeoman, Williams, Lyman, Lovejoy, Henderson, Landon,

Ford, Holt, Crandall, Brown and Schofield families. There are about a dozen photo albums in this fonds, and many other photographs as well, all related to the families they researched. Many of Mary's ancestors were in Vermont and the Ottawa valley; one, Dr Burritt, lived for awhile in Victorian Peterborough.

The memorabilia includes a list of "Favorite Flies" in which her grandfather, F W Baldwin, listed his thirteen favorite fishing flies. We have been able to match these flies with the coloured plates in Mary Orvis Marbury's exceptional 1890s work on fishing flies. It appears, indeed, as if the list were created in response to the questionnaire that Marbury's father sent to proficient fishermen using flies to catch trout and bass. How many other single items in this fantastic collection likewise is filled with stories waiting to be uncovered?

The fonds, totaling 23 cu ft, not counting computer discs and books, is organized around the four distinct sous-fonds, and the genealogical research. There is a file list finding aid.

Sous-fonds 1

Mrs GAM Young (nee Louie Arrowsmith), 1890s-1960, 1 cu ft

Sous-fonds 2

John A I Young, 1930s-1997, 11 cu ft

Sous-fonds 3

Mary Baldwin Young, 1870s to 1994, 6 cu ft

Sous-fonds 4

GAM Young, 1902 to 1930s, 1 cu ft

Sous-fonds 5

Genealogical research in Young, Merrill and Huscroft families, 4 cu ft

Guide to Archival Holdings at Trent Valley Archives

The Trent Valley Archives houses its archival holdings in the Archives Room, in the Reading Room and in the Photographic Room. The following shelf list is arranged by fonds number (in the second column) and the location (in the first column) is given to the shelves, which store ten cubic feet of records, and have alphanumeric identifiers, or to the Photographic Room (PR) or the Reading Room (RR). The fourth column indicates the volume number. We use different sizes of boxes, and if there is no second volume, it is possible that the fonds shares a box with other papers. The fifth column, when it was deemed useful, identifies in a summary fashion what is in the volume.

We have published finding aids for some of our holdings in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* and its predecessor, the *Trent Valley Archives Newsletter*. We planned to publish the guide to the John A I Young collection in this issue, but that proved to be impossible. We did, however, do a helpful summary of the Young fonds, and will certainly continue, as in the past, to use this publication to draw attention to aspects of our holdings.

We should comment on different aspects of our holdings. Many of our collections reflect the research interest of local historians pursuing their passions. Howard Pammett (Fonds 1) donated his historical library which became a foundation of our Reading Room collection. As well, there are archival items relating to his interest in the history of the Kawarthas. We have been serializing his MA thesis, and this has been a most popular feature of the *Heritage Gazette*. We plan to publish it in book form in the near future. J Alex Edmison (Fonds 2) also had a passion for local history, notably in producing the classic *Through the Years in Douro*. However, the papers are rich in his other interests: camping with Taylor Statten in the 1920s; the history of criminology in Canada; the Presbyterian Church; Lakefield College School (the Grove) and many aspects of the Kawarthas. He was also passionate about universities, such as Trent, Queen's, McGill and Ottawa. His wife was a librarian, and the papers include much that relates to the history of printing and literature. Archie Tolmie (Fonds 3) hoped to publish the definitive history of Victoria County (now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes), and we have his incredible research notes to the families, schools, institutions and social life of Woodville, Lindsay and a much wider world. His efforts to write about all the families has proved a gold mine to any genealogists interested in that county.

Albert Hope (Fonds 4) set about to build houses in Edwardian Peterborough using plans and specifications handed down by local tradition; these had been drawn from the builders' and carpenters' guide which appeared in the 1880s in a version of the *Scientific American*. This is a very important link to the history of a building style that is ubiquitous in Peterborough and some other Ontario towns, but that is a product of American architects working from Baltimore to Kansas City. The research collections on the Peterborough Exhibition and the Peterborough Golf and Country Club (Fonds 5 and 6) contain a rich assortment of newspaper clippings that often have information that never made the books on these subjects. These are complemented by the books in the Pammett collection on agriculture and fairs. The guest register and business ledger for the Wansata Inn (Fonds 7) provide interesting insights into summer life on Upper Stoney Lake; indeed, so do the papers of the Upper Stoney Lake Association (Fonds 34). Both are good sources for identifying some of the people who spent their summers here. These collections were used in the writing of a recent history of Upper Stoney Lake.

We can only begin to draw attention to the wealth of material in our holdings. We should mention that we have several fonds which touch on the history of Lakefield, and we consider that we are without peer on that front. In addition to the Edmison papers (Fonds 2), we have the fabulous Robert Delledone collection (Fonds 30) which was assembled in connection with the writing of the history of Lakefield. As well, we have the nearly complete run of Lakefield newspapers (Fonds 12) from 1949 to the present, some materials gathered by Gordon Young in writing his history of Lakefield, and other papers related to Lakefield organizations, such as the Lakefield Women's Institute (Fonds 17).

We are particularly proud of the Major Bennett IODE papers (Fonds 25) which document very interesting aspects about women and about the IODE. Olga Dyer's papers tell us much about the history of her family, the Sandersons of Smith Township, as well as about education, the Presbyterian Church, Business College and social life in Peterborough. We have, elsewhere in this issue, discussed the significance of the papers of John and Mary Young (Fonds 40). Another valuable collection is that of Anson House, for it provides insight into the provision of social services in Peterborough from the 1860s to the present. These papers were key to the production of a recent history of Anson House.

The Osborne Collection is a fine collection of photographs and negatives from a master photographer, Osborne who ran a superior studio throughout the 1970s and 1980s at the corner of George and McDonell Streets. We have photographs in several other collections, as well.

We should note that we have other research collections not described in this listing. We are adding materials all the time, and most significantly our the records of the Trent Valley Archives and the local land records. We also have significant microfilm collections of which we might note in passing the records of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough, the Anglican parish of St John's Peterborough, and the manuscript census records related to the five counties. We also have family histories, cemetery listings, indexes to important books and documents, and other fairly basic research materials. We have a strong collection of directories, and an impressive collection of publications related to history, locally and more widely. We also have a number of periodicals. We are working on useful guides to all these holdings, as well.

A2	1	Pammett, Howard	1	
A2	1	Pammett, Howard	2	
A2	1	Pammett, Howard	3	
A2	1	Pammett, Howard	4	
A2	1	Pammett, Howard	5	
A2	2	Edmison, J Alex	1	Series 1, 2
A2	2	Edmison, J Alex	2	Series 2-3
A2	2	Edmison, J Alex	3	Series 4-6
A2	2	Edmison, J Alex	4	Series 7, 8
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	5	Series 9
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	6	Series 10
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	7	Series 11
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	8	Series 11
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	9	Series 11
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	10	Series 14
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	11	Series 15
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	12	Series 15
A2	2	Edmison, J Alex	13	Series 14
A4	2	Edmison, J Alex	14	Series 14
A4	2	Edmison, J Alex	15	Series 14
A4	2	Edmison, J Alex	16	Series 14
A4	2	Edmison, J Alex	17	Series 14
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	18	
A3	2	Edmison, J Alex	19	Series 12, 13
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	1	Files 1-55
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	2	Files 56-94
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	3	Files 95-143
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	4	Scribblers Series 100-2700
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	5	Scribblers Series 2800-6200
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	6	Series A1 - B21
B2	3	Tolmie, Archie	7	Series B22-E
B2	3	Tolmie, Archie	8	Series F-R; Families
B2	3	Tolmie, Archie	9	Families
B2	3	Tolmie, Archie	10	Families
A4	3	Tolmie, Archie	11	Families
B2	3	Tolmie, Archie	12	Miscellaneous
B2	4	Hope, Albert	1	
B2	4	Hope, Albert	2	
B3	5	Peterborough Exhibition	1	
B3	5	Peterborough Exhibition	2	
B3	5	Peterborough Exhibition	3	
B3	5	Peterborough Exhibition	4	
B3	6	Peterborough Golf and Country Club	1	
B3	6	Peterborough Golf and Country Club	2	
B2	7	Wansata Inn	1	Upper Stoney Lake
B3	8	Ogilvie, William G.	1	
B3	8	Ogilvie, William G.	2	
B3	9	Young, Gordon	1	Lakefield Heritage
B3	10	Hubbs, Dorothy Gamble	1	
B3	11	McGinnis, H.B	1	
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	1	Peterborough Review
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	2	Lakefield Leader
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	3	Lakefield Leader
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	4	Lakefield Leader

B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	5	Lakefield Leader
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	6	Lakefield Leader
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	7	Lakefield Leader, Lakefield Chronicle, Sideroads
B4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	8	Kawartha Canadian
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	9	Review 1952 and Lakefield News 1946 and 1952-1956
D3	12	Lakefield Newspapers	10	Peterborough and Toronto Misc.
D3	12	Lakefield Newspapers	11	Lakefield News 1957 and Lakefield Chronicle
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	12	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	13	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	14	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	15	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	16	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	17	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	18	Katchewanooka Herald
C4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	19	Katchewanooka Herald
D4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	20	Katchewanooka Herald
D4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	21	Katchewanooka Herald
D4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	22	Katchewanooka Herald
D4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	23	Katchewanooka Herald
D4	12	Lakefield Newspapers	24	Katchewanooka Herald
B3	13	Rural Publishing Company	1	
B3	14	Jenkinson, Arthur	1	photos Peterborough downtown
B3	15	Dennistoun, James	1	Auburn Woolen Mills
B3	16	Carruthers, John	1	Quaker Oats
B4	17	Lakefield Women's Institute	1	
B4	17	Lakefield Women's Institute	2	
C2	18	Kidd, Martha Ann	1	
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	1	Dyer, Olga Items 1 - 413
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	2	Dyer, Olga Items 414-481; maps
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	3	Dyer, Olga
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	4	Dyer, Olga
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	5	Dyer, Olga; Dyer, Bruce
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	6	Dyer, Olga greeting cards
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	7	Dyer, Bruce: pigeon racing
C2	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	8	Dyer, Bruce: pigeon racing
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	9	American Racing Pigeon News, 1945-71
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	10	American Racing Pigeon News, 1971-74
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	11	American Racing Pigeon News, 1974-77
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	12	Racing Pigeons Bulletin, 1975-76
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	13	Racing Pigeons Bulletin, 1976-77
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	14	Racing Pigeon Pictorial, 1970s
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	15	Pigeon annuals
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	16	Pigeon annuals
C3	19	Dyer, Olga and Bruce	17	Pigeon books
C3	20	Barnardo Collection	1	
B4	21	Boreham, Jack	1	Belcher, John
B4	22	Schoales, Frank	1	Sound recordings
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	1	1920-25
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	2	1926-33
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	3	1934-39
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	4	1940-49
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	5	1950-62
RR	23	Cournoyea, Don, Collection	6	1963-67
B3	24	Gavard, Sandy	1	photos school classes
C3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	1	
C3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	2	
C3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	3	
C3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	4	
C3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	5	Scrapbooks
D3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	6	Scrapbook
D3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	7	Scrapbook
D3	25	Major Bennett I.O.D.E	8	Scrapbook
PR	26	Osborne Collection	1	Civic Hospital Nursing Grads 1972 A-K

PR	26	Osborne Collection	2	Civic Hospital Nursing Grads 1972 L-Z	
PR	26	Osborne Collection	3	St Joseph's Nursing Grads 1973	
PR	26	Osborne Collection	4	Eastern Pentecostal Bible College Grads	1976
PR	26	Osborne Collection	5	Portraits	1971 A-L
PR	26	Osborne Collection	6	Portraits	1971M-S
PR	26	Osborne Collection	7	Portraits	1971 T-Z MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	8	Portraits	1972 A-F
PR	26	Osborne Collection	9	Portraits	1972 G-M
PR	26	Osborne Collection	10	Portraits	1972 N-T
PR	26	Osborne Collection	11	Portraits	1972 U-Z MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	12	Portraits	1973 A-D
PR	26	Osborne Collection	13	Portraits	1973 E-J
PR	26	Osborne Collection	14	Portraits	1973 K-O MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	15	Portraits	1973 P-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	16	Portraits	1974 A-L
PR	26	Osborne Collection	17	Portraits	1974 M-R
PR	26	Osborne Collection	18	Portraits	1974 S-Z MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	19	Portraits	1975 A-F
PR	26	Osborne Collection	20	Portraits	1975 G-M
PR	26	Osborne Collection	21	Portraits	1975 M-S
PR	26	Osborne Collection	22	Portraits	1975 T-Z MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	23	Portraits	1976 A-L
PR	26	Osborne Collection	24	Portraits	1976 M-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	25	Portraits	1977 A-E
PR	26	Osborne Collection	26	Portraits	1977 F-L
PR	26	Osborne Collection	27	Portraits	1977 M-S
PR	26	Osborne Collection	28	Portraits	1977 T-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	29	Portraits	1977 MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	30	Portraits	1978 A-J
PR	26	Osborne Collection	31	Portraits	1978 K-R
PR	26	Osborne Collection	32	Portraits	1978 S-Z MISC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	33	Portraits	1979 A-E
PR	26	Osborne Collection	34	Portraits	1979 F-H
PR	26	Osborne Collection	35	Portraits	1979 J-N
PR	26	Osborne Collection	36	Portraits	1979 O-
PR	26	Osborne Collection	37	Portraits	1979
PR	26	Osborne Collection	38	Portraits	1980
PR	26	Osborne Collection	39	Portraits	1980
PR	26	Osborne Collection	40	Portraits	1981
PR	26	Osborne Collection	41	Portraits	1981
PR	26	Osborne Collection	42	Portraits	1981
PR	26	Osborne Collection	43	Portraits	1982 A-L
PR	26	Osborne Collection	44	Portraits	1982 M-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	45	Portraits	1983
PR	26	Osborne Collection	46	Portraits	1984
PR	26	Osborne Collection	47	Portraits	1985
PR	26	Osborne Collection	48	Portraits	1986 A-MC
PR	26	Osborne Collection	49	Portraits	1986 M-Z 1987 A-D
PR	26	Osborne Collection	50	Portraits	1987 E-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	51	Portraits	1988 1989
PR	26	Osborne Collection	52	Commercial	A-C
PR	26	Osborne Collection	53	Commercial	D-I
PR	26	Osborne Collection	54	Commercial	J-M
PR	26	Osborne Collection	55	Commercial	N-R
PR	26	Osborne Collection	56	Commercial	S-T
PR	26	Osborne Collection	57	Commercial 2	A-G
PR	26	Osborne Collection	58	Commercial 2	H-P
PR	26	Osborne Collection	59	Commercial 2	P
PR	26	Osborne Collection	60	Commercial 2	Q-Z
PR	26	Osborne Collection	61	1984	
B3	27	Unidentified photo album	1		
C2	28	Stewart, Fred	1	films	
D3	29	Heideman, Anne	1		

D2	30	Delledone Collection	1	Lakefield
D2	30	Delledone Collection	2	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	3	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	4	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	5	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	6	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	7	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	8	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	9	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	10	
D2	30	Delledone Collection	11	
D3	30	Delledone Collection	12	
D3	31	Colborne District Marriages 1842-1857	1	
D3	32	Fice, Sandy	1	
D3	33	Jamieson, Susan	1	Moodie homestead
E2	34	Upper Stoney Lake Assn	1	
E2	34	Upper Stoney Lake Assn	2	newsletters
E2	34	Upper Stoney Lake Assn	3	
E2	35	Anson House, Peterborough	1	Peterborough Relief Assn
E2	35	Anson House, Peterborough	2	Peterborough Protestant Home
E2	35	Anson House, Peterborough	3	
E2	35	Anson House, Peterborough	4	
D3	36	Hyland, Isabella	1	Scrapbook
F2 - 4	37	Moloney, James L		being processed
D3	38	Gillies, Rae	1	
E2	39	MacDougall Commonplace Book	1	
G3	40	Young, John I	1	Young, Mrs GAM (nee L M Arrowsmith)
G3	40	Young, John I	2	Young, JAI, 1937-50
G3	40	Young, John I	3	Young, JAI, 1948-95
G3	40	Young, John I	4	Young, JAI, awards and memories
G3	40	Young, John I	5	Young, JAI, patents at CGE
G3	40	Young, John I	6	Young, JAI, electronics and theory
G3	40	Young, John I	7	Young, JAI, CGE
G3	40	Young, John I	8	Young, JAI, CGE
G3	40	Young, John I	9	Young, JAI, CGE
G3	40	Young, John I	10	Young, JAI, CGE
G4	40	Young, John I	11	Young, JAI, Consulting
G4	40	Young, John I	12	Young, JAI, United Nations Assn & family
G4	40	Young, John I	13	Baldwin, Mary
G4	40	Young, John I	14	Young, Mary Baldwin
G4	40	Young, John I	15	Young, Mary Baldwin
G4	40	Young, John I	16	Baldwin, P W estate
G4	40	Young, John I	17	Young, Mary Baldwin
G4	40	Young, John I	18	Huscroft family research
G4	40	Young, John I	19	Young, GAM
G4	40	Young, John I	20	Young, Rowland
H4	40	Young, John I	21	Creston BC connections
H4	40	Young, John I	22	Genealogies
H4	40	Young, John I	23	Huscroft genealogy
H4	40	Young, John I	24	Huscroft genealogy
H4	40	Young, John I	25	Computer discs
H4	40	Young, John I	26	Books
H4	40	Young, John I	27	Books
H4	40	Young, John I	28	Books
E2	41	Porter, Merle Crawford	1	
E2	42	Cherry, C C	1	
E2	43	Hardie, E G	1	
E2	44	Nelson, Emily Weaver Scrapbook	1	
E2	45	Anchor Bay Campers Association	1	

Health / Hospital Archivists

Room 104A – Metro Toronto Convention Centre

Monday, November 18, 2002

This session of the Ontario Hospitals Association annual convention is open to any who wish to attend.

Welcoming Remarks

9:00 am

John Court

Archivist, Centre for Addiction and Mental Health, Toronto

9:10 am

Breaking Through: Writing Local Health History From Archives – The Anson House, Peterborough Case Study

Professor Jones will explore breakthroughs that relate to producing a book on the history of Anson House through an unusual and fruitful partnership with volunteers and staff, local archives and a history class at Trent University. How does one convert information from institutional archives and government records into history that is accurate, compelling and accessible to a general audience? What steps can ensure that a rich archival legacy supports significant historical writing?

Dr. Elwood Jones

Professor, History, Trent University, Peterborough

Joseph Travers

Archivist, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario

12:00 pm

Adjournment / Lunch In The Exhibit Hall

Trent Valley Archives Fairview Heritage Centre

567 Carnegie Avenue, Peterborough ON K9L 1N1

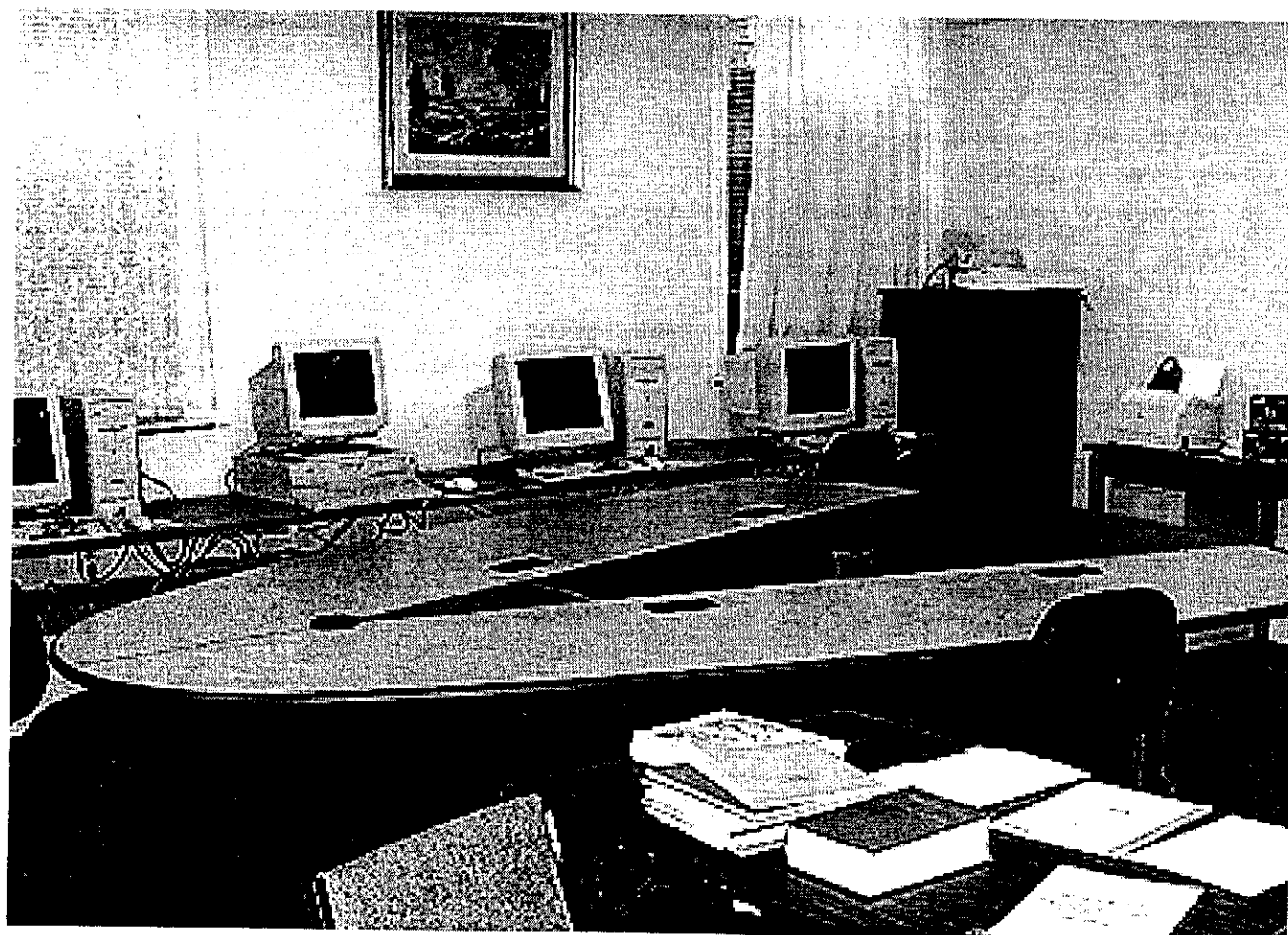
Tuesday to Saturday 10 to 4; other times by appointment

Community Computer Access Point; Family and Local History Research

(705) 745-4404

info@trentvalleyarchives.com

www.trentvalleyarchives.com



Trent Valley Archives Reading Room

Thanks to Art Dainton took some pictures around the reading room. We would share more pictures with our readers if we had a photo editor on the *Heritage Gazette* committee. This is our new conference / workshop table that will be used in our upcoming workshops on genealogy and the internet. We have several computers linked to the internet, as well as some in-house workstations. Our microfilm reading room and the library collection are to the left. This is a pleasant place to work and we continue to find ways to make this a favourite place to learn about families and their histories.

Fairview Heritage Centre
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