

The Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley

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J A M McCall, Sitting Bull, Robert Thomson Goodfellow. Courtesy: Keith Goodfellow

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Cover photo: Robert Thompson Goodfellow with Sitting Bull and J. A. M. McColl.
Special thanks to Keith Goodfellow

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Trent Valley Archives, incorporated in 1989, has been operating from its home at the Fairview Heritage Centre since September 1998. 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 research friendly interpretation to the freedom of information laws. It favours the development of public regional and county archives, or barring that strong municipal archives. We provide outreach support for governments and businesses seeking advice on developing or organizing archives.

However, we have also developed a fairly significant archives that will support research of families, events and developments in east-central Ontario. We sample our holdings in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* and on our website, both of which are unmatched as gateways to information on this area. Our pleasant reading room is stocked with tables, microfilm readers, and computers that contain fantastic information.

The Trent Valley Archives Reading Room is open daily Tuesday to Saturday, 10 am to 4 pm.

Currently we house over 20,000 books, largely donated by active researchers in genealogy, archives and local history. We house the Peterborough Irish heritage library.

A large proportion of our titles are not available elsewhere in the region.

Researchers will find our newspaper collections rewarding. We have very complete hard-copy runs for the *Havelock Standard* since 1897 and for Lakefield and Peterborough newspapers since 1950. As well, we have a sampling of special issues of local newspapers; our oldest newspaper dates from 1685.

As well, we have a growing microfilm

collection that includes the parish records for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peterborough, the parish of St John's Anglican Church in Peterborough, newspapers and government records predating Confederation, and the manuscript personal census records for east central Ontario. We have several computer databases available within the archives, most notably the 200,000-name genealogy files. We have developed unique databases such as the 1888 Peterborough directory, the Peterborough Chronology and the 1825 Robinson settlers, which are highlights of our website. Other databases, such as the 1869 Peterborough assessment, and the 1850s Peterborough Despatch are being developed and perfected in-house. As well, we are continually developing fresh projects.

We are very proud of our archival holdings. The Peterborough County Land Records have been a boon to many researchers. There is also heavy traffic in the Martha Ann Kidd fonds, a treasure trove of detail on Peterborough people and buildings. We have unusual strength in material relating to Lakefield and Apsley as well. We assisted the Cobourg Public Library in organizing the papers of Foster Russell, a former published of a Cobourg newspaper. The canoe history archives of Gerry Stephenson will shortly be open to researchers. The records of Anson House provide a wealth of information about social reform and services to the aging population. Our extensive archives on the IODE will be featured in an upcoming issue. Past issues of the *Heritage Gazette* have highlighted the collections of John and Mary Young, Howard Pammett, Alex Edmison, Bruce and Olga Dyer, and Archie Tolmie. Altogether, we have over 100 archival collections and the descriptions will be posted to the website, and internal finding aids will be developed.

Annual memberships continue to be only \$40. The major benefits of membership are unlimited use of the reading room at the Fairview Heritage Centre, subscription to *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, invitations to special events, and opportunities to help in the diverse work of the Trent Valley Archives, and its related heritage activities.

The *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* is available at bookstores, the Fairview Heritage Centre and from the

web-site. We hope this will make more people aware of our great resources. Membership will still be the most economical way to get the *Heritage Gazette* and we invite new readers to join.

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.

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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Flooded Peterborough

An incredible rainstorm hit the city of Peterborough and the immediate area early on 15 July 2004. Nearly 200 millimetres (about 9 inches) of rain fell by 4 a.m. Water levels were already high because of rains since June, and the fresh fall caused havoc in wide parts of the city. Many streets looked like fast flowing rivers with eddies and waterfalls. The rains were heaviest in the north and west portions of the city, including at Fairview, the home of the Trent Valley Archives. Jackson Creek and the storm sewers were soon filled to capacity and overflow and backup problems followed. The early morning flooding was heaviest in the shadow of Jackson Creek, the major waterway cutting across and under Peterborough's downtown. In an echo effect, the filling of the several drainage areas and storm sewer systems culminated by late afternoon in a fresh torrential stream that flowed from Curtis Creek through Ashburnham, completely flooding such landmarks as the Mark Street United Church.

Basements everywhere were flooded. Neighbours gathered to witness the power and depth of the waters as they coursed in new stream beds, often seen only on old maps at the Trent Valley Archives, or in spring flooding. People were supporting people in countless ways, as everyone was amazed at the suddenness and the sweep of the floods.

It soon became evident that the storm was more wide-reaching than anyone imagined. At the Trent Valley Archives, where the alarm system gave us good

warning, but the waters came too fast, we had four or five inches of water, just enough to lap at the bottom of boxes. All these boxes had to be moved, the contents removed, and the documents dried. Each box contains 1500 pages of documents, and that requires many hands, and extraordinary space. Conservation theory says to freeze dry documents and then work on them at leisure. That might work for a few boxes, but we chose to air dry documents as fast as possible and to stabilize their conditions. We knew that this would require ongoing checking for some months. We received generous help from volunteers, and at different times had documents in Grace Academy (our neighbouring school), Chemong School and at Trinity United Church. Our constraints were immense, but the ingenuity of the volunteers was equal to the occasion. Twine was stretched across Trinity's halls and documents were hung to dry. The high humidity limited our success and experts decided that despite our remarkable success, some boxes should be sent to Rosco's

ways that we received from archival professionals with AAO and CCI.

When pictures of the document drying graced front pages in Toronto, we received the generous assistance of the Hudson's Bay Company Foundation. They covered most of our identifiable out-of-pocket expenses, and paid for the purchase of a supplementary water pump needed in addition to the sump pumps. Zellers donated dehumidifiers to replace our ancient ones. We also had to take steps to ensure the quality of the air and the working conditions.

These are experiences that one reads about but our own facilities became the text book of the day for several weeks. Flooding is a comparatively brief experience. Dealing with the aftermath and making changes for the future is exhausting and expensive.

However our difficulties are minor compared to what we gradually came to learn. In the downtown core, several establishments lost everything that was in their basements. Countless businesses kept going operating from a fraction of their usual floor space. People discovered more than they wished to know about how their buildings were constructed. The Toronto media came to town and gave unprecedented coverage to a Peterborough story. The previous week planned media events surrounding the centennial of the Lift Lock attracted far less attention.

Late in the morning, the raging waters of Jackson Creek sent waves that broke windows at the Peterborough Public Library, quickly flooding its basement. They had offices, auditorium, and stacks with parts of the unique Peterborough Collection: the library had for years collected books that related to Peterborough even in the slightest, as well as books by authors with Peterborough connections. Part of the basement contained the storage vault for the PCMA's Balsillie Roy Studio Collection. When the vault was opened it was evident that water had seeped to a foot deep, and this had immersed perhaps ten per cent of the collection.



TVA Land Records drying at Trinity United Church hall, July 2004. (Elwood Jones)

plant in Montreal to be freeze-dried and returned. Some other freezers were lent to the cause locally. For the most part, we did the drying as close to home and as fast as we could manage. Still, we were grateful for the support in different



Charlotte Street in downtown Peterborough early morning 15 July 2004.

The damage could have been much worse, but this was disheartening enough. The archives and library staffs engaged the Rosco firm from Montreal to do a rescue mission, and the reports we hear suggest a very positive recovery.

As the weeks passed we learned of different stories of how people had coped with the sudden flooding that seemed to have been ubiquitous throughout the area. Much could be learned by watching where piles of appliances, furniture, rugs and wallboard decorated the boulevards. The media (at least the *Examiner*, *Peterborough This Week* and *CRUZ Radio*) covered the flood while managing removal and inconvenience in their own premises. We heard of people who had had big losses two years ago getting struck again. A nursing home was evacuated.

There were basement apartments that were uninhabitable. Businesses downtown saw water that filled their basements and flooded a foot deep on their main floors. Lansdowne Mall was closed for a day. The Peterborough Golf and Country Club was flooded; it is now thinking of building a new clubhouse. At least one house lost a basement wall. The wooden patio and furniture of a downtown restaurant floated a block away. The Peterborough Public Library was closed indefinitely. The stories are legion, and this flood is certain to become part of local folklore.

We are now being warned not to remodel our basements until October or until the humidity level is around 40%.

As we move to retrospective thinking, we will come to realize that the toll on archives, on the future of history in the area, has been devastating, too. Many people threw out the documents of

their lives or their businesses; the landfill overflowed, but even if five per cent of that rubbish was archival, we have lost an irretrievable part of our historical legacy.

The flood has been like the proverbial pebble in the pond; the ripples extend ever outward in bigger circles but less powerful ones. Some damage was immediately apparent; most was only gradually evident; and some will remain hidden for months or years. The flood had ramifications at several levels. The damage was not solely because of the heavy rainfall in a short period. We learned that some of our practices need to be reconsidered, and this is happening within the city and county, within institutions and businesses, and at the individual level.

On the positive note, there was sympathy for the experiences felt by heritage organizations, and this should provide opportunities to remind people of the need to improve the archival infrastructure with as much drive as we give to the storm sewer infrastructure. For all the damage and inconvenience, we heard no stories of injuries or deaths. For this we can be thankful.

Now might be a good time to talk to local government and business officials about the importance of a regional archival facility that could meet the needs of all and ensure that our history is preserved for future generations. There are huge gaps in the archival holdings related to Peterborough and area. I had wondered why that would be in a city that has generally been spared landmark floods and fires. Now it becomes evident, our history has disappeared one basement at a time; and this time thousands of basements at a time. We need to have a way to make decisions about what is worth saving without the extra pressure of filling the dumpster.

We are grateful to the professionals and volunteers who were so generous and helpful.

HISTORY OF SPRINGVILLE AREA & CONGREGATION 1818 - 1967

*G. Wilson Crow [1967]
thanks Ed Arnold and Keith Goodfellow*

The year is 1818, and a survey of the township of North Monaghan had just been completed, when settlers coming separately or in groups of two or three roamed through the continuous forest until having selected a lot of land, which appeared to please them and learning the number and concession from the recently marked posts of the surveyors, they returned to Port Hope to make the needed application to the land agent in order that they might secure a lot.

Among them were names which have ever since played an important part in the history of North Monaghan and the Springville area. Among them were William Fowler, Robert Morrison, Robert Thompson, who settled on the land where the Springville Church now stands. John Tully, William Birdwhistle, Thomas and Robert Leadbetter, Richard Alexander, James, Matthew and William Wilson. They came from England and from Scotland. Some were veterans of England's wars, who were given land in the new country when they retired from the army or navy. Others had spent a year around Cobourg and Port Hope.

Down through the years we have heard about the Cumberland settlers in Smith Township and the Edmisons, Manns, and Milburns, as if they were the first settlers in Peterborough County. But historians failed to include the settlers in the southern section of North Monaghan. They were also County pioneers. The section right around Springville Church was settled in the same year as parts of the section between Peterborough and Chemong Lake.

This was quite natural, for if you study early settlements you will find that the area around Centreville or South Monaghan was settled about two years earlier than North Monaghan, and the same holds true as you move south to Lake Ontario. The pioneers in search of new lands kept moving further and further back from the front of Lake Ontario as adjacent areas became settled and back townships were surveyed.

During that first exploration visit, one or more nights had to be spent in the forest, where having kindled a fire they lay down to sleep beneath the branches of the pines and the maples, fatigued or worse, perhaps, wet and torn with them is mishaps of the journey.

As Dr Poole writes, gradually the blue smoke from the settler's shanty, and the tiny opening in the great forest began to appear here and there, at intervals, often miles between. But the number of shanty fires gradually increased, the gaps in the woods grew larger, as the giant trees and tender saplings fell beneath the settler's axe. Then huge heaps of logs were rolled together by united effort. The flames crackled and roared as they devoured the piles of logs. Gradually the cleared land widened and increased into snug farms. The first crude shanties gave way to more substantial and comfortable homes. Flocks and herds increased and as time progressed and the population grew, the rude wilderness became a veritable garden.

By 1825, Peterborough was without a single inhabitant save Adam Scott, the proprietor of a small grist and sawmill and a workman or two assisted him. The settlers in the adjoining townships were few and one of the largest group was right in the Springville area. There were only two families in Douro, 25 families in Smith, 20 families in the Springville area and fewer than 500 people in the whole section north of Rice Lake.

To obtain flour, the first wheat that they grew among the stumps they carried on their backs to Adam Scott's mill and when it was ground returned with the flour. The only other mill then was John Deyell's where Millbrook now is. Mr Deyell had settled in 1816 in Cavan, a mile south of Centreville.

The first religious services in the north eastern section of Cavan Township were held in the early 1820s in the home of the Rev. Moses Blackstock, one of the first pioneer settlers and the first minister of the gospel at Fairmount. When the Blackstock home became too small the services were held in a log school on the Blackstock property which was west of the present Fairmount Church building, and across the Quarter line on the 12th concession.

The first 15 years around Springville were years of opening up the forests. By 1833 a sizable settlement had developed on the Cavan-North Monaghan boundary.

In that year into the primitive community of Peterborough, then part of this Township of North Monaghan, there came the Rev. Morrice Roger fresh from the halls of one of

Scotland's oldest and most famous seats of learning. He was strong and vigorous of body, alert and resourceful, mentally possessed of a personality that stamped him as a born leader of men.

At the time Mr Roger commenced his work in Peterborough there seems to have been a considerable body of Presbyterians in that hamlet and a large group on the boundary of North Monaghan and Cavan centred around what is Springville today.

These devout Christians he quickly gathered around him in a group which became the nucleus of future congregations. About a year later the first congregation was organized. Roger had already held services in the homes of the pioneers in Springville area. However, when the Presbyterians were organized as a congregation it was decided that it would be one unit, at St. Andrew's Church in Peterborough. In late 1834 he called a meeting of the two groups of Presbyterians (Peterborough and Monaghan-Cavan) and asked them to choose from their numbers men whom they deemed most fit to undertake the duties of elder. Six were chosen, four from the company of Peterborough and two from the Springville group. These two were William Robson who settled on the farm now owned by his great, great, grandson Bill Robson and the other Robert Thompson who had come into the area in 1818. In January 1835 two additional elders, both previously ordained, were added from Springville: Alexander Robertson, who pioneered the farm west of Springville where Harold Rowan now resides and the other was Daniel Stewart.

Travel between Springville and Peterborough was difficult in those days. There was only a trail, and that for the most part was around stumps. Mr Roger made the trip to the Cavan group once a month on foot, holding services in a weekday afternoon in a school which stood across from Alexander Robertson's farm. As roads improved the services were held weekly. After 1838 the school was located nearer the boundary, about 400 yards from the Springville corner on the farm then owned by David Wilson. This school later became an Orange Hall. Finally a church was built at the bottom of the hill on the southwest corner.

I question the claim that the church was built in 1847. I believe the first church, a log and frame building 125 feet long and 30 feet wide, might have been built earlier. The deed for the half acre was drawn on 12 March

1847 and registered in Port Hope on 17 April 1847. But the conveyance between Peter McIntosh, who owned the farm, and the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation in connection with the Established Church of Scotland says the land "which is now used as a burial grounds and where on certain place of worship there in mentioned is situate". From that I assume that the church was built some time prior to April 1847. As a boy wandering through that old cemetery I found graves dating back to 1838, nine years before the deed was issued to the trustees: Robert Thompson and William Fowler of the Township of Monaghan, Daniel Stewart late of the Township of Cavan, John McNaughton and Alexander Robertson of Cavan and Richard Lillico of North Monaghan.

There is another reason for saying that the church was probably built several years before 1847. In 1843 the great disruption took place in Scotland when the Wee Free Church separated from the Established Church of Scotland. In 1844 St Andrew's and Springville went along with their minister Mr Roger into the Wee Free Church, which later became known as the Presbyterian Church of Canada. I doubt that a church would be built by a congregation when it was not sure it could retain the property. For almost 14 years the congregation continued to worship in the old stone kirk on the hill where St Andrew's now stands. Then a formal demand was made for the church property by the synod of the Established Church. In the summer of 1857 the Minister and most of the congregation withdrew from the old church and established St Paul's in Peterborough.

I believe the same thing happened at Springville. In 1858, just 11 years after the date historians claim the first church was opened, the congregation built a new church, a brick one on the site of this present church. Its deed is made out in favour of the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Monaghan and the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Trustees were Archibald Goodfellow, Robert Laing, John McIntosh, Edward Sanderson and John Bothwell. Not one was an original trustee of the first church.

The seating arrangement in the first two churches was known as 'box-pew' - a panel enclosure with a door opening to the aisle. The principal revenue of the congregation was obtained through the rental of these pews. The original seating material was provided by the individual members being required to supply the timber for his own pew, which was cut and dressed in mills at Cavan and Peterborough and built into pews of arranged specifications. The pulpit was on a raised platform at the front, and

in front of the pulpit was a box for the Precentor who lead the singing of the psalms, giving the key by the sounding of a tuning fork. In those days the congregation sat down to sing and stood for prayers.

Springville was set aside in 1854 as a pastoral charge and the Rev. William Blaine was called as the first minister. For a short time Springville was connected with Bethany and Mount Pleasant. In 1864 Mr Blaine started gathering the nucleus of a congregation at Fowler's Corners and early in January he opened a preaching station in the home of Andrew Fowler on the boundary between the township of Smith and Emily near where the Fourth Line of these townships crosses the boundary. The following year the church was built and it opened in February 1866. During those organizing years, Springville elders Alexander Robertson and Edward Marshall Sanderson acted as a session for the Lakevale congregation. Lakevale remained part of the Springville until 1872 when it was placed with Omemee and Mount Pleasant. Springville was again placed with Bethany. In 1912 Lakevale again joined with Springville.

Mr Blaine deplored the use of alcohol and tobacco and in one address that he gave at a tea meeting he is reported as saying, "That in the Kingdom of Great Britain £8,000,000 are annually spent on tobacco. Forty million dollars spent every year to be puffed off in smoke, enough to buy a Bible for every individual in Britain and a few million copies left over to send to the heathens".

In March 1869 the congregation gave Mr Blaine a horse; the young people gave him harness for the horse and Mrs Blaine received a purse of money. Several weeks later the congregation of Lakevale came through with a buggy. How Mr Blaine got around during the previous 15 years was not explained.

In 1865, there were 124 members on the roll, the largest membership prior to 1925. It must have been a very strong Presbyterian settlement for in those days at least two-thirds the membership, of the congregation was composed of women. In looking over early membership rolls it was evident that many men were not members of the Church, but their wives were.

Attendance at church and the Lord's Supper was not looked upon lightly. If members missed they were called upon to explain why. Those not attending could be barred from membership.

A note in the minutes of the session meeting of 27 June 1865, says, "The communion roll was examined and found to contain the names of 124 members of whom nine were so old or infirm as to be seldom at the House of God. Six are young persons having no permanent home within our bounds and four require to be dealt with by the session; namely, George Goodfellow, Andrew Goodfellow and William Dunlop for frequent and continued neglect of the observance of the Lord's Supper and William Murphy for drunkenness." Elder Sanderson was appointed to visit and converse with the Goodfellows; Elder Robertson to visit William Dunlop and Mr Blaine was to speak with William Murphy. At the next meeting Sanderson reported that the Goodfellows had kept away from the Lord's table as they felt unfit to take communion. We also find names of men who had been removed from the roll coming before the session and making amends for their neglect and wrong doing and again having their names restored to the roll.

Alexander Robertson and Edward Sanderson had been elders for a number of years. In October 1865 three new elders were elected: David Wilson, William Lockie and Edward Marshall Sanderson. David Wilson refused as he could not subscribe to all the doctrines in the Westminster confession of Faith. Edward Marshall Sanderson accepted but not without a deep sense of insufficiency to fill that office aright. William Lockie accepted.

In the early days church members often took their differences to the kirk session, rather than to the civil courts. One of those church trials occurred in late 1868. John Campbell, Reeve of the Township and a member of the congregation charged that George Young, a Deacon of the Congregation, libelled him. The minutes of the session meeting make very interesting reading. The elders of the day went about their jobs of conducting the trial with the same thoroughness as we find in civil actions in the county courts today.

Mr Campbell and Mr Young had been having torrid correspondence in the *Examiner*. Mr Young in a letter to the editor reflected on the Reeve of North Monaghan, for his vote in the County Council on the controversial question of a grant to the government Grammar School. Several letters were exchanged between the two men. All of which were deposited with the session. Mr Campbell at the trial was asked.

Question: What is your object in bringing these charges against Mr Young ?

Answer: I have two principal reasons - 1. The good of the Church and - 2. My own character.

Question: Have you any intention of proceeding in the civil courts ?

Answer: Not at present.

Question: Have you confidence in the members of the session that the matter will be given an impartial and conscientious finding according to their judgement ?

Answer: Mr Campbell, hesitatingly, Yes, not so full now as before Mr Lockie visited me last week.

Question: Suppose Mr Young did commit the sins which you charge him, do you think that God in his repentance would forgive him ?

Answer: Certainly, I do.

Question: Can you forgive him ?

Answer: I think I can, I think I do.

Question: What do you require for settlement of the case ?

Answer: I leave that to the rules of the Church.

The session found that both parties had transgressed the laws of Christian courtesy and brotherly kindness. While each had written provocative letters, Mr Campbell had not grounds on which to bring a libel action against Mr Young. Mr Campbell was advised to withdraw the charge so that a means could be found for settlement. He refused and asked permission to appeal to the Presbytery.

Mr Blaine resigned in 1871. The congregation called the Rev. William Bennett who remained pastor until 1894.

Springville was a progressive village. *The Province of Ontario Gazette & Directory: Containing descriptions of Cities, Towns and Villages in the Province* (Toronto, 1869) says Springville was "A village in the Township of North Mon-aghan, seven miles from Peterborough. Population about 250". There are listed those who lived in the immediate area. John Bennett was the dentist; William Bedgrove, although this I think is a typographical error for Bidgood; William Maloney and John McDonald were blacksmiths; John Jameson and John Leitch were weavers; Rev. William Blaine was the minister; J. C. Cornell was the teacher at the Town Hall; Edward Gent operated a tailor shop; Robert McCall and Sorel Scott operated the two hotels; William McCamus was the doctor and Archibald Goodfellow the merchant and post master and Robert Gibson a carpenter. There was also a drill hall.

Of the farmers in the immediate area, William Clarke lived immediately south of the

Village on the Monaghan side; James Dundas

Springville:

A village situated on the gravel road between Peterborough & Port Hope, in the township of North Monaghan, County of Peterborough; 7 miles from Peterborough and 83 from Toronto; Average price of land \$40 per acre; Daily mail; Population 200
Bennett, John, dentist
Bedgrove, Wm, blacksmith
Blaine, Rev. Wm (Presbyterian)
Clarke, William, farmer
Cornell, J. C. teacher
Dundas, James, farmer
Dundas, Capt. John, farmer
Fowler, William, farmer
Gent, Edward, tailor
Gibson, Robert, carpenter
Goodfellow, Archibald, Postmaster & general merchant (maybe a bachelor)
Jameson, John, weaver
Leitch, John, weaver
McCall, Robert, hotel keeper
McManus, William, M.D.
McBain, William, farmer
McDonald, John, blacksmith
McIndoo, Robert, farmer
Mahoney, William, blacksmith
Scott, hotel keeper
Walsh, John, J.P. farmer
Wilson, David, farmer
Young, George, farmer

and John Dundas, just west of the village; William Fowler one mile north of the village and his homestead was the farm immediately west of the McIntosh farm; David Wilson resided on the first farm west of the village south side; John Walsh's farm was the present Seymour farm. James Young, George Young and Robert McIndoo were also nearby.

The only hotel licensed to sell liquor in the township that year was Scott's House at Scott's Corners.

Early on Sunday, 23 January 1881 the care taker arrived to get the fires started to heat the church. It was to be communion Sunday. He got the fires going in the two box stoves and left for home for his breakfast. While at home the building caught fire and within two hours it was completely destroyed. The insurance carried was \$2,000.

The present building was immediately erected and on Sunday, 2 October it was dedicated. Mr Blaine, the first minister, preached in the morning. The Rev. Walter M. Roger, son of the Rev. Morrice Roger, in the afternoon and the Rev. Thomas Manning of the Frazerville Methodist circuit

in the evening. In the morning Mr Roger preached in the First Church in the cemetery

An item of 1881: "Quite a number of Peterborough men attended the races at Scott's Corners. There were two events only a half-mile race and a mile race. In the first event there were three entries who came in at the winning post in the following order; First - Fred Weir. Second - R. Montgomery. Third - J. Johnston. For the other event three entries and three prizes. J. Newhall's horse took first, the prize was a fine saddle and bridle; the second prize was a large cheese and by coincidence was won by a gentleman who manufactures cheese and third, a handsome carriage whip was won by J. Montgomery."

at that time referred to as the Village Hall. and Mr Blaine in the hall in the afternoon, to those who could not gain entrance into the new church. Altogether there were five services that day. On the Monday evening following there was a successful tea meeting in the drill shed. After tea the friends adjourned to the church where they heard addresses by the ministers of the previous day and Rev. Dr Torrance of St. Paul's Peterborough.

A very efficient choir was led by Mr Gallety, organist and choir-master of St. Paul's. The Sunday collections amounted to \$111; the tea meeting and social netted the congregation \$130.

This church was opened under the most auspicious circumstances. Shortly after the old church burned there was a great religious awakening in the congregation and neighbourhood. Meetings were held in the old church night after night for three weeks. Many declared themselves on the side of Christ and 35 united with the church. A few of those who joined then were: Robert Goodfellow, Margaret Lockie, James Baptie, Levi Bowles, Thomas A. Bowles, John McIntosh, Jr., Mrs John McIntosh, John Laing, Matthew McMahon, Matilda Wilson, Joseph Hunter, William Henry, Mrs Robert Bowles and William Henry Russell.

On the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day, a Thursday, the congregation held a special service of thanksgiving followed by a congregational meeting when enough money was subscribed to completely pay off the debt on the church. John Robson, a Peterborough contractor built the church. He was a son of William Robson, who 36 years

before had been one of the four elders representing Cavan and Monaghan group on Mr Roger's first session. The bell, the present one, was donated by Archibald Goodfellow. With the new church came the organ and choir; several older members did not approve. The communion roll indicates 108 members in 1881. The Rev. William Bennett was the minister and the elders were Edward Sanderson, Edward Marshall Sanderson, father and son. Apparently Alexander Robertson and William Lockie had died sometime within the previous 10 years.

The May communion in 1881 in the old wooden church was a great event for old members had been greatly revived, some who had formerly lived in neglect of ordinances were now regular in attendance at church services so that not only the members, but the number of worshippers had greatly increased.

In 1894 the communion roll was purged by Mr Bennett and Elder Sanderson. It was noted that the roll of 108 in 1881 had been reduced to 62, the names missing 'have either died or gone to other churches, or removed from the bounds of the congregation or were living in neglect of ordinances'.

The fire which destroyed the church on 23 January 1881 was the first of several fires over the next 14 years which practically wiped out the entire village. Several single fires destroyed the buildings and shops on the North Monaghan side and then late in June 1895 the most disastrous fire first destroyed the store and post office of Thomas Smith, over which the family resided. So rapid was the spread of the flames that the family barely escaped in their night clothes. The flames then spread to the drill hall which was located west of where the old watering trough was on the highway. I can recall seeing 50 years ago the cedar posts, all that was left of the drill shed which had been built just prior to 1867 when the Fenians Raiders from the United States threw a scare into Upper Canada. The flames next destroyed the brick residence in which Mrs McCannon, mother of the late Herbert McCannon, Real Estate dealer in Peterborough and church caretaker. Spreading further north the Temperance House of John Irwin was lost, but the hotel sheds were spared. The *Examiner* said, "considerable insurance was carried, but the Springville Infantry Company will be deprived of their year's outing in camp for their accoutrements and equipment were burned and the red tape of the militia department will prevent are requisition being filled by the time camp opens. The fire," the *Examiner* said, "is believed to be of incendiary origin as the other

recent fires in Springville were supposed to be".

The McCannon building was rebuilt; it belonged to the Goodfellow estate and in the early 1900s Archie Reynolds and his daughter Tillie operated the store. They were succeeded by Valentine Tully. In the early 1920s the store was destroyed and not replaced.

In 1851 the Springville Post Office was opened at the Springville Corner. In 1854 it was located in Cavan Township, but a few years later it came back to the Monaghan side. The Post Office was the third in the County. Peterborough office was opened in 1830. The Otonabee post office was established in 1832 in the home of Captain Charles Rubidge about a mile north of Campbellton.

The Springville Infantry Company was organized in 1866 as part of the Durham Regiment. In 1867, the company was among the volunteers who paraded on the market square in Peterborough for Dominion Day.

Captain John Dundas was the O. C. Other officers and non-commissioned officers were: Lieutenant Allan Cathcart, Ensign, William McCamus, Sergeants - William McIndoo, Samuel Graydon, Edward Archer, Corporals Hugh B. Meharry, David Walsh, John J. Seany. The bugler was Cornelius Mahoney and there were 48 Privates, in all the Company mustered 57 men. The list of the men in the Company was pretty well a census roll of the congregation.

When the Craw family came to Springville in 1914 there was the Reynolds Grocery Store on the Cavan side and on the north-west corner also Cavan side there was a blacksmith. Across the road in the brick home which still stands lived Albert Reynolds and in the corner of his lot an old blacksmith shop had been converted into a stable. Further south resided James O'Hara, who along with daughter operated a small grocery store and post office. The post office closed late in 1917 when the rural mail from Peterborough took over the distribution. Halfway up the hill on the Cavan side lived the Atchisons and the father, George, was caretaker of the church. Across the road resided Fred Wilson and next to the church George Reynolds.

In the early days of Springville church such aids to worship as flutes, harps, psaltries, timbals or even organs were rigidly excluded. In fact there was some consternation displayed by the worshippers when the Precentor, for the first time, used a

pitch pipe to 'set the tune' instead of a tuning fork. But this was only the beginning of innovations. For almost 50 years singing of the congregation was led by a Precentor and during that period only 'the Psalms of David in meter' were sung. The three whom I have heard mentioned as Precentors were Alexander Robertson, William Lockie who became an Elder in 1864 and George Lockie, his younger brother.

With the building of the present church the first organ was installed. However, I do not know who the first organist was, but for many years Miss Minnie Clark, daughter of William Clark was organist and others who followed were Miss Helen White, who later became Mrs Ira Robson, Miss Annie Brown, Miss Connie McConnachie (now Mrs Oren Robertson), Mrs S. H. Moyer, Mrs H. P. L. Seymour, Clairmont Morgan, Miss Helen Staples, Miss Laura Neals (now Mrs William Robson), Mrs Doreen Stevens (now Mrs Rae Turnbull), and Mrs Harry Bothwell.

The old frame church stood in the cemetery until early in this century. It had for years been used as the village hall, community meetings, church teas and for Sunday school. Finally with few repairs being made it was abandoned and ultimately torn down.

Still lying in that plot of ground at the corner are all the remains of some of the pioneers of this community. The bodies of a few were re-interred in other cemeteries, but there are 30 or 40 buried there. Their names are Laing, Bothwell, Lockie, Wilson, Lillico, Robinson, McBain and Bell. These are few I recall as a boy finding on the tombstones, many of which even then had been knocked down by the cattle before the cemetery was fenced. Robert Wright a veteran of the battle of Waterloo, and a relative of Laings, is buried there and his tombstone in the form of a granite pillar was the last to go. William Lockie, an elder is also buried there. The first burial that I have any record of was Alex Robinson in 1839. There was also a Lillico buried there in 1839 and two other Lillicos in 1841 and 1852. There is also the grave of an unknown man, whose body was found in the woods on the south side of the C. P. R. track, east of the old Kendry Station. His was the last burial in the cemetery.

A character of his day William Mahoney, a blacksmith, is also buried there. He was a Roman Catholic, an expert at turning out hand made nails. The late Fred Wilson once told me that he would lick a red hot iron with his tongue for a glass of whiskey.

I do not know of any family names today [1960s] in this community, except Fowler, dating back to that first group of settlers who came in 1818; however two of the oldest are McIntosh and Robson. Peter McIntosh settled on the farm where the first church was located in 1824, buying it from John Foster, a pioneer of 1818; Alexander McIntosh, settled on the McIntosh Homestead in 1826 and William Robson settled in Monaghan in 1829.

John Lillico who settled west of the village in 1823 on the farm where the first school was built, moved to the Lillico homestead in Monaghan in 1845; John Brown settled at Centreville in 1833 and nine years later moved to east of Springville; John Campbell and William Campbell settled in 1825 and 1826 just east of the village. The Whitfields came in 1841 from England and after two years in Cavan purchased 50 acres of land two miles east of the village and gradually increased their holdings to several hundred acres. The Bothwells, Bowles, McIndoos also go back to the pioneer days of settlement in Cavan Township. There still remains Laings, Lillicos and Clarks, descendants of Monaghan pioneers.

But the names of Sanderson, Goodfellow, Lockie, Stewart and Gibson have disappeared, although there are several descendants still in this immediate area.

Immediately east of the Elmvale Public School stood the North Monaghan Town Hall. It was there that in the late 1840, or early fifties the Union Sunday School was organized. That Sunday School played a major role in the religious instruction of all the young people for more than three miles around. Here every Sunday afternoon the boys and girls, the young men and young women would assemble for their classes. The schoolteacher, usually a man, was the superintendent. An item in the Examiner of 1871 after mentioning that James Campbell, the teacher of S. S. No. 3 was superintendent had this to say, "He is ably sustained by the large staff of male and female teachers who take a real interest in the work of the Sunday School. The soft, sweet, well regulated strains of children's voices blend in song into an agreeable harmony with the accompaniment of a well-tuned melodian played by Miss Bennett. Father Foster who inaugurated the work nearly a quarter of a century ago would be well pleased with the results of the day". Father Foster, no doubt was William Foster who settled about a mile east of the Town Hall in 1832. His youngest son Joseph was for years on the council and served several terms as Reeve and one as Warden of the County. Miss Bennett was the aunt of the

Major George Bennett who died at Ypres in 1916.

In 1880 an old registrar loaned me by Gordon McIntosh reveals 60 pupils on the roll with eight classes ranging from young men and women in the Bible class to junior scholars. It was Union School, in fact the first of its kind that has come to my notice in the Peterborough County. While the majority of young people were Presbyterians, there was a number of Methodists and a few whose parents were members of the Church of England. For the Presbyterians it was church at 11 o'clock in the morning, Sunday School for which some had to walk up to three miles in the afternoon, then home to do the chores and church again in the evening. Rather a full day.

In that registrar are the names - Armstrong, Whitfield, Batteer, Dobbin, Fowler, Leary, Brown, Wilson, Burney, Young, Spillbury, Adams, Hunter, Paton, Douglas, Beavis, McBrien and Foster.

Teachers in 1880 were William Dobbin, Joseph Hunter, Thomas Armstrong, and Misses Adams, Huston, Dobbin and Fowler. The school was finally closed around 1903 when the Rev George Yule complained that it was affecting the Sunday School at Springville. However the attendance had pretty well dropped off to only families of Presbyterians attending.

Springville men have always taken a prominent part in the municipal affairs of the Township of North Monaghan. Several of them have been warden of Peterborough County and a number have served as Councillor, Deputy Reeve and Reeve. Since the days of John Campbell and William Robson this congregation has had men on the council, but perhaps the one most notable for his service was John McIntosh who for many, many years was reeve and is one of the two men in Peterborough County who have served twice as warden. Then there has been T. M. Hunter, William Robson, nephew of the first William Robson, Fred Wilson, Terrance Lillico, Melville Johnston and the present Reeve, Lloyd Whittington, all of whom have served as either Reeve or Deputy Reeve. To these we might add Joseph Foster and Robert Dobbin although not members of the congregation had a part in the Union School.

In Cavan Harold Baptie served as councillor, reeve and deputy reeve. I have omitted the names of those who served as councillors.

When my father came in 1914, some 53

years ago, the elders were: John McIntosh and Albert Sanderson. Mr Sanderson was the third generation to be a member of the session: T. M. Hunter was chairman of the Board of Managers, Bert Sanderson was Treasurer and Bruce Elliott, Secretary of the congregation. Fred E. Wilson and James B. Fowler were the pew committee. Walter Bowles, Harold Cathcart, Norman Bowles and Fred Elliott took up the collection and Robert Colin, Frank Whitfield, Gordon McIntosh and Bruce Elliott were the ushers.

Congregational givings in 1914 amounted to \$1,152: \$139 was given to missions. Officers of the Women's Missionary Society were Mrs Jeremiah Solemen, Miss Kate Fowler and Mrs John McIntosh and they raised \$71.94.

Mrs John McIntosh was President of the Ladies Aid, Mrs A. E. Sanderson, Secretary and Mrs William Whitfield, Treasurer; the Aid raised \$228.07 with the annual garden party netting \$98.32.

I'll never forget the first garden party. Early the morning of the day several men and a team arrived to clean out the sheds and erect the tables and the booth. The women at the same time carried the dishes and large tea pots out of the Manse Basement and washed the dishes. A stove had earlier been erected in the shed to heat the water. The afternoon was devoted to the ice cream making. We boys would operate by the hour the hand freezer, making a gallon of ice cream at a time. Cranking those mixers in the Manse basement was not fun especially when so much was going on outside. The old freezers were packed with ice and salt and the inner bucket carefully filled with cream mixture, it was real cream those days.

For years the fowl suppers were held in the old church, and after it was pulled down these were held in the church sheds. However it was felt that the job of cleaning the sheds, and it was a difficult task, and closing them it cost more in time and effort than the fowl supper was worth.

In 1914 Laura Duncan was head of the Mission Band and other officers were Lillie Robson and Helen White; Frank Whitfield was President of the Young People's Christian endeavour which would meet on Sunday evening following Church Service.

One thing that stands out in my mind in that period of 50 years ago was the large number of very eligible bachelors in the congregation. They seemed to be altar shy. In a congregation of less than 100 there were 18 young men in their twenties and early thirties, and there was a group of older men

numbering 10. My father was here three years before he had a wedding.

Unfortunately, the young ladies in the congregation were not numerous. In time the men's resistance broke down and I think at least half the bachelors married.

While cars speed up and down the highway today; 50 years ago our Indian runner ducks crossed the road at will in front of the Manse to swim in the creek which ran down the west side.

There were two very colourful characters in those days. The first was George Lockie, the younger brother of William Lockie and who succeeded William Lockie as Precentor. He was a critic of the congregational singing and the choir. I do not think he forgave the congregation for putting the organ in the church. He sat in the second front centre seat and chewed tobacco all through the service, and when the organist hit the wrong note or there was discordance in the singing he would spit his tobacco out onto the floor and tramp on it. If his musical temperament was not upset and he wished to get rid of the 'cud', it would go first into his hand and then be dropped onto the floor.

Fred Wilson, a jack-of-all-trades and master of none, liked doing things in a big way, but seldom ever completed what he started. He was a farmer, grain buyer, horse buyer, gardener and councillor. One year he would grow peas 'to make soup for the Frenchmen' in whom he was interested. The next year he brought horses from Western Canada and held auction sales. A third year he was sowing of 100 acres of fall wheat. Another year he planted two acres of strawberries and the next year a like amount of land in raspberries. He farmed more than 200 acres and only in later years had a decent barn. It only lasted a few years until burned when struck by lightning. The strawberries were choked out by weeds and the raspberries hit dry weather and were never again bothered with. Everything about the farm was 'bull work'. You pitched hay onto the wagon, usually about 100 loads a year, and you pitched it off onto stacks; the fields were ploughed with a single furrow walking plough. His two hired men never worked more than a team of horses although there were often several additional horses standing in the stables. But he was happy and I do not think anything ever worried him. He sang in the choir and his full bass voice could be heard over everyone else.

There have been four *Manse*s, not all owned by the congregation. Mr Blaine's first years were spent in the rough cast house on No. 28 highway, now just on the outskirts of the city and until recent years occupied by William

Lytle; the second Manse is the home of Walter Bowles, west of Scott's Corners. Here was 16 acres of land which became the property of the church of Scotland and the congregation of Monaghan and Cavan in lieu of settlement of the Clergy reserves. The Manse was built by Mr Blaine in 1861 and remained in his name until 1864 when it was either sold or transferred to the trustees of the Springville congregation; the next Manse which served for only a short period was the brick house about a mile and a half west of the village on the north side and at one time the farm home of Delbert Smith, then in 1905 the present Manse was built.

In 1925 Springville congregation entered the United Church of Canada; Lakevale stayed with the Presbyterian Church. The Fairmount congregation replaced Lakevale.

Since Church Union many improvements have been made to the church buildings. In 1927 a basement was placed under the church and a furnace installed. The basement also provided a place for the church school, although several classes continued to meet in the church. It was also a place for women's organizations, young peoples and other groups to meet. For years the managers and organizations such as Ladies' Aid and Womens' Missionary Society met in the Manse.

Installing the furnace meant the removal of the two large box stoves at the rear of the church, which on a cold Sunday would have to be stoked up with fresh hardwood when the hymn before the sermon was being sung. The extra heat put those near the rear to sleep during the sermon while those up front were often too cold to listen.

In 1964 the Friendship Room added to the east of the church provided more space for the other activities of the congregation. Friends of the congregation have through the years presented memorials in memory of their loved ones who in their day were staunch supporters of the church.

The present pulpit is a gift from the Rev. Orr Bennett in memory of his father and mother; the Rev. William Bennett was minister, 1872 to 1894.

Miss Grace Whitfield, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Whitfield, who all their lives were faithful and devoted servants of Springville, gave the Communion Table in memory of her parents. This has been in the Friendship Room since 1966 when Fairmount Church was closed and its Communion Table placed in the Springville Church.

Two beautiful memorial windows were

placed in recent years. "Christ The Good Shepherd" was placed in memory of Mrs Harold Cathcart by her husband and family. "The Sower Went Forth To Sow" was placed by the Whitfield family in memory of their parents.

The electric organ was a gift in 1952 from the Cathcart family and Miss Mildred Brown in memory of Mr and Mrs Harold Cathcart, long time supporters of the congregation; the choir chairs were purchased from a bequest by Mrs Cathcart to the Women's Association.

The silver baptismal font was given by Keith Fairbairn to commemorate the years of service given the congregation by his parents, Mr and Mrs Sidney Fairbairn. The pulpit Bible is a gift of Mr and Mrs Albert Hunter and the Hymnary on the pulpit is a gift of Miss Beatrice Johnston, daughter of Mr and Mrs Melville Johnston.

The ministers have been:

Rev. J. Morrice Roger	1833 - 1854
Rev. William Blaine	1854 - 1871
Rev. William Bennett	1872 - 1894
Rev. J. A. McMullen	1896 - 1901
Rev. George Yule	1902 - 1905
Rev. D. B. Marsh	1906 - 1913
Rev. George I. Crow	1914 - 1925
Rev. A. H. McConnachie	1925 - 1929
Rev. S. H. Moyer	1929 - 1934
Rev. H. P. L. Seymour	1934 - 1936
Rev. C. L. Brown	1936 - 1939
Rev. J. F. Everson	1939 - 1945
Rev. Dr C. S. Reddick	1945 - 1949
Rev. E. S. Linstead	1950 - 1951
Rev. A. E. Larke	1951 - 1961
The present minister the Rev. R. C. Hopkins came in 1961.	

When the Fairmount Church closed its piano was purchased by the Young People's Union and placed in the Friendship Room.

Sixteen pastors have ministered to the congregations since the Cavan-Monaghan group of Presbyterians first started meeting. Of this number the longest pastorate was that of Rev. William Bennett, 22 years. The first minister, Rev. J. Morrice Roger served 21 years, although part of that time the congregation was not organized as such.

Six young men, have gone on into the ministry, three of them being sons of ministers, the Rev. Walter M. Roger, the Rev. Orr Bennett and Reverend Kenneth Moyer. Mr Moyer has shown his deep affection for the land of his birth by writing the words of Canada's Centennial Hymn, authorizes in 1967 by the Canadian Interfaith Conference.

Three sons of members who became ministers were the Rev. Matthew Wilson, son of Mr and Mrs David Wilson and who for more than 40 years served the Methodist Church in the Bay of Quinte Conference, the Rev. John McColl, whose father for years kept a hotel at Springville. He also was a minister of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Harold Whitfield, a son of Mr and Mrs Wesley Whitfield, who graduated from Knox College and served a pastorate in Western Ontario then went to the United States.

**Cavan - Monaghan representatives
on the St. Andrew's Session,
Peterborough:**

1835	William Robson Alexander Robertson Robert Thompson Daniel Stewart
1854	Alexander Robertson Edward Sanderson
1870	William Lockie Alexander Robertson Edward Sanderson Edward Marshall Sanderson
1890	Edward Sanderson Edward Marshall Sanderson
1900	Albert E. Sanderson John McIntosh
1930	Sidney Fairbairn Melville H. Johnston Albert E. Sanderson Willis Tully (clerk)
1940	Sidney Fairbairn Melville H. Johnston (clerk) Sidney Connell Willis Tully
1950	Sidney Connell Bruce Elliott Melville H. Johnston A. Bernard Preston (clerk)
1967	Robert Armstrong Sidney Connell Walter Bowles Bruce Elliott Roger Hanbridge Lloyd Hooten Fred McIndoo Gordon McIntosh A. Bernard Preston Carman Seymour (clerk) Harry Young

I want to mention a few personal items that have come to mind. When 14 I helped Harold Baptie take off his entire crop, and he paid me the sum of \$25 for the two month's work; the Craw boys will never forget Harold Cathcart, who was foreman of the highway construction, and every Saturday he provided work for us on the highway. The pay was \$3 a day, and that was real good money and went a long way in

financing us in our high school education. Oren Robertson, the Craws, the Whitfields, Daisy Murray and Mildred Brown all drove to Collegiate in Peterborough. First it was a horse and buggy and then later a Model T and Maxwell touring car. There were no busses in those days to pick us up, and the drive to Peterborough on winter mornings in a buggy or cutter with the thermometer 30 below was a mighty cold trip. I do not think any of us were ever late for school.

Sleigh riding down the hill in the winter on a Friday and Saturday evening and skating on the ponds were our winter sports and there was swimming in the nude right beside the road where the creek crosses the highway south of Kendry station.

We made our own entertainment and had a might lot of fun in doing so. Much more could be said about this community and some of the old families, it is to be regretted that many records are lacking, but as a man today, I am proud of the fact that I spent my boyhood at Springville.

R. T. Goodfellow

**Born in Monaghan - Died in the West
Death Removes Link in Pioneer Days
when R. T. Goodfellow passes**

*Peterborough Examiner, 15 August 1923
Prince Albert Herald, 30 July 1923
Thanks to Keith Goodfellow*

Prince Albert lost another of its esteemed old-time residents on Saturday evening in the death at his home on River Street and First Avenue East of Robert Thompson Goodfellow aged 66. On Wednesday last after being indisposed for a short time he suffered a paralytic stroke from which he never rallied, death coming after 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Mr Goodfellow followed the practice for the past ten years of spending the winter in California. For a month prior to his return home a few weeks ago he had not felt well, but at first after returning he appeared to be improved in health.

FUNERAL TOMORROW

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the home to the city cemetery, the Rev R. J. McDonald officiating. He is survived by Mrs Goodfellow, five daughters, Mrs H. G. Cottam, city; and one son, Rupert T.; one sister, Mrs F. W. Shea of Eleventh Street East, and one brother, Wm. Blain, of Twentieth Street East, also survive. A

third brother, Andrew, also an early settler of Prince Albert, died in 1911.

AN EARLY PIONEER

The late Mr Goodfellow was one of the oldest in point of years in the country of the city's residents. He had come to Prince Albert in 1879. He was a man of exceptional energy and initiative and had been unusually successful in his business undertakings. He was held in the highest regard in the community and his opinions on any matters were always received with respect.

The late Mr Goodfellow was born 24 March 1857 at Monaghan, Ontario, of Scottish parentage. He received his education at Peterborough where he was engaged for a year as a clerk. He then learned carpentry under Mr Lacheur, and became an expert in the trade. Early in 1879 a Rev Mr Ross was lecturing through Ontario describing the country about Prince Albert. Mr Goodfellow, then a young man of twenty-two, heard one of the lectures in Peterborough, and was so impressed that he decided to come out and see the country for himself. On May 13 he was one of a party that started westward. Thirteen days later they pitched camp in Winnipeg on the site now occupied by the Eaton store. From there with their baggage equipment and supplies and ox carts, Mr Goodfellow with his companions set out on the long road across an almost trackless prairie for the final goal. The usual conditions due to early spring travel were met in aggravated form and the ox-carts were often mired, so much so that some of the party lost heart and returned to Winnipeg. Mr Goodfellow and three others persevered and reached their goal, arriving in Prince Albert of July 24. The trip from Winnipeg took 59 days, and Mr Goodfellow walked the entire way.

EARLY BUILDINGS

His thorough knowledge of carpentry was soon put to good use in the building of the original Emmanuel College then under construction on the site now occupied by the penitentiary. All parts such as doors and window castings had been made by hand and a good deal of this work was done by Mr Goodfellow. When they worked at the building, he and his associates lived in a little log house still standing on the site on the north side of the road near the turn approaching the old W. C. McKay farm house.

In 1880 he induced his brothers, Andrew and William Blaine to join him in Prince Albert. The C.P.R. Telegraph line was in over the northern route and the railway survey line had followed, giving expectation of the line coming north also. In 1880 the brothers built the first sash and door factory and planing mill west of



sash and door factory and planing mill west of Winnipeg. It adjoined the Hudson's Bay grist mill, the one engine serving the two mills. In 1881 machinery was brought from the east, and they built a much larger planing mill about where the Holmes Block on Eighth Street stands. He was associated in this enterprise until about 1888.

CHURCH BUILDINGS

In 1881, the brothers built the first Presbyterian church. Its site was about the middle of Central Avenue in front of where the Avenue Hotel now stands. The bricks were made by the Goodfellow brothers in 1880.

On 29 September 1881, the late Mr Goodfellow married Miss Margaret Leask, a native of the Orkney Islands, who had come to Prince Albert from Winnipeg in 1876 by steamer over the water route to Grand Rapids and up the Saskatchewan by steamer. The marriage ceremony was performed at St Mary's Church, still standing in the west end, and by the late Bishop McLean. Soon after coming to Prince Albert Mr Goodfellow had selected as a site for his home the corner of River Street and First Avenue East. Here he built his first home in 1882, later replacing it with the present handsome structure, which with its grounds, is one of the show places of the city.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

About 1886 he opened a fruit and confectionary business in a store on the corner of the property where he built his home. He had many interesting reminiscences of those earlier days, particularly of his experiences on meeting the Indians. He continued in that business until 1903. In the following year he built the store now occupied by the Prince Albert Trading Co. at the corner of Central Avenue and River Street, later enlarging the building. He conducted a grocery and confectionary business there until 1909, since

which time his attention was given to his extensive interests here and in California.

PUBLIC MINDED MAN

The late Mr Goodfellow was animated by a high sense of public duty, was always behind any move for civic betterment, and for four years sat as a member of the Council. He was through the rebellion of 1885, as a scout, doing effective work in that capacity.

He was a member of St Paul's Presbyterian Church, and in earlier days was a member of the Board of Managers. His fraternal associations were Kinistino Masonic Lodge No. 1 and the Chosen Friends.

[Picture shows Andrew Goodfellow second from left with four others who had served on Prince Albert's first Council. The others are J. F. Betts, Thomas McKay (mayor), J. F. A. Stull, and R. H. Bratnober. Credit: Keith Goodfellow]

[The cover picture features Robert Thompson Goodfellow with Sitting Bull and J. A. M. McColl. Special thanks to Keith Goodfellow.]

Below: Elwood Jones talks about the Rev Vincent Clementi at Little Lake Cemetery. Credit: Cy Monkman.

TVA Cemetery Tours Popular

The Trent Valley Archives have been running tours Wednesday afternoons all summer at the Little Lake Cemetery. People have found them to be really informative and some have asked if we could produce a booklet to be available for people who wished to do tours on their own, or to make the connections that the leaders have been expressing. The Publications Committee is keen on some such project.

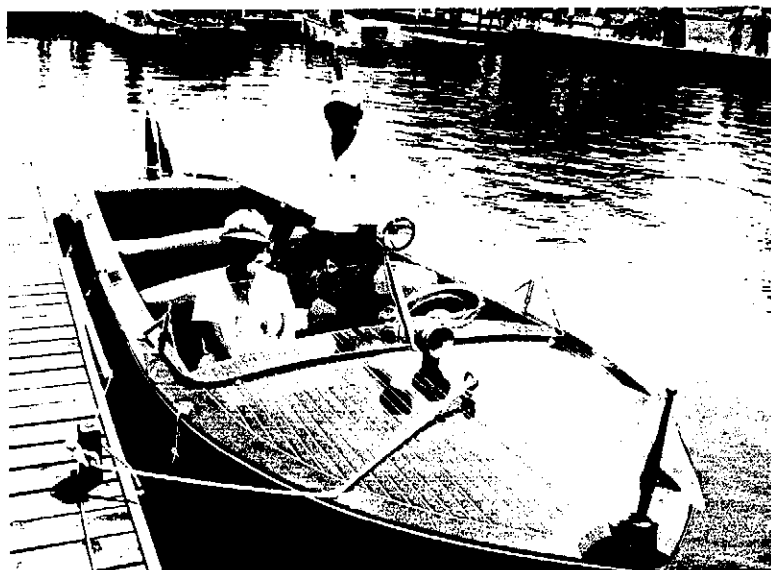
The Who's Who in Peterborough tour begins with a history of the cemetery, and then looks at the monuments related to Wilson S. Conger, Col. McDonnell, J. Henthorn and Calcutt. There are then stops with the Sheriff Hall families, J. J. Lundy, R. A. Morrow, John Carnegie, Absalom Ingraham, Robert Kingan, Alfred and John Belcher, William Fairweather, Col Charles Rubidge, Rev Vincent Clementi, Hon Robert Hamilton, James Stevenson, Aaron Cox, J. Hampden Burnham, the Drs George Burnham, the Rev Mark Burnham, Thomas A. and Frances Stewart, the Haultains, the Dennistouns, Mossom Boyd, the Rogers, Isabel Valancey Crawford, the Pecks, William Telford, the Stocks, and William Helm. It becomes evident that Peterborough has had remarkable people in all generations.



Pixie Makes Family Magic

Kerrie Hansler

As Pixie sits in the marina at Little Lake surrounded by dozens of fellow antique boats celebrating the centennial of the Peterborough Liftlock she looks peacefully at home. Her polished deck gleams in the sun and her beautiful teal seats



beckon the attention of each passerby. She is a real beauty, a rare gem from a time when boats not only brought families together but the rare craftsmanship that went into building a boat was admired by all. Pixie is one of the few boats left that echo the life of cottagers in the 1950's and 60's and remind us of a time when getting to the cottage did not involve grueling bumper to bumper traffic and high property taxes.

Pixie was built in Port Carling, Ontario by Port Carling Seabird. She was brought to Lakefield by Jack Paris (Paris Marine) and sold to Bayden Green of Clear Lake in 1955. Green kept Pixie for three years before selling her back to Jack Paris. Instead of re-selling Pixie, Jack Paris chose to keep her for his own personal use. Pixie became the pride of the Paris family.

Pixie is outfitted with a Buchanan Rocket engine with 101 Horsepower and 6 cylinders. Her maximum speed is approximately 35 mph. She measures 19 feet long with a 6 foot beam. Jack's son, Bill Paris remembers many trips leaving from Young's Point with his brother, Noel and his father. They would often take the boat out and enjoy the smooth ride that only cushioned seats can offer. Bill Paris's fondest memory happened when he was about 13 and he went for a ride in Pixie with his brother and his dad. He recalls, "Dad was extolling the virtues of Pixie and her smooth effortless ride and the strength of older boats. Then, we hit a large wake, the dash cracked in half and the steering wheel fell off. It was a great family moment, Pixie certainly taught us a lesson about respecting the women (and the boats) in our lives!"

Jack Paris used the boat mainly for leisure purposes on Clear and Stoney Lakes but he also used her as a

transportation device between Young's Point and Mt. Julien/Viamede charging a mere \$5.00 per person round trip. Once Jack Paris expanded his business to include Paris Marine Real Estate, he had little time for Pixie. She was used seldom and eventually Jack Paris removed Pixie from the water and covered her with a flannel blanket under which she spent approximately 20 years.

Years later, Bill Paris uncovered Pixie and worked diligently to make her sea worthy again. Now Pixie has returned to the shores of Stoney Lake where she resides in a climate controlled wet slip designed to keep her from drying out and taking on water. She requires great care because antique boats are not fond of sun or water. Both have the ability to damage the wood and create difficulties. Pixie is prized possession of Jan and Bill Paris. She is not only a piece of history for them, but she is a part of their family history. Bill Paris states that "Pixie is special because she was my daddy's boat and she represents the common interest my dad and I shared. Each time I drive her it is like visiting with my father." Catching a glimpse of Pixie is easy; she and her owners can often be seen on Stoney Lake at sunset raising a toast to Jack Paris and his love of boating.

A Suggestion for wills

Mary Lou Franklin

The Upper Ottawa Valley Genealogical Group Newsletter (taken from *Lanark County Genealogical Society Newsletter*, February 2004, citing *The Certified Copy* Vol. 30, No. 3, Fall 2001, Pg 76, published by Cleveland Genealogical Society, Cleveland OH) reported about a Codicil that family history buffs could put in their Wills if no one seems interested in our family research.

To my spouse, children, or guardian, Upon my demise it is requested that you NO NOT dispose of any or all of my Genealogical records, books, files, note-books or computer programs for a period of two years. During this time period, please attempt to identify one or more persons who would be willing to take custody of the said materials and the responsibility of maintaining and continuing the family histories. In the event you do not find anyone to accept these materials, please contact the various genealogical organizations that I have been a member of and determine if they will accept some parts or all of my genealogical materials.

(List of organizations and addresses at the bottom)

Please remember that my genealogical endeavours consumed a great deal of time, travel and money. Therefore please do not ignore my requests.

Signature	Date
Witness	Date
Witness	Date

GOODERHAM & AREA HISTORY

Boyd Lumber Company in Glamorgan

Elva Bates

My research is not yet complete but from the material I have reviewed we can get a snapshot of the pine cut in Glamorgan and its arrival in Quebec City.

Murray, Florence, ed.: *Muskoka and Haliburton*

Barker, Grace: *Timber Empire*

Peterborough Land of Shining Waters - an anthology

MacKay, Donald: *The Lumberjacks*

Thompson, G.S.: *Up to Date or the Life of a Lumberman*

Haliburton County Board of Education (edited by the staff of

Haliburton Highlands Museum): *Lumbering Document*

National Archives Website

1862 map, E. Usher?, P.L.S.

Trent University Archives

Conversations with Dallyn Pickens

In the early 1860's Mossom Boyd held timber licenses on over 45 square miles in Glamorgan township, that's approximately 1/2 the total area of the Township. The 1862 map show a depot, other outbuildings and a shanty at Bark Lake. Grace Barker (Timber Empire) states that Boyd had a depot at Kinmount. Could these be the same depots? More research required.

Let's start at the Bark Lake shanty. Here the pine was cut and floated down Bark Creek in rafts to the Irondale Branch of the Burnt River system. A series of dams is shown on the 1862 map which would have been put in place by Boyd's men to control the waterflow. Dallyn tells of his father working there when he was 14 years old. Dallyn's uncle, Sam Pickens, lost his life in a log jam on the Irondale River. Grace Barker states that "Boyd's river drivers always had trouble with the 'Three Brothers Shoals' (now known as Three Brothers Falls).

Despite all the hazards associated with the Burnt River system, Barker states that "A winter's cut from the leased Crown Lands in Glamorgan and Monmouth Townships could arrive in Bobcaygeon as early as mid-May and be taken down to Quebec the same season." When the logs reached Cameron Lake, they were sorted by owner and put into cribs, i.e., sections of a large raft. The men worked, ate and slept and on the rafts. The cookhouse was built on the raft and if required to negotiate a treacherous stretch of water, was taken apart and reassembled. A team of horses could also be aboard to work the capstan that took the rafts across lakes when the wind was not favorable.

>From Cameron Lake, thence to Bobcaygeon and thence down the Trent Valley River systems to Lake Ontario. Rafts from Lake Ontario traveling down the St. Lawrence river could be as much as 60 feet by 300 feet of up to 500 "sticks". MacKay in 'The Lumberjacks', says: "A raft generally took 20 days to travel 500 miles from the banding grounds on Garden Island near Kingston to Quebec City. Licensed pilots with 30-man crews came aboard to take each dram down the three major sets of rapids: the Long Sault which spilled for 20 miles into Lake Francis; the Coteau, Cedars, Split Rock, and Cascade rapids from Valleyfield into Lake St. Louis; and finally the Lachine Rapids at Montreal. At each rapids the drams were uncoupled from each other and piloted with 30-foot sweeps down the cataract at 20 miles an hour."

"To hear the withes cracking and the timber grinding and feel the motion under one's feet as the huge sticks are twisted and bobbed up and down is so thrilling and bewildering that I had no time to think" - George Thompson (Up to Date or the Life of a Lumberman)

The timbers or "sticks" from Bark Lake have reached Quebec City. Quoting from MacKay: "...the timber... ships called at Quebec City twice a season, in June and late August...It took three weeks to load a ship through square timber ports in bow and stern... Near the vessel men run actively over the floating timbers, and with the help of pike poles select the cargo. Each stick or spar is lifted by means of a chain slung from a spar on deck ... When the steadily-increasing load within the hold sinks the vessel to its lower ports these are closed, and the loading is resumed at those immediately above." The loading took place at "timber coves" or storage ponds which stretched for 10 miles along Quebec City's waterfront. Each cove was about 1800 feet long and was protected from the river tides by 150 foot piers stretching out into the River. Once our Bark Lake timbers are loaded aboard the ships, they set out across the broad Atlantic to the European Markets

The worst rapids on the St. Lawrence, at Lachine near Montreal, 1901. Crews of expert Iroquois from the Caughnawaga Reserve came aboard from Nun's Island to pilot the timber safely through the white water. After the rafts disappeared from the river the sons of Iroquois raftsmen became the cat-footed high steel workers who built bridges and skyscrapers.

Notman Photographic Archives



[From *Gooderham and Area History*, Newsletter No 18 (March, April, May, 2004). With the permission of Elva Bates we will reprint other features from this interesting newsletter which first appeared in July 2002.]

Alexander Kidd, Police Chief Chief Constable Alexander Kidd Dies In His Office In Belleville

*Peterborough Examiner, 24 July 1942
Thanks to Don Courneyea*

BELLEVILLE, July 42. - Alexander Kidd, veteran Chief of Police, died suddenly in his office here yesterday afternoon. He was 62.

The officer was conversing with two women and a man when he suddenly reeled in his chair and fell backwards. Death was instantaneous, doctors stated and due to heart failure. The Police Chief had complained of heartburn this morning, but previously had not suffered from any heart ailment.

Six feet four inches in height and weight 250 pounds, Chief Kidd was a typical police officer. He had served as Chief here for the past 22 years. Born near Perth, Scotland, he became famous in Old Country sports in his youth. He was a champion swimmer and played on an international water polo team against England. Later he was a member of the champion police tug-of-war team of Britain.

He served his police apprenticeship in Liverpool. Coming to Canada, he joined the Peterborough Force and served there as a constable for a number of years. He then accepted the Police Chief position at Brampton, and left that post to return to Peterborough as a sergeant.

Parry Sound next saw him as its Police Chief and in November 1920 he came to Belleville to head its department. He was an efficient, intelligent officer and had the respect of all who knew him.

A Presbyterian, he was a member of the board of St Andrew's Church. Fraternally he was a Past Master of Moira Lodge A. F. and A. M. and a member of the C.O.O.F. He leaves, besides his widow, two sons John of Saint John, N.B. and Robert, Royal Canadian Navy; one daughter, Mary at home, and a brother David of St Louis, Mo. Funeral will be held on Monday.

'He had always been a fine police officer, hard-working, honest and diligent,' was the

tribute paid this morning by Chief Constable Sam Newhall to the late Alexander (Sandy) Kidd, police chief of Belleville who died suddenly in his office Thursday afternoon.

'I taught Sandy Kidd his first beat when he became a member of the Liverpool, England police force in 1903,' Chief Newhall recalled. 'I had transferred to Liverpool from London and had been on duty for some time when Kidd joined the Liverpool force and it was my job to show him the ropes.'

Chief Newhall said that the late Belleville police chief was a fine athlete in his youth, a member of the Scottish international water-polo team and of the champion British tug-of-war team.

The head of the police department said that soon after he came to Peterborough and became identified with the police force here Sandy Kidd came to this country and his first job was as a member of the Peterborough fire department under Chief W. A. Howard. He was employed there for some time and finally when a vacancy occurred in the local police department he became a constable and served here for some years. Later he went to Brampton as chief but the conditions there did not suit him and he returned to Peterborough to become sergeant of the local department. Later an opportunity to become chief of police at Parry Sound offered itself and was accepted. Twenty years ago Sandy was appointed chief constable at Belleville and had held that position ever since.

In his death Chief Constable Newhall has lost a close personal friend. Inspector Reid and other older members of the Peterborough police force as well as hundreds of citizens who remember Chief Kidd's association with Peterborough will share with the head of the local department the sorrow he feels in the sudden passing of the veteran police officer.

Final Tribute Paid Chief Kidd At Obsequies

Police from Various Cities in Ontario
Attend the Funeral
CITIZENS GRIEVE

Belleville Intelligencer, 28 July 1942

Ontario policedom and a mourning city paid final tribute to a veteran police officer here yesterday as its former chief, Alexander Kidd, was laid in his final resting place in Belleville cemetery. The 62-year-old police chief died suddenly from a heart attack while on duty in his

office on Friday last. The funeral, held from St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, was the largest seen in this city in years. Thousands of residents, including high-ranking civic, municipal and political dignitaries from the district, and representatives of various Ontario police divisions, reverently paid tribute as a mile-long cortege wound its way through the city streets.

Six police constables of the city department: Clarence Arnott, William Evans, Horace Wright, Douglas Ellis, Peter Thompson and Harold Taylor were active pallbearers, with Acting Chief Arthur Harman in charge.

Honorary pallbearers were Chief of Police S. Newhall, Peterboro; Judge Charles A. Cameron; R. D. Arnott, M.L.A., Hastings East; E. McCormick; Edward James and J. W. Davison, all of Belleville.

From the flower-banked rooms in his late residence, at 64 Bleecker Avenue, the late Alex. Kidd took his final tour of the city shortly after two o'clock following a brief service at home. A reverent hush fell over spectator-lined streets as the cortege moved up Bleecker to Victoria Avenue to Church Street where another large crowd awaited the funeral procession. The muted tones of an organ played a soft prelude as six stalwart constables of the Belleville Police Force, colleagues of the late chief, carried the simple casket into St Andrew's Church. A congregation, cross-section of the city, stood in silence while the party moved slowly down the aisle.

Crowded Church

A crowded church auditorium heard the Rev. W. J. Walker of Galt, Ont., former minister of St Andrew's here pay an impressive yet simple eulogy to the departed police chief. He was assisted in the service by the Rev. H. S. Graham, who has occupied the pulpit since Mr Walker's removal to his new charge.

"It was a tragic shock to learn of his passing," Mr Walker said, "yet it was a joy to have the consolation that he has passed on to his promotion. God judged his work in the flesh and called him when he had fulfilled his duty on earth." "I was closely associated with the late Alex. Kidd in the church," the minister continued. "He loved the church and always did his best for it. He was a good father and loved little children, and a man who loves children is always close to the heart of God. A good man cannot be too merciful, and several times he talked to young boys and set them on the right path of life." "He was a good chief; a sterling citizen who has completed his task like a good and faithful servant. We bid him Godspeed. We rejoice in his promotion."

After the service the cortege passed slowly between the ranks of a guard of honor composed of members of the Masonic fraternity, provincial police, a squad of firemen and members of the armed services, to the funeral carriage. The cortege wound its way down Church Street to Bridge and westward across this street to the Belleville Cemetery. Crowds of people who lined the pavements along the main thoroughfare stood in reverent silence as the lengthy procession wound its way to the scene of the last rites.

Many Notables Present

Following the cortege from St Andrew's Church was a delegation from the Belleville City Council headed by Mayor G. E. Thompson; Ontario Provincial Police from District No. 8, under Inspector F. Gardner, who personally represented Commissioner Wm. Stringer of the O.P.P.; members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; a deputation from the Belleville Fire Department, under Fire Chief Wm. Lynch; a detachment of Service Police from the Trenton and No. 5 I.T.S., R.C.A.F. bases and representation from the three local Masonic lodges, particularly Moira Lodge, No. 11, A.F. and A.M., of which the late Chief Kidd was a Past Master. Police notables present to pay their last respects to a departed colleague included Chief Draper of the Toronto Police Department; Chief R. J. Robinson of Kingston, who also represented the Chief Constables' Association of Canada and the Police Association of Ontario; Rolie Flynn of Toronto, who represented the Police Investigation Department of the Canadian National Railways; W. M. Tisdale, ex-Superintendent of the Railway Police and other constabulary notables from all parts of Ontario. Chief Dan Boyd of Thorold, who at one time was connected with the Belleville department, under the late Chief Kidd, was also present.

Masonic Rites

At the graveside the last Masonic rites and burial committal were conducted by Wor. Bro. H. B. Walker, Master of Moira Lodge; assisted by Wor. Bro. Dan Boyd (Thorold); V. W. Bro. F. Chamberlain; Rt. Wor. Bro. Arthur Hill; W. Bro. Harvey Stewart, while W. Bro. John W. Cook, secretary of the lodge, deposited the scroll.

Traffic regulations for the parade were under the direction of Sergeant Sid Hunter of the Highway Patrol, and his subordinate patrolmen from throughout District No. 8.

During the period of the funeral procession members of the Ontario Volunteer Constabulary assumed the police duties in the city under Detective Fred Isard and acted as

traffic directors at the downtown intersections as the funeral procession passed. The streets were lined with citizens all along the route of the procession as the public in general paid their respects to their late chief constable.

Lieut. C. J. Hayes, chief of police at Tweed was present to represent the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment (®), being sent from Ottawa by Lieut-Col. B. C. Donnan, officer commanding. Major Sam Irvine and Lieut J. N. Yanover of Camp Borden, and Squadron Leader J. M. Dobson, officer commanding No. 5. I.T.S. of the R.C.A.F. base here, were others of the armed forces present to pay their last respects.

Attending Dignitaries

S. Gordon Robertson attended representing the County Crown Attorney's office, while the legal profession of Belleville was also duly represented to pay respects.

Among the police notables from outside Belleville to pay their last respects were Chief Wm. Bain, Sgt. W. Probert and police staff from Trenton; Chief R. J. Robinson and Sergeants V. McQuaide and H. Ready of Kingston; Chief Constable Draper, Inspectors John Chisholm and J. Constable, of Toronto; Chief D. Boyd, Thorold; J. T. Truatsch, O.P.P., Kingston; A. H. Kendrick, C.N.R.; R.F. Andrews, Kingston Patrol; J. A. Morden, Napanee; D. P. Morris, O.P.P. Peterborough; Chief J. A. Moore, Napanee; Chief E. R. Beatty, Deseronto; Chief Wm. Carey, Cobourg; Chief Bert Biddle, Picton; County Constable Jas. Lovelace, Bloomfield; Chief S. Newhall and Constable A. C. Menzies, Peterborough; Don Carruthers, O.P.P. Campbellford; Fred Chapman, C.N.R. Special Police, Toronto and other police from out of the district.

The Name of the Game

Don Willcock

My interest in names was piqued when my grandfather told me the family story that had been passed down to him of the origins of the Willcock name. (I have no documented proof of this tale, but I have nothing to disprove it either.) According to him, an ancestor was in the personal bodyguard of William the Conqueror when he invaded England. As the Normans tended to be smaller in stature than many Anglo-Saxons, they (especially the bodyguard troops) were compared to bantam roosters - small, doughty, tough - and nicknamed "William's Fighting Cocks" or "Will's Fighting Cocks". The nickname was shortened to "Will's Cocks", "Willcock", and other spelling variations (Wilcox, Willcocks, Wilcock). Even if not historically true, this makes a good story - and demonstrates how many surnames could come about.

The English language contains many unusual words and phrases whose origins may be in other languages (German and French, for example), or in the distant past of England.

In the course of doing some research for the Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives' recent exhibit about medieval Europe, I found that the Middle Ages (circa A.D. 900 - 1400) was the period in which people began to acquire and use surnames. In *The Story of Surnames*, L.G. Pine contends that there were no surnames used in England before the Norman Conquest, except to distinguish prominent individuals with similar first names - such as Harold Godwinson (England's last Anglo-Saxon king) and Harald Hardrada (the Danish king who invaded England and was defeated by Harold's forces in 1066). However, Pine states that they were used more commonly in France as early as A.D. 1000. Perhaps this stems from when the ancient Romans controlled continental Europe, and from their system of multiple naming: the "praenomen" (forename), a clan or race name, and the "cognomen" (surname). Thus, when someone refers to "Julius Caesar", they are actually talking about "Gaius Julius Caesar"; "Julius" was his clan name not his first name, and "Gaius" was used only for

Trent Valley Archives

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formal accounts or occasions.

An easy way to create a surname was by "address" or location. This is how such names as Brooks, Hill, Wells, Ford, Marsh, Gates, Church, Graves, and many others came to be (often with spelling variations). If, for instance, several men named John lived in a town, then one could be identified as "Edward by the Church", or "William at the Ford", or "John of the Marsh", etc.; these descriptions eventually got shortened into the surnames "Church", "Ford", "Marsh", et al. Likewise, people could be named for their hometowns, counties, or countries, such as "England" or "English", "French", "Fleming" (from Flanders), "Britton", "Cornwell/Cornwallis", "Hull", "Milton", "Welsh/Welch", "London", "York", "Lincoln", or "Conway" (to cite a few).

Another way of naming people was by relationships. Thus came about such surnames as: Williamson ("son of William") and its variation Wilson, Robinson, Johnson (and Johnston, Johnstone, Jonson), Stephenson or Stevenson, and the like. J.R. Dolan, in *English Ancestral Names*, states that "Jones" is a form of "Johnson", with the "h" left out and an "s" attached instead of the "son" suffix; a similar case is "Andrews" and "Andrewson".

Personal features or traits were quite common in creating surnames: someone might be called Black, Grey/Gray, Brown, Blunt or Blundell (blond), or Sorrell (red), for their hair colour; a short man could be Short, Small, or Smalley, and a tall person would be Long; a quick-thinker would be Smart or Sharp/Sharpe; someone with great strength could be an Armstrong or a Rank; a likeable person would become Goodfellow or Goodman, while someone less friendly might be called Savage or Best ("beast"), but maybe not to his face; a tough or courageous man might be called Hardy or Keen/Kean. Some descriptive surnames are anglicized versions of non-English words: Pettit, as in major league baseball pitcher Andy Pettit, comes from the French "petit/petite", meaning "small". Names such as Hare, Trotter, Swift, and Lightfoot indicate that some early member of those families was a good runner, while the name Ambler denotes that an ancestor was not inclined to be so fleet of foot.

Medieval occupations or trades were a rich source for developing surnames. We recognize or can guess the occupations for such names as Archer, Baker, Barber, Bowman, Brewer, Butcher, Butler, Carpenter,

Carter, Cook(e), Dyer, Fisher, Gardener / Gardiner / Gardner, Glover, Harper, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Parson, Potter, Piper, Shepherd, Singer, Smith (and its related variances), and Tanner. Some occupational names can be deduced: a person called "Pepper" or "Spicer" likely had a pepper and/or spice dealer among their ancestors; a "cooper" or "cowper" made wooden barrels, casks, pails, etc.; a "hooper" fitted metal hoops around the cooper's handiwork; a "collier" sold charcoal (it evolved to mean a coal miner); while a "falconer" or "hawker" trained and was in charge of hunting birds; a "carver" was generally a sculptor; a "skinner" prepared hides for tanning; a "sawyer" sawed wood for fuel or lumber; a "slater" laid slate shingles; a "toller" collected tolls; a "tyler" made and laid tiles for floors; a "wheeler" made and repaired wheels for wagons, carriages, and carts; a "draper" made and sold woollen cloth; a "thatcher" put straw rooves on buildings; a "leadbeater" worked with lead. The word "wright" was applied to anyone who made specific articles – a Wainwright made wagons, a Cartwright built carts, and a Plowwright made ploughs.

However, today many medieval occupations are not obvious, or have become obsolete, and people may not realize that their own names come from ancestors' trades. What was a "lorimer"? How about a "catchpole", or a "mercier", or a "century"? These are just a few more uncommon names taken from trades. A "lorimer" was a spur-maker. A "catchpole" was a sheriff's official who confiscated poultry in lieu of debts. A "mercier" bought and sold silks and other fine fabrics. A "century" was a belt-maker. If a person was a "barker", he worked with bark as part of the leather tanning process. A "frobisher" polished swords and armour.

Sometimes occupational names have more than one meaning. Chandler, for instance, meant either a candle-maker or a seaport merchant who outfitted ships with rope, sails, paint, hardware, provisions, and the like. Sometimes similar titles had different meanings: "forester" was a gamekeeper in a noble's or royal's forest, while "forster" also could be a cutler or scissor-maker. A "goldsmith" was often a banker, as well as a worker in gold. A "turner" could be a wood-worker, or a spit-turner, or a competitor in tournaments.

On the other hand, some apparently obvious occupations were not what they are today. The surname Farmer preceded the modern meaning of the word; originally it came from "farm"

which meant a 'firm or fixed payment' – and a farmer was a tax-collector.

This is only a small sample of English names and their origins. If you are interested in researching your family name origins or just reading about where English names came from, there are many books available. Three that I have used and enjoyed are: *The Story of Surnames*, by L.G. Pine (1965); *English Ancestral Names*, by J.R. Dolan (1972); *The Guinness Book of Names*, by Leslie Alan Dunkling (1974; Revised 1989).

For fun, try to match the following Names with the correct Occupations (below).

Arrowsmith
Butler
Baxter
Brewster
Campion
Chalker
Clark(e)
Fowler
Fletcher
Hayward
Kellogg
Lavender
Lister
Parker
Spencer
Stringer
Tranter
Walker

A "kill hog" or slaughterer
A launderer
A female baker
A white-washer
A maker of bowstrings
A person who trod on cloth to clean it
A waggoner
A cloth dyer
A guardian of fences and enclosures
A professional fighter or champion
A maker and seller of arrows
A hunter of wild birds
A keeper of a private park
A dispenser of provisions
A hunter of wild birds
A maker of arrowheads
A female brewer
A chief servant in charge of the bottles

The answers are on Page 21.

North Monaghan 1901 Directory

The following names are found in the *Morrey's Directory 1901* [officially titled *The Union Publishing Co's of Ingersoll Farmers and Business Directory for the counties of Durham, Haliburton, Northumberland, Peterboro' and Victoria and districts of Muskoka, Nipissing, Parry Sound, Algoma and Manitoulin for 1901. Vol. XII. Issued biennially by the Union Publishing Co., of Ingersoll*] pages 298-303. The list is very interesting because it helps to place people on the land. It also useful for people using the Peterborough County land records now housed at the Trent Valley Archives. We will publish listings for other townships. This directory is particularly interesting as it coincides with the area covered by our mandate.

Adamson	H T	Peterboro	tenant	10	7
Allen	S F Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	16
Allin	J F	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16
Allum	Charles	Ottawa	freeholder	13	6
Allum	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Anderson	George	Peterboro	freeholder	10	12
Anderson	James	Peterboro	freeholder	11	11
Anderson	William	Peterboro	freeholder	10	12
Andrews	Norman	Peterboro	tenant	12	4
Andrews	Samuel	Peterboro	tenant	12	4
Armstrong	John	Peterboro	freeholder	10	6
Armstrong	J A	Peterboro	freeholder	11	7
Armstrong	W J	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Arnott	C F	Peterboro	tenant	12	7
Arnott	James	Peterboro	tenant	12	7
Arnott	T O	Peterboro	tenant	12	7
Arnott	W M	Peterboro	tenant	12	7
Arnott	W T	Peterboro	tenant	12	7
Austin	M Sister	Peterboro	tenant	13	12
Argue	John	Ottawa	freeholder	13	7
Baker	T J	Peterboro	freeholder	11	15
Ball	W E	Peterboro	freeholder	13	8
Barnard	A J	Peterboro	tenant	13	7
Barnard	A W	Peterboro	tenant	13	4
Barnard	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	13	7
Barrie	M Mrs	Toronto	freeholder	10	8
Bell	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13
Bell	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	11	2
Bell	Joseph	Peterboro	tenant	10	10
Bell	J R	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13
Bell	William	Peterboro	freeholder	12	15
Bennett	G W	Peterboro	freeholder	10	8
Bennett	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	10	8
Bennett	J J	Peterboro	freeholder	9	5
Bennett	S G	Peterboro	freeholder	10	8
Best	Henry	Peterboro	freeholder	11	15
Bestard	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Bidgood	George	Springville	tenant	9	3
Bidgood	W Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	9	3
Bishop	H	Peterboro	freeholder	12	11
Blackwell	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Booth	James	Peterboro	freeholder	13	10
Bothwell	Robert	Springville	tenant	9	2
Boucher	R P	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Bowls	Robert	Springville	freeholder	10	1
Boyd	James	Peterboro	freeholder	13	13
Boyd	James	Peterboro	tenant	9	6
Boyd	John	Springville	tenant	9	6
Boyd	J L	Peterboro	freeholder	13	3
Bradburn	C H	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Bradburn	E O	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Bradburn	F L	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Bradburn	H	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Bradburn	R H	Peterboro	freeholder	12	5
Bradburn	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	12	5
Bradburn	T E	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Bradburn	W H	Peterboro	freeholder	11	17
Bradley	John	Peterboro	tenant	11	8
Bradshaw	Mary A	Port Hope	freeholder	10	4
Brioux	Edward	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13
Brioux	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13
Brown	Francis	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Brown	Harry	Springville	freeholder	10	3
Brown	James	Springville	tenant	11	1
Brown	John jr	Peterboro	freeholder	9	3
Brown	John sr	Springville	freeholder	10	2
Brown	Thomas	Springville	freeholder	10	2
Brownlee	Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	21
Brownscom	F	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16
be					
Bryson	J P	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Buller	Joseph Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Campbell	George	Springville	freeholder	9	2
Campbell	John	Peterboro	freeholder	13	6
Campbell	J E	Peterboro	freeholder	12	15
Campbell	Robert	Fraserville	tenant	7	2
Campbell	Samuel	Fraserville	freeholder	9	2
Carton	G	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16
Carver	Henry	Peterboro	freeholder	12	11
Carver	Osway	Peterboro	freeholder	12	11
Carver	Samuel	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Chamberlain	J Miss	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Chambers	Josh	Peterboro	freeholder	8	9
Clark	Henry	Springville	freeholder	8	3
Clark	J D	Springville	freeholder	9	1
Clark	J F	Springville	freeholder	9	1
Clark	Matthew	Springville	tenant	8	1
Clark	William	Springville	freeholder	9	1
Clysdale	Samuel	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Colin	R	Peterboro	tenant	10	6
Connell	P	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Coombs	J	Peterboro	tenant	11	14

Cox	G A	Peterboro	freeholder	11	27	Fowler	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	2
Cox	John	Peterboro	tenant	13	11	Fry	Lewis	Peterboro	tenant	13	8
Cox	William	Peterboro	tenant	13	11	Fry	Thomas	Peterboro	tenant	13	8
Crawford	Alfred	Peterboro	freeholder	10	12	Galloway	David	Peterboro	tenant	12	5
Cummings	Alfred	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	Galloway	Frederick	Peterboro	tenant	12	5
Cunningham	A	Fraserville	freeholder	7	3	Garside	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Cunningham	James	Fraserville	freeholder	7	3	Gifford	Peter	Peterboro	freeholder	12	15
Cunningham	W	Fraserville	freeholder	7	3	Giles	Josephus	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Dainty	G C	Peterboro	tenant	11	17	Goodfellow	William	Peterboro	tenant	12	11
Dale	R	Peterboro	tenant	12	10	Goodwin	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Davidson	C	Peterboro	freeholder	10	10	Goodwin	James jr	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Davidson	Charles	Peterboro	freeholder	13	11	Gough	Augustus	Peterboro	freeholder	12	5
Davidson	D	Peterboro	freeholder	10	10	Gough	R	Peterboro	freeholder	12	5
Davidson	E	Peterboro	freeholder	10	10	Grady	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Davidson	J M	Peterboro	freeholder	10	10	Grady	Michael	Peterboro	freeholder	11	15
Davidson	J Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	13	6	Grady	Peter	Peterboro	freeholder	12	9
Davidson	R S	Peterboro	freeholder	11	6	Graham	James	Peterboro	freeholder	11	7
Dawson	J W	Fraserville	freeholder	8	2	Green	J Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	10	7
Dennistoun	R M	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10	Green	J T	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Denoon	E Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	11	Green	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	18
Denoon	K M	Peterboro	freeholder	11	15	Greer	N T	Peterboro	freeholder	10	
Dobbin	Andrew	Peterboro	freeholder	11	6	Hall	Adam	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16
Dobbin	George	Peterboro	freeholder	11	5	Hall	E H D	Peterboro	freeholder	11	11
Dobbin	John Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	11	6	Hall	R R	Peterboro	freeholder	11	18
Dobbin	Robert	Peterboro	freeholder	11	6	Hall	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	
Doig	David	Peterboro	tenant	11	12	Hall	W J	Peterboro	freeholder	8	7
Douglas	William	Springville	freeholder	8	1	Hamilton	P	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16
Dumble	D W	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13	Hamlin	John	Springville	tenant	9	4
Dundas	Gustavus	Peterboro	tenant	12	6	Harper	John	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Dundas	J R	Ottawa	freeholder	12		Harper	R Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	11	10
Dunlop	D'Arcy jr	Peterboro	tenant	13	1	Harper	Samuel	Peterboro	tenant	13	7
Dunlop	D'Arcy sr	Peterboro	tenant	13	1	Harper	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	11	
Eastland	F	Peterboro	freeholder	12	11	Harper	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	
Easton	D	Westwood	freeholder	11	25	Hart	John	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Edwards	E B	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12	Hatherly	John	Peterboro	tenant	11	7
Edwards	E J Miss	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12	Hatton	G W	Peterboro	freeholder	12	13
Elliott	Jason	Peterboro	freeholder	13	27	Hayes	F	Ottawa	freeholder	11	24
Elliott	John	Springville	freeholder	8	4	Hayes	John	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Evans	W	Peterboro	freeholder	13	33	Hayes	J E	Peterboro	freeholder	12	17
Fagan	Chris	Peterboro	freeholder	12	25	Hayes	L M	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12
Fair	R	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10	Heasman	C	Peterboro	tenant	10	8
Farnell	Joseph	Peterboro	tenant	11	37	Heasman	Thomas	Peterboro	tenant	10	8
Ferguson	W G	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6	Hetherington	P	Peterboro	tenant	12	21
Flight	Thomas	Peterboro	tenant	11	14	Hetherington	S G	Peterboro	tenant	12	21
Forster	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	10	7	Hoey	G Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	9	4
Foster	H J	Peterboro	tenant	11	9	Hooper	Thomas	Peterboro	tenant	11	9
Fowler	George	Peterboro	freeholder	2	12	Hooper	William	Peterboro	tenant	11	9
Fowler	J A	Peterboro	freeholder	2	12	Hopkins	Charles	Peterboro	freeholder	13	11
Fowler	J B	Peterboro	freeholder	2	12	Hopkins	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	11	20
Fowler	Robert	Peterboro	freeholder	2	12	Hopkins	Roderick	Peterboro	tenant	12	11

Hopkins	William jr	Peterboro	freeholder	13	11	Madill	Joseph	Fraserville	freeholder	1
Hopkins	William sr	Peterboro	freeholder	13	11	Maher	Dennis	Peterboro	freeholder	11 15
Howden	W G	Peterboro	freeholder	11	20	Mahoney	Daniel	Peterboro	freeholder	11 15
Hunter	Albert	Springville	freeholder	11	3	Matchett	John	Peterboro	freeholder	10 8
Hunter	Anthony	Springville	freeholder	11	3	May	G H	Peterboro	freeholder	12 12
Hunter	George	Springville	freeholder	11	3	Maybee	N W	Peterboro	freeholder	11 14
Hunter	T M	Springville	freeholder	10	4	Medd	Samuel	Fraserville	tenant	7 3
Hurley	Dennis	Peterboro	freeholder	11	14	Medd	William	Fraserville	tenant	7 3
Hurley	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	14	Meharry	D	Peterboro	tenant	13 12
Jackson	George	Peterboro	freeholder	11	12	Meharry	J	Peterboro	tenant	13 12
Johnston	David	Peterboro	freeholder	10	11	Mervin	John	Peterboro	freeholder	12 12
Johnston	John	Peterboro	freeholder	9	7	Milan	William	Springville	tenant	10 3
Johnston	Matthew	Peterboro	freeholder	10	11	Minicola	Phil	Peterboro	freeholder	11 36
Kemp	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11	12	Moncrief	Foster	Peterboro	tenant	11 12
Kennedy	Thomas	Fraserville	tenant	7	1	Moncrief	George	Fraserville	freeholder	8 3
Kerr	William	Peterboro	tenant	11	16	Moncrief	Henry	Peterboro	tenant	11 5
King	Adam	Peterboro	freeholder	9	9	Moncrief	John	Peterboro	freeholder	8 7
Laing	Alexander	Springville	freeholder	8	5	Moncrief	Richard	Fraserville	freeholder	8 2
Houston	W Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	3	Moore	J K	Peterboro	freeholder	13 7
Laing	R	Peterboro	freeholder	12	8	Morgan	A P	Peterboro	freeholder	11 12
Laing	William	Springville	freeholder	8	2	Morris	W D	Peterboro	freeholder	11 15
Le Brun	H	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16	Morrow	H A	Peterboro	freeholder	13 12
Letellier	L D	Peterboro	freeholder	11	20	Morrow	James	Peterboro	tenant	13 2
Lillico	Archibald	Peterboro	freeholder	11	4	Morrow	R A	Peterboro	freeholder	13 12
Lillico	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12	8	Morton	Archibald	Peterboro	freeholder	12 12
Lillico	Richard	Peterboro	freeholder	12	4	Mudge	Richard	Peterboro	tenant	12 4
Lillico	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	12	8	Muiholland	R	Peterboro	freeholder	11 14
Lillico	Torrance	Peterboro	freeholder	12	4	Murphy	L Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	11 5
Lillico	William	Peterboro	freeholder	12	1	Nesbitt	R H	Peterboro	freeholder	13 8
Lockie	George	Fraserville	freeholder	7	4	Nevins	Barnard	Peterboro	freeholder	12 10
Lockie	M Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	8	2	Nevins	James	Peterboro	freeholder	12 10
Lockie	Robert	Peterboro	tenant	8	2	O'Brien	Edward	Peterboro	freeholder	11 18
Lundy	D J	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10	O'Brien	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11 17
Lundy	J J	Peterboro	tenant	12	10	O'Keefe	James	Peterboro	freeholder	11 15
Lundy	R	Peterboro	freeholder	12	4	Ostrom	E K Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12 10
Lundy	William	Peterboro	freeholder	12	21	Panter	Joseph	Peterboro	freeholder	12 6
Lush	Robert	Fraserville	tenant	8	3	Patton	John	Peterboro	tenant	13 6
Lynch	John	Peterboro	tenant	10	4	Patton	Wallis	Peterboro	tenant	13 6
McBain	J J	Peterboro	freeholder	10	3	Payne	M A Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	13 3
McCabe	Samuel	Peterboro	freeholder	11	15	Payne	Stephen	Peterboro	freeholder	11 12
McClure	Henry	Norwood	freeholder	11	10	Pearson	Alfred	Peterboro	freeholder	12 13
McClure	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11	11	Pearson	F	Peterboro	freeholder	12 13
McClure	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	10	Pearson	W H E	Peterboro	freeholder	12 13
McImoye	D	Peterboro	freeholder	8	1	Pengelly	John	Peterboro	tenant	12 12
McIndoo	James	Springville	freeholder	10	2	Phalen	Edward	Peterboro	freeholder	11 20
McIntosh	John	Springville	freeholder	11	2	Pollock	John	Peterboro	freeholder	13 11
McIntyre	Miss	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	Poulsome	F J	Peterboro	freeholder	13 11
McKee	Gordon	Peterboro	freeholder	13	9	Reid	R H	Peterboro	tenant	13 2
McKee	R B	Peterboro	freeholder	11	6	Reid	R H Mrs	Peterboro	tenant	13 2
McKee	Walter	Peterboro	freeholder	13	9	Revington	George	Peterboro	freeholder	11 12
McPherson	J	Peterboro	freeholder	11	4	Revington	Richard	Peterboro	freeholder	11 12
McRoberts	David	Springville	tenant	11	1					

Robertson	Alexander	Springville	freeholder	8	5	Webber	George	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Robinson	A H A	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	Webber	H G	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Robinson	M A Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	West	William	Peterboro	tenant	11	10
Robson	William	Peterboro	freeholder	12	5	Wheeler	William	Peterboro	tenant	12	12
Rush	Harry	Peterboro	freeholder	10	23	White	Jacob	Warsaw	freeholder	13	12
Ruth	James	Peterboro	tenant	12	18	White	John	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10
Rye	H B	Peterboro	tenant	11	10	Whitfield	John	Peterboro	freeholder	9	8
Rye	Lewis	Peterboro	tenant	12	10	Whitfield	L	Peterboro	freeholder	10	10
Sage	N	Peterboro	freeholder	8	6	Whitfield	Wesley	Fraserville	freeholder	7	5
Sanders	Alfred	Peterboro	freeholder	11	11	Whitfield	William	Peterboro	freeholder	8	8
Sanders	Ernest	Peterboro	freeholder	11	11	Williams	C Mrs	Port Hope	freeholder	12	1
Sanderson	R	Peterboro	tenant	11	4	Williams	John	Peterboro	tenant	11	13
Sanderson	T R	Peterboro	tenant	11	4	Williams	Thomas	Peterboro	tenant	11	13
Seney	George	Peterboro	tenant	12	6	Williamson	Alfred	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Simpson	George	Peterboro	freeholder	10	6	Williamson	Byron	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Simpson	G K	Peterboro	freeholder	10	6	Williamson	Herbert	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Smith	Andrew	Peterboro	freeholder	13	12	Williamson	William	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6
Smith	G C	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	Wilson	David	Springville	freeholder	8	4
Smith	Harold	Peterboro	tenant	11	2	Wilson	Frederick	Springville	freeholder	10	1
Smith	J	Peterboro	tenant	11	2	Wilson	H	Peterboro	tenant	11	30
Smith	R	Peterboro	tenant	11	14	Wilson	John	Springville	freeholder	10	1
Solomon	Jerry	Peterboro	freeholder	8	5	Wilson	Robert	Peterboro	freeholder	10	5
Solomon	J T	Peterboro	freeholder	8	5	Wilson	Thomas	Peterboro	freeholder	10	5
Spillbury	William	Peterboro	freeholder	11	7	Winch	H C	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12
Spillbury	William Mrs	Peterboro	freeholder	12	6	Wright	John	Fraserville	freeholder	7	4
Stabler	H C	Peterboro	freeholder	11	16	Yelland	W G	Peterboro	freeholder	13	2
Steer	George	Peterboro	freeholder	9	5	Young	George jr	Peterboro	tenant	13	4
Stevens	C	Hamilton	freeholder	12	12	Young	George sr	Peterboro	freeholder	13	5
Stevens	C	Peterboro	freeholder	12	12	Young	John	Bridgenorth	freeholder	13	1
Stevenson	A	Peterboro	freeholder	12	10	Young	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11	4
Stewart	Robert	Peterboro	freeholder	7	1	Young	J B	Peterboro	freeholder	13	5
Stinson	Frederick	Peterboro	freeholder	12	8	Young	M	Peterboro	freeholder	13	1
Stinson	F H	Peterboro	freeholder	12	8						
Stinson	J T	Peterboro	freeholder	12	19						
Stratton	W A	Peterboro	freeholder	11	18						
Taylor	John	Peterboro	freeholder	11	34						
Taylor	William	Peterboro	tenant	11	15						
Thompson	George	Peterboro	freeholder	10	9						
Thompson	Robert	Fraserville	freeholder	1	3						
Thompson	Samuel	Peterboro	freeholder	10	9						
Thompson	William	Peterboro	freeholder	7	3						
Trew	D V	Springville	tenant	9	1						
Tully	David	Peterboro	freeholder	13	8						
Tully	M Miss	Peterboro	freeholder	13	8						
Turnbull	J C	Peterboro	freeholder	13	11						
Turner	Alexander sr	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13						
Turner	Alexander jr	Peterboro	freeholder	11	13						
Vincent	Benjamin	Peterboro	freeholder	11	12						
Waddell	Hugh	Peterboro	freeholder	12	7						
Wallis	Charles	Peterboro	freeholder	13	10						
Ward	George	Peterboro	tenant	10	5						
Waterman	Robert	Peterboro	freeholder	7	1						

ANSWERS TO THE NAME GAME (page 17):

Arrowsmith = A maker of arrowheads
 Butler = A chief servant in charge of the bottles
 Baxter = A female baker
 Brewster = A female brewer
 Champion = A professional fighter or champion
 Chalker = A white-washer
 Clark(e) = A minor cleric
 Fowler = A hunter of wild birds
 Fletcher = A maker and seller of arrows
 Hayward = A guardian of fences and enclosures
 Kellogg = A "kill hog" or slaughterer
 Lavender = A launderer
 Lister = A cloth dyer
 Parker = A keeper of a private park
 Spencer = A dispenser of provisions
 Stringer = A maker of bowstrings
 Tranter = A waggoner
 Walker = A person who trod on cloth to clean it

CALL FOR PRESENTATIONS

ONE-DAY CONFERENCE ON "EDWARDIAN PETERBOROUGH"

Saturday, May 14, 2005
C.P. Traill College, Trent University

PHS members are invited to submit proposals for presentations in both oral and poster (static display) form on the subject of "Edwardian Peterborough" for possible inclusion in the one-day conference being planned by the PHS to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the City. The "Edwardian" era was approximately 1900-WWI and proposals may cover any aspect of the local Peterborough "scene".

Proposals should include – at a minimum – a title and a summary or abstract (maximum length 500 words). In addition, preference for oral or poster format and illustrations, e.g. slides, photos, maps, should be indicated. The oral presentations will be of approximately 25 minutes plus questions (c. 5 minutes). Six oral presentations are planned – three each before and after lunch. The poster presentations will be accessible during the whole conference.

Please send proposals to the "Edwardian Peterborough" Conference, c/o Programme Committee, Hutchison House, 270 Brock St. by Friday, September 10th, 2004. Proposals may also be emailed to history@nexicom.net

History of Soccer in the Peterborough region

Stanley Marris

Have you purchased from the local bookstore the latest sports history book entitled: "Over 100 years of Soccer in the Peterborough and District region"? I would be surprised if you had, as at this time I don't believe it has been written.

The story of 'The Beautiful Game in Peterborough' was a dream some 20 years or so ago of the old Peterborough and District Soccer Association. The research began but a flooding calamity occurred and the few early records that had been copied were damaged or destroyed – that in itself is perhaps a story worth including in such a history! And the people involved moved on.

I have spoken to many of old soccer friends since returning to Peterborough and the recorded history idea again appeals to a few. For myself I am willing to kick-off the idea again and help coordinate a volunteer group of interested soccer enthusiasts who are willing to collectively, do the writing, research and assemble the

myriad details that will be necessary to complete such a project. The group needs to define the scope of such a history.

We are all aware that the last 30 years has been a wonderful and positive experience for everyone connected with the game of Soccer in the Peterborough region. In addition the fascinating historical establishment and continuing growth of the game here over the past century is, in my opinion, worthy of a total and comprehensive record.

For instance, the minutes of the first meeting of the Ontario Association Football League from 18 May 1901 includes names of delegates attending. The Eastern Football Association sent W. McPherson B.A., of Peterborough district and F. Rutherford of Norwood district. The meeting elected officers and several vice presidents that included Mr. Davidson of Norwood and Mr. H.R. Kenner B.A., Peterborough. That sort of reference makes my heart flutter. Who were they? Did they promote a local league that long ago? Who were the local clubs? Where did the clubs play?

Before the Ontario Football Association was formed in 1901, three organizations pioneered the development of soccer in Ontario. The Dominion Football Association operated from 1877 to 1881. Clubs from Port Hope and Victoria College Cobourg sent representatives to the AGM 13 October 1880.

The Central Football Association was formed in 1882 and was made up of teams from Toronto and to the east of Toronto as far as Kingston. Some of the clubs making up the CFA and their secretaries included: JH Brown (Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institute, R.L. Johnson (Cobourg Collegiate Institute), M.F. Libby (Cobourg Town Club) and in membership was the Port Hope club. The third annual meeting of The Central Football Association was held on 13 December 1884 at the Union Grammar School in Lindsay. Officers were elected including Vice Presidents H.L. Dunn B.A., (Lindsay High School) and W.H. Williams (Victoria University, Cobourg). At the fifth annual meeting on 11 December 1886, Vice Presidents H. Bewell (Norwood) and J.C. Harstone (Lindsay) attended.

In 1888 a picked team of "home grown" Canadian players all from Ontario teams toured England, Ireland and Scotland. They challenged the best and acquitted themselves nobly in the game's homeland. Included in that team was Harry Bewell (Norwood Wanderers).

The Western Football Association was formed on 30 June 1880 and included many clubs from the small towns in western Ontario. The Association remained in existence until the outbreak of the Second World War.

There are references that show the organization of the Midland Football League commenced on 28 March 1903 in Peterborough and member clubs competed for the Stratton Cup. In 1910 the Office Bearers included: Hon President, J.R. Stratton, M.P., Hon Vice President, Dr George Burnham, President, T.P. Lancaster (Havelock). The Executive Committee included Charles M. Downes (Brintons, Peterborough), Cecil C. Medlar (Lakefield), Walter Price (Bethany). Senior Cup Winners included: Y.M.C.A. Peterborough 1903, Quakers, Peterborough 1906-07, Warsaw 1908, and Havelock 1909.

My Friends our soccer history story is all out there somewhere. It has to be collected, disseminated, written and published. If you can help call Stanley Marris, 705-745-0076.

KAWARTHA: THE ORIGIN AND APPLICATION OF A NAME

John Marsh

According to A. Rayburn, an authority on place names in Canada, the word Kawatha was coined in 1885 when tourism promoters asked the Mississauga people of Curve Lake for a name to describe the region. The word was said to mean "land of reflections" or "land of shining waters."

However, according to R. Tatley, the steamboats historian, the name came later.

"Around 1898, too, a pair of Bobcaygeon gentlemen, Reeve W.H. Bottum (son of Captain Elijah Bottum, who was now deceased) and Charles Stewart of the *Independent*, came up with the splendid idea that the central lakes of the Trent should have a collective new name.... Messrs. Bottum and Stewart felt that a distinctive new name should be coined and decided to go to the Curve Lake Indian reserve for suggestions. The Indians proposed the Mississauga word KAWATHA, meaning "bright waters and happy lands"; to Bottum and Stewart the translation seemed auspicious enough, and they began to campaign to get the word accepted. One by one, the local councils of Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Lindsay, Peterborough and Lakefield agreed to adopt it; the newspapers and the Grand Trunk Railway also started to use it, but in the process an "R" sound – which does not exist in Ojibwa – managed to work its way in, and the word became KAWARTHA. By 1900 the new name was firmly established".

It is not clear whether the Native people already used this word to identify this area, or whether it simply originated in response to the request. Nor have I found any documentary evidence of the town and village councils of the area formally agreeing to adopt the name Kawartha for the region.

Prior to 1899, the Kawartha Lakes were referred to in a variety of ways. When Lieutenant Governor Sir John Colborne travelled from Peterborough to Balsam Lake in 1834, the Cobourg Star reported that he had visited the "Trent Lakes." However, most commonly these lakes were identified as the "back lakes" presumably in contrast to the front Lake Ontario. On 2 May 1898 the Peterborough *Daily Examiner* referred to "The Back Lakes" and a trip by the steamer "Tramp" north from Lakefield to "the parts so well known to tourists." On the same day of the following year, the *Examiner* again referred to the "back lakes."

However, on 23 May 1899, the *Examiner* announced that "The Kawartha Lakes" is the title of a new folder issued by the Grand Trunk Railway. The lakes were described as a "magnificent chain of waters nearly seventy miles in length stretching from Lakefield to Coboconk comprising a bakers' dozen of beautiful lakes." This is the earliest reference I have yet found to the "Kawartha Lakes."

On 1 September 1899, the *Morning Times* of Peterborough included an advertisement for "Steamboat Travel" on the Kawartha Lakes. It promoted in particular the trips made from Lakefield into Stony Lake by the steamer "Majestic", proprietor P.P. Young, Captain, Wm Scollard.

On 26 April 1900, under the headline "Scenic and Sporting", the Peterborough *Daily Review* stated that "the manifold beauties and delights of the Kawartha Lakes are being exploited far and wide this season and in a manner so convincing that it will be strange if there is not a host of new

visitors in the district this summer. The Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte Co. has issued a handsome volume of 100 pages entitled *Scenic and Sporting, Lake Ontario, Bay of Quinte and Kawartha*. The subject is handled in a thorough and glowing style. The attractions of every section of the Kawartha district are described and the fullest information is given as to routes, hotels, boarding houses, etc. The town of Peterborough comes in for enlogistic reference. The volume is profusely and superbly illustrated and is complete with maps." Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to find a copy of this early guide to the Kawarthas.

On 12 May 1900, the *Review* advertised "The Summer Service for the Lake." It noted that "Mr. M.C. Dickson, Passenger Agent of the G.T.R. stated that "the G.T.R. was doing a great deal this season in bringing the advantages of the Kawartha Lakes as a summer resort before the public, advertising them very extensively."

In 1901, the Grand Trunk Railway again published a brochure on the Kawartha Lakes. It stated that "The Kawartha Lakes District is, comparatively speaking, little known to the summer tourist, and is at present patronized by a limited number of travelers who, when they have found a good thing, know how to enjoy it. The chain of lakes which comprise this region lies north of Peterborough and Lindsay, and is composed of Lakes Katchewanooka, Clear, Stony, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam."

Soon, other brochures referring to the Kawartha Lakes were being published. For example, The Calcutt Lines steamboat company of Peterborough issued one c.1901-6 entitled "Peterborough, Rice Lake, Stony Lake, The Calcutt Lines, Peterborough." It mentioned "Lakefield, the starting point for the trip through the Kawartha Lakes, one of the most beautiful sections of the 'Highlands of Ontario.' This district comprises a chain of lakes with a navigable route of 75 miles through a country with unexcelled scenery and full of interest to the tourist."

By 1900, many newspapers in the region were referring in advertisements or articles to the "Kawartha Lakes." For example, on 11 May 1900, the *Bobcaygeon Independent* featured an advertisement for the "Kawartha Lakes" and the Trent Valley Navigation Company steamboat "Esturion" service between Lindsay, Sturgeon Point and Bobcaygeon. On August 10, of the same year, this newspaper, under the headline "Kawartha Resorts", provided information on tourism activities on Sturgeon Lake and in Fenelon Falls. It noted that "one of the attractions of our village at present is the yachts "Dauntless" and "Kawartha" which can both be obtained for the day at a very moderate rate." While many boats had been named "Dauntless", perhaps this was the first one to be named "Kawartha." On 5 October 1900, the newspaper had an advertisement for souvenirs of the "Kawartha Lakes." Available from the Schneider Jewellery Store of George Street, Peterborough were silver and gilt broaches, spoons and pins. I wonder if these were the first souvenirs to feature the name "Kawartha" and whether some are still to be found in area museums or private collections.

The *Bobcaygeon Independent* continued to promote the Kawarthas in 1901. On 27 September its district news for Coboconk included an article "Ho! For the Kawartha Lakes." It reported the catch of a 29.5 lb muskonge and asked "who can beat this record? This should attract visitors to our town for another season." The paper also featured an advertisement, again titled "Ho for the Kawartha Lakes," for summer goods from J.T. Robinson & Son, Headquarters for Camper Supplies, Bobcaygeon.



R. B. Rogers bought this former surveyors' cottage in 1906; it was the start of Kawartha Park. (Credit: Carole Taugher)

According to Doris Huffman, Richard B. Rogers leased with right to purchase 126 acres on the north west end of Clear Lake from the Canada Company. Rogers was calling this area Kawartha Park by the summer of 1900, and most cottages were built there between 1906 and 1930. The post office named Kawartha Park was established in 1909.

In 1909, a brochure entitled "Fenelon Falls: The Prettiest Summer Resort on Kawartha Lakes" stated that there were eleven Kawartha lakes, namely: Balsam, Cameron, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Chemong, Buckhorn, Deer Bay, Lovesick, Stony, Clear and Katchewanooka.

The Reference and Guide Book to the Trent Canal published in 1911 stated that the Kawartha Lakes comprised the following fourteen lakes: Scugog, Sturgeon, Cameron, Balsam, Pigeon, Bald, Sandy, Buckhorn, Chemong, Deer, Lovesick, Stony, Clear and Katchewanooka, "to which might be added Rice Lake, twenty-one miles down the Otonabee River below Peterborough."

Subsequent descriptions and maps have included a larger region. For example, in 1992, Enid Mallory stated that "other lakes, like Sandy, Big Cedar, Catchacoma, Mississauga, Anstruther and Four Mile Lake are considered part of the Kawartha region". In recent years, some brochures and maps have labelled all the territory from Lake Ontario north to the northern boundary of Peterborough County, including the lakes in the above 1901 description, as the Kawarthas.

Various relatively new administrative units have further complicated the identification of a boundary for the region. For example, North Kawartha Township extends up to 35 kms north of Stony Lake and includes lakes such as Anstruther and Chandos. Most recently, the naming of a potential park north of Peterborough as the "Kawartha Highlands Signature Site" has not only confirmed this area as part of the Kawarthas, but suggested the region has "highlands". The controversial amalgamation of local governments in Victoria County as the City of Kawartha Lakes has also extended the region to the east, and implied a more urban landscape. In 2003, a majority of city voters in a referendum voted for deamalgamation, but this has been rejected by the new Ontario government, supposedly because of the cost. However, the Mayor of Lindsay expects "the city's name to become an issue again since there is general distaste for the Kawartha Lakes moniker in this municipality".

"Kawartha" appears to have been coined in 1898 for tourism promotion. The term appears in publications by May 1899. An examination of the historic maps and descriptions

of the Kawarthas, enables a core area included in them all to be identified. It comprises: Cameron Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Buckhorn Lake, part of Pigeon Lake, part of Chemong Lake and Clear Lake. In the last hundred years the area referred to in tourism literature and in administrative units as the Kawarthas has gradually expanded, and recently, proved controversial. Further research in local archives may throw additional light on the origin and application of the word Kawartha.

Queries

Diane Robnik

Haultain, Helen

Helen Haultain was mentioned often in the history of Peterborough's Anson House. We have been asked if more sources relating to her are known. Her son Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, one of the founders of Alberta and Saskatchewan, is the subject of a biography.

Bridgenorth, Hunter Street

We had a request for old photographs of Hunter Street, Bridgenorth, and information on Sandy Morrison and his weaving establishment.

Baldwin, Percy Waite

We had a request for a biography and portrait of Percy Waite Baldwin, who was active with the Vancouver Tennis Club in the 1920s. We were able to supply both because we house the fonds of John and Mary Young.

Campbell, Robert

We had a request for an autograph of Robert Campbell, an explorer and trapper. It is true that archives can be very helpful in authenticating handwriting, but in this case we have no materials relating to Robert Campbell.

Ditty Bag

We had an inquiry from someone who had received a Canadian ditty bag in 1944 while serving on the Norwegian tanker M.T. South America. The bag came from the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute via the Navy League of Canada.

Gina Martin wrote the following useful response.

I can certainly tell you of the Ditty Bag program for there was (and is) such a thing. The Navy League was first established in England during the Napoleonic wars and its sole purpose at that time was to put together Ditty Bags for soldiers and sailors. When the Navy League was subsequently established in Canada they took up pretty much the same cause. There were of course many chapters all over Canada including Peterborough. During war time they would enlist literally thousands of volunteers to help with their cause.

Women's groups, schools and church groups were particularly involved. The bags themselves were sewn by ladies groups and usually delivered to the Navy League who would then send them out to the various organizations taking part. Later in World War II though the demand for more bags was so high that many institutions, with the OK of the League, began providing their own bags from organized sewing circles.

If an organization such as PCVS wanted to become involved, they would contact the Navy League who would either send them bags or direct them to make their own. The League gave general direction as to what should be included in the bags but often a local area would add their own items as well. For instance, many Peterborough bags contained Quaker Oats products. The League did have a list of things which were not to be included in the bags. Things like newspapers were to be excluded in case the bags somehow found their way into enemy hands. There was no telling what enemy intelligence would be able to glean from papers. Many of papers reported the whereabouts of local boys which of course the League did not want public so close to the front. It was up to the organizations themselves to provide the contents. There were many donations from local businesses and fundraisers were held to raise money to purchase the items.

The Navy League was a very busy organization during the wars with near countless volunteers. The biggest production of ditty bags during WWII came from the Navy League in Louisburg. The tiny little town produced ditty bags which numbered in the thousands. When the bags were ready to be shipped they were sent to the Navy League who would check the contents of each bag before sending them out. The League would also occasionally add something to each bag like the latest copy of Crow's Nest magazine or something. The League would be in contact with the Commanding Officers overseas who provided them with the number of required bags and usually the name of each recipient so that the bags could be personalized. Sometimes there were COs who were nervous about giving out names so the recipients would receive generic bags.

PCVS wanted to send their ditty bags to students who were overseas. At least one of the bag projects they did was in connection with the League. The student council kept very on top of alumni overseas and were in constant contact with their families. The knitting bees held at the school produced many socks, scarves and toques in the school colours of garnet and gray.

Census and Assessment Rolls

The Trent Valley Archives is proud of its resources for family history, and has strengthened them even more with the recent acquisition of census and assessment rolls for east central Ontario. These documents are most useful for identifying heads of families in the period before decennial provincial censuses began in 1842. This purchase was made possible with our Trillium grant. Details are available on pages 33 and 34 of this issue.

These will complement the land records for the county which have been very popular with users.

You will also notice that our webpage has become more useful for local family history inquiries. In addition to the highly praised 1888 Peterborough directory, we have now posted the reconstructed 1869 Peterborough directory, and the 1914 Peterborough assessment rolls. Visit our webpage often: www.trentvalleyarchives.com

Boy Heroes Pull Youngster From Jackson Creek; Man Revives Him On Bank Swept Through CPR Viaduct After Fall From Bridge, Youngster Survives As Trio of Bystanders Work as Team

*Peterborough Examiner, 21 April 1947
Special thanks to Don Courneyea*

Six-year-old Kenneth Johnston survived the icy waters of Jackson Creek Sunday afternoon because two boys and a man knew what to do in an emergency. The boys, Edward Hillier, 15, of 251 Simcoe St, and Keith Dinsdale, 16, of 289½ George St, hauled the lad out, and Manse Wilson of 166 Adeline St saved his life by applying artificial respiration to his unconscious body.

Hillier, who wears his hero's mantle with becoming modesty, was the main figure in this drama of life and death in the swift-flowing, spring-swollen Jackson Creek near the CPR station.

Saw Boy Fall

While riding their bicycles along Wolfe St shortly after 2.30 p.m. just where Jackson's Creek runs under the viaduct on the north side of the platform, they heard a splash, and rushing over, noticed a young boy, who had been climbing along the beams which cross the creek at this point, had fallen into the fast-flowing stream.

From this point the stream races through a concrete-covered viaduct and emerges 100 yards downstream. Realizing the hopelessness of effecting a rescue in the darkness of the viaduct, to the danger of their own lives, the boys dashed around the CPR station and spotted the bobbing body of the lad about 15 yards from where it had emerged from the viaduct.

With no thought for his personal safety young Hillier, a member of the Sea Cadets, whipped off his jacket, kicked off his shoes and plunged into the icy water which at this point is about 15 feet deep and running fast.

"It must have been very deep," Hillier told the Examiner, "for I never touched bottom at all. Seeing the boy come up a little way in front of me, I swam over to him but had a job to reach him at first for the fast current was taking him away from me. However, I managed to grab an arm but lost my hold and the little chap went under again. When he came up again I caught him by the shirt and managed to kick out and drag him nearer the shore." By the time the struggling boy was 300 yards from where the Johnston lad had fallen in.

Helped with Pole

In the meantime Dinsdale had managed to find a pole about 15 feet long with a forked end and was trying to reach the drowning lad as the current carried both the rescuer and the little fellow nearer.

"I was getting very tired," said Hillier, "and unfortunately lost my hold of the lad and he went down again. On coming up Dinsdale managed to stab him with the end of the long pole and luckily it caught part of his shirt."

At this moment, Mr and Mrs Wilson were driving by in their car along Townsend St and Mrs Wilson drew her husband's attention to what she thought was a blue package in the water. "On looking a second time," said Mrs Wilson, "I realized, to my horror, that it was a boy in the water and I pointed him out to my husband, who immediately pulled up, and ran over to the creek bank. It turned out to be young

Hillier who was making a valiant effort to keep the boy, who was caught on the end of the pole, afloat."

Suffering From Cold

"By the time that I reached the bank," Mr Wilson said, Dinsdale and Hillier had managed to secure a more firm hold on the little chap. Hillier, who was suffering from the cold water, scrambled to the side and I walked into the water and between us we dragged the lad to the bank. I immediately commenced artificial respiration on him, at the same time sending Dinsdale to the CPR station to phone for the police and the fire department.

"I worked for several minutes on the boy, who was unconscious when we pulled him out. The fire brigade arrived with full equipment for artificial respiration but just then the wee chap showed signs of life. I got a lot of water out of him

respiration," he told the Examiner, "the boy would undoubtedly have died. He had considerable water in him and was thoroughly chilled."

Wilson, an employee of the CGE and a member of the Canadian Army provost corps during the war, learned first aid while in the army. "We had a stiff course in all kinds of first aid when I was in the army," he said, "but this is the first time I've been able to use my knowledge."

At the Johnston home Sunday evening Kenneth was propped up in bed in warm blankets, wreathed in smiles and surrounded by his three rescuers. He did not recognize any of his visitors and said he could remember nothing from the time he fell in the water until he was being wrapped up in blankets by the fire department. "I shan't play near that creek again," he said.

Mrs Johnston, overcome at the news that her child, seven blocks from home, had fallen into the creek and been rescued, was almost speechless. She could only murmur her thanks to the three who had effected the rescue. Her husband is a taxi driver.

Local Council Recognizes Bravery of Boy Rescuers

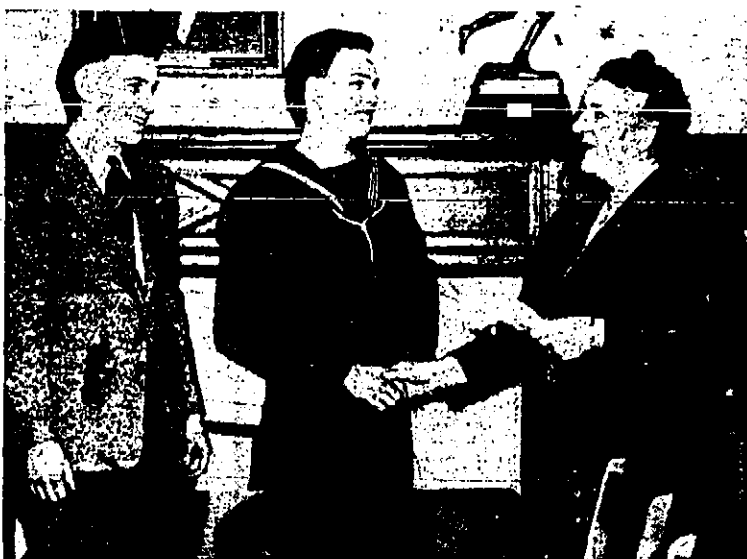
Peterborough Examiner, 23 April 1947

"As it function in all civic activities for the welfare of the community, the Local Council of Women is a major force in matters of either charity, civic enterprise, or in any manner that will be of benefit to the city." So said Mrs W. Addyman, Local Council president, in presenting a cheque to Edward Hillier and Keith Dinsdale for bravery in saving the life of a young Peterborough boy, Kenneth Johnston, last Sunday.

She was speaking at a public meeting in the PCVS auditorium at which Major T. K. Ketcheson of London gave an address on "Conservation."

"It appears," said Mrs Addyman, "that here in Peterborough there are provisions made whereby a person may be rewarded for saving the life of an animal but not for saving human life. This is one case where the Local Council of Women can and will function, and bring to the notice of the city that such acts of bravery should not go unrewarded."

....



Mrs Addyman (right) presents cheque to the boy heroes, Keith Dinsdale (left) and Edward Hillier. (Credit: Peterborough Examiner)

and after a short while the officer in charge of the fire department, Stu Foster, said it would be safe to see about getting him home. The first words the lad said were "Mum, Mum, Mum."

Wrapped in Blankets

"We found that he was Kenneth Johnston, son of Mr and Mrs Percy Johnston of 44 Lafayette St. Foster wrapped him in some blankets and took him to his home."

Hillier went over to the CPR station to try and dry out some of his clothes until some dry clothing was brought to him from his parent's house. "One bad part of the affair is that I lost a pocket wallet from my hip pocket," said Hillier.

By Sunday evening Hillier appeared quite calm about the whole matter and said that he felt he had done just what any one would be expected to do under such circumstances. Dinsdale, who took part in this rescue without getting wet, said that he was glad that he had been able to help his friend.

"Saved His Life"

Dr Bob Young, who attended the boy and ordered him to remain in bed for three days, had nothing but praise for the swift action of the boys and Mr Wilson. "Without the immediate action of Mr Wilson in applying artificial

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Featured archival fonds

Fonds 93

Gerry Stephenson and the history of canoeing

Gerry Stephenson passed away last September after a brave fight with Parkinson's Disease. He was the grandson of John Stephenson, the inventor of the Peterborough Canoe, and spent the last fifteen years finding out all he could about canoeing, and the claims that could reasonably be made. He tracked down the patents in the U.S. Patent Office. He travelled to the Adirondacks and to Maine to see other canoes in their contexts. He supported the Canadian Canoe Museum from its earliest days and donated canoes that he acquired at auctions. He joined the Wooden Canoe Heritage Association and became one of their favourites. He served on their board, and he answered all queries about Canadian wooden boats and canoes that they received from around the world. In Peterborough, he served on the boards of the Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives, of the Peterborough Historical Society and of the Smith Township Historical Society. He was the key mover in the design and execution of the Smith Town Hill monument on Parkhill near Chemong Road.

He came late to the study of history. Dr Donald Cameron had gathered stories about the early days of canoeing and he gave his notes to Gerry with the instruction to build on the story. He developed some ideas and then met with me; we hammered those ideas into his very popular booklet published in the Peterborough Historical Society occasional papers series. He continued to do research and to ask questions and in his final months was developing new ideas on the connections between canoeing in the Kawarthas and in Maine. The most important link, he discovered, was his great-uncle, George Stephenson.

Gerry's papers were donated to the Trent Valley Archives by his widow, Mary (nee Dainard) Stephenson. A team of volunteers has been helping to organize the papers into its natural divisions, and the work of sorting and arranging will continue for a few more months. Gerry had received papers from different members of the Sucee family, most notably those of his uncle, Mel Sucee. His own papers are dominated by the research on the canoe, but also include family papers, papers related to his employment with Bell Telephones, and some very useful material related to cottaging and travelling.

Series A Wooden Canoe Heritage Association, 1987-2003, files 1-120

Gerry was a very active member of the board of the WCHA, and took great interest in their archives, library, historical research and was the key organizer for their 1992 Assembly in Peterborough. The files include correspondence with key members of the WCHA and his thoughtful responses to wooden canoe inquiries. As well, he has kept issues of *Wooden Canoe*, the WCHA magazine, from 1987 to 2003 (issues 31 to 118).

Series B Peterborough Heritage Canoe Festival, 1985-1998, files 121-157

This series is dominated by Gerry's attention to details related to the Heritage Canoe Festival, 1980-1993. It

includes correspondence with the Trent-Severn Antique and Classic Boat Association, 1985-1998; Friends of the Trent-Severn Waterway; tourism brochures; and coverage of the famous 1995 event to see how many canoes fit in the Lift Lock. His research includes tourism information and comparisons with other events.

Series C Canadian Canoe Museum, 1990-2003, files 158-165

Gerry kept newsletters and minutes related to the development of the Canadian Canoe Museum and information related to his volunteer activities.

Series D Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives, 1986-1987, files 166-169

Minutes of the PCMA Board of Management, of which he was a member.

Series E History of Peterborough, 1986-1998, files 170-192

Historical research on Peterborough together with minutes, *PHS Bulletins* and reports of the Peterborough Historical Society and related to the Smith Town portage monument and Smith Township Historical Society.

Series F Peterborough Canoe History, 1975-2003, and earlier historical research, files 193-471

This extensive series includes Dr Donald Cameron's Research files, 1979-1981; files related to the research and drafts of the PHS occasional paper, and speeches and related opportunities; correspondence and other papers with researchers, enthusiasts and people interested in canoes; files related to John Stephenson; list of Canadian patents 1824 to 1872; correspondence, catalogues, and photos related to Maine and Maritime canoe companies such as Chestnut, Gerrish, Morris, Old Town, Northwoods, Partelow, Rangeley, White and others; St Lawrence River skiff; central Ontario canoe builders; George Stephenson; trips to New England in 1991 and 1992; Peterborough research notes; commentaries on local canoe catalogues produced by William English, Lakefield, Rice Lake, Brown Boat, Walter Dean, Thomas Gordon, Ontario Canoe, Peterborough Canoe, and Chestnut Canoes. Many of the catalogues are complete xerox copies, but particularly notable is an original Peterborough Canoe catalogue for 1908 or 1912. His research notes include correspondence about patents, as well as xerox copies of key magazine articles and books describing canoes or canoeing from 1859 to 1913. Particularly interesting are his excerpts from the American Canoe Association Yearbook, 1884-1913; *Forest and Stream*, 1873-1888. As well, the series includes Ken Brown's *Invention of the Board Canoe* (2001) and Nick Nickels, *Master Canoe Builder*.

The following is a file list of the first 471 files. More files will be added to Series F and subsequent series are being arranged, and will be reported in a future issue. We hope to have a special occasion when the Gerry Stephenson fonds is fully open for research.

Vol	Seri	File	Title	Dates	Dates				
es									
1	A	0	Wooden Canoe Heritage Association			1	A	52	Hemminger, Dan 1996
1	A	1	WCHA Computer System	1993		1	A	53	Hoth, Carl 1995
1	A	2	WCHA	1998		1	A	54	Krist, Curt 1995
1	A	3	WCHA	1999		1	A	55	Levesque, Gerry 1995
1	A	4	WCHA Board	1996		1	A	56	Littlefield, Robert 1994
1	A	5	WCHA Board	1994	1995	1	A	57	Luce, Bud 1994
1	A	6	WCHA Chapters	1993	1996	1	A	58	Olfelt, Philip 1995
1	A	7	WCHA Odd Items	1995		1	A	59	Powers, Skip 1996 199
1	A	8	WCHA Archives	1995		1	A	60	Rogers, Eugene 1996
1	A	9	WCHA Archives Issues	1994	1996	1	A	61	Reld, Richard 1995
1	A	10	WCHA Library Rare Titles	1995		1	A	62	Rybinski, Dick 1994
1	A	11	WCHA Directory of Builders and Supplies	1996		1	A	63	Sauter, Ron 1995
1	A	12	WCHA Expenses	1993	1995	1	A	64	Scott, Jeff 1995
1	A	13	WCHA Library	1994	1996	1	A	65	Smith, Mark 1996
1	A	14	WCHA Canoe and Boat Queries	1991	1993	1	A	66	Smith, R. 1996
1	A	15	WCHA History	1989	1992	1	A	67	Thomas, Cathy 1996
1	A	16	WCHA Journal	1993	1994	1	A	68	Turner, Ted 1996
1	A	17	WCHA Journal: Wooden Canoe	1993	1996	1	A	69	Ubl, Greg 1993
1	A	18	Wooden Canoe Issue 83	1997		2	A	70	Warren, Graham 1996
1	A	19	WCHA Membership lists	1993	1996	2	A	71	Witham, G. A. 1995
1	A	20	WCHA Mentor	1995		2	A	72	All-wood canoes inquiries
1	A	21	WCHA Certificate of Appreciation	1991		2	A	73	Canoes, Market value 1995
1	A	22	Baker, Dave	1999		2	A	74	Zuk, Larry 1994
1	A	23	WCHA Organization / Reference	1991		2	A	75	Albert, Richard 1992
1	A	24	WCHA Liftlock Cruise	1992		2	A	76	Chapman, Keith 1994
1	A	25	WCHA Assembly	1991		2	A	77	Coolidge, William B. 1992
1	A	26	WCHA Assembly 1992 Peterborough	1992		2	A	78	Coker, Jack 1994 199
1	A	27	WCHA Assembly	1992		2	A	79	Curtis, David 1991
1	A	28	WCHA Assembly	1993	1994	2	A	80	Deyoe, Douglas 1994
1	A	29	WCHA Assembly	1995		2	A	81	Figueiredo, Anthony 1997
1	A	30	WCHA Assembly	1996	1997	2	A	82	Genthe, Tom 1993
1	A	31	Bolhuis, Dick	1995	2000	2	A	83	Gray, Pauline 1994
1	A	32	Burke, Geoff	1997		2	A	84	Mackereth, Graham 1997
1	A	33	Haupt, Dick	1995	2001	2	A	85	Rapson, Fred 1993
1	A	34	McCrum, Julie	1994	1998	2	A	86	Rue, Leslie 1997
1	A	35	Merigold, Chris	1995	1996	2	A	87	von Linden, Donald 1996
1	A	36	Quenell, John	1997		2	A	88	Edington, Gordon 1992 199
1	A	37	Inquiries historical	1990s		2	A	89	Haupt, Richard 1992 199
1	A	38	Allen, Patricia	1995		2	A	90	National Fisherman 1977 197
1	A	39	Baughman, Peter F	1993		2	A	91	Pratt, Fred memoirs 1992
1	A	40	Campbell, Ian	1992		2	A	92	Champion Canoes 1897
1	A	41	Denston, Dr R. W.	1991		2	A	93	Bear Mountain Canoes 1992
1	A	42	Fossey, Joe	1990		2	A	94	Bear Mountain Boat Shop 1995
1	A	43	Fry, Roger	1993		2	A	95	McGuffin, Joanie and Gary 1989
1	A	44	Gallant, Phillip	1993		2	A	96	Canvas canoe inquiries
1	A	45	Pawluckyk, Alex	1997		2	A	97	Hopper, Marie-Claire 1997
1	A	46	Stevenson, Ron	1996		2	A	98	Jeffrey, C. Barrie 1993
1	A	47	Craft inquiries re: WCHA			2	A	99	LaFleche, Frank 1993
1	A	48	Briggs, Hugh	1995		2	A	100	Pappin, Murray 1994
1	A	49	White, E. M.	1995		2	A	101	Ruffman, Alan 1992
1	A	50	Fernberg, Harold	1996		2	A	102	Scott, James 1992
1	A	51	Gammage, George	1994		2	A	103	Pawluckyk, Alex 1987
						2	A	104	Pawluckyk, Alex photos
						2	A	105	Wilson, Gary H. 1996
						2	A	106	Wooden Canoe Heritage Association price list
						2	A	107	Wooden Canoe 1987 198
						2	A	108	Wooden Canoe 1990

2	A 109	Wooden Canoe	1991	1992	3	C 162	Canadian Canoe Museum canoe appraisal	2003	
2	A 110	Wooden Canoe	1993		3	C 163	Books list and archives	1995	
2	A 111	Wooden Canoe	1994		3	C 164	Canoes for the Canadian Canoe Museum		
2	A 112	Wooden Canoe	1995		3	C 165	Wilderness Canoe Association	1991	20
2	A 113	Wooden Canoe	1996		3	D 166	Board of Management Background Material	1986	
2	A 114	Wooden Canoe	1997		3	D 167	Board of Management Minutes	1986	
2	A 115	Wooden Canoe	1998		3	D 168	Board of Management Minutes	1986	
2	A 116	Wooden Canoe	1999		4	D 169	Board of Management Minutes	1987	
2	A 117	Wooden Canoe	2000		4	E 170	Peterborough Historical Society and PCMA	1992	
2	A 118	Wooden Canoe	2001		4	E 171	Polly Cow Island		
2	A 119	Wooden Canoe	2002		4	E 172	Smithtown plaque		
2	A 120	Wooden Canoe	2003		4	E 173	Smithtown plaque		
2	B 121	Friends of the Trent Severn Waterway letterhead & thanks			4	E 174	Smith Township 1818		
2	B 122	Trent-Severn Antique & Classic Boat Assn	1985	1998	4	E 175	Peterborough Historical Society	1991	19
2	B 123	Heritage Canoe Festival	1988	1994	4	E 176	New Hampshire connections		
2	B 124	Heritage Canoe Festival	1988		4	E 177	Smith Township's Portage Plaque		
2	B 125	Heritage Canoe Festival	1989		4	E 178	Smith Township		
2	B 126	Heritage Canoe Festival	1989		4	E 179	Peterborough Historical Society	1992	
3	B 127	Heritage Canoe Festival	1990		4	E 180	Peterborough Historical Society	1993	
3	B 128	Heritage Canoe Festival	1990		4	E 181	Peterborough Historical Society Bulletin	1986	19
3	B 129	Heritage Canoe Festival	1991	1992	4	E 182	Board meetings	1990	19
3	B 130	Heritage Canoe Club	1991		4	E 183	Board meetings	1987	
3	B 131	Heritage Canoe Festival	1991		4	E 184	Board meetings	1990	
3	B 132	Heritage Canoe Festival	1991		4	E 185	Peterborough history general		
3	B 133	Heritage Canoe Festival	1991		4	E 186	Nogojiwanong		
3	B 134	Heritage Canoe Festival folder	1991		4	E 187	Peterborough Examiner history		
3	B 135	Kawartha Boat Builders Reunion	1991		4	E 188	Peterborough street names	1993	
3	B 136	Canoe Organizations	1991		4	E 189	Chemong floating bridge		
3	B 137	Elderhostel	1991		4	E 190	Camera obscura and William Hyde Wollaston		
3	B 138	Celebrate Ontario	1992		4	E 191	Kidd, Martha		
3	B 139	Halifax Museum			4	E 192	History of Peterborough: newspaper research		
3	B 140	Wooden Boat Show Guide	1992		4	F 193	Dr Cameron's Research Files 4	1979	19
3	B 141	Wooden Boat School	1992		4	F 194	Dr Cameron's Research Files 3		
3	B 142	Heritage Canoe Festival	1992		4	F 195	Dr Cameron's Research Files 2		
3	B 143	Heritage Canoe Festival	1992		4	F 196	Dr Cameron's Research Files 1		
3	B 144	Peterborough Tourism brochures	1992		4	F 197	Dr Cameron's Research Files and Trent- Kanawa		
3	B 145	Peterborough and the Kawartha Lakes	1993		4	F 198	Dr Cameron's Research Notes		
3	B 146	Heritage Canoe Festival	1992		4	F 199	Dr Cameron's files		
3	B 147	Canoe Organizations	1993		4	F 200	Dr Cameron's Research Notes		
3	B 148	Heritage Canoe Festival	1993		4	F 201	Cameron, Donald, "Peterborough Canoe"	1975	
3	B 149	Heritage Canoe Festival	1993		4	F 202	References		
3	B 150	Heritage Canoe Festival	1993		4	F 203	Canoe craft		
3	B 151	Heritage Canoe Festival	1993		4	F 204	Early notes on canoes		
3	B 152	Heritage Canoe Festival	1993		4	F 205	Trip maps		
3	B 153	Lift Lock and Canoes	1995		5	F 206	Dr Cameron's note books	1837	
3	B 154	Canoes in the Lift Lock	1995		5	F 207	Dr Cameron's The poor man's yacht	1883	
3	B 155	Trent-Severn Antique & Classic Boat Assn	1990, 1993		5	F 208	Dr Cameron's Papers to PHS	1975	
3	B 156	Peterborough and the Kawartha Lakes	1995		5	F 209	Peterborough Canoe history and PHS Drafts		
3	B 157	Heritage Canoe Festival	1996		5	F 210	Peterborough Canoe History Drafts		
3	C 158	PCMA Canoe related holdings	2000		5	F 211	Birth of Peterborough Canoe	1987	
3	C 159	Canadian Canoe Museum	1990	1999	5	F 212	Peterborough Canoe history Draft notes		
3	C 160	Canadian Canoe Museum	1994	2002	5	F 213	Peterborough Canoe history draft history		
3	C 161	Canadian Canoe Museum	2003		5	F 214	Peterborough Canoe history research notes		
					5	F 215	Peterborough Canoe research		
					5	F 216	Peterborough Canoe noted draft		
					5	F 217	Peterborough Canoe history research notes		

5	F 218	Peterborough Canoe history draft copy		6	F 270	WCHA Miscellaneous	
5	F 219	PHS occasional paper		6	F 271	Duplicate Photocopies: Important stories of Peterborough Canoe	
5	F 220	Canoe History PHS draft copy		6	F 272	Peterborough Centennial Museum Archives	1992
5	F 221	Peterborough Canoe history		6	F 273	Letters-Outstanding drafts	1995
5	F 222	Stevenson, John And The Famous Peterborough canoes		6	F 274	Stevenson, Canoes article	
5	F 223	Revolution and Evolution Peterborough Canadian Canoe		6	F 275	Notes on writing	1997
5	F 224	How man's useful little boat evolved	2003	6	F 276	Notes on Archival Writing	1995
5	F 225	Peterborough Canoe "Further Definition"		6	F 277	Dunsford Canoes	
5	F 226	Canoe book research	1898	6	F 278	Dunsford, George	
5	F 227	Kawarthas Birthplace of modern canoe	1994	6	F 279	Correspondence, National Museum	1995 1996
5	F 228	Building		6	F 280	Ontario Canoe Company	1999
5	F 229	Canoe quotes, notebook		6	F 281	Byrick, Bill Canoe museum	1997
5	F 230	Canoe history notes		6	F 282	Correspondence with Brown, Ken re Canoes	2001
5	F 231	PHS published paper		6	F 283	Rapson, Fred	1996
5	F 232	Peterborough Canoe history	1986	6	F 284	WCHA letter Re draft Lakefield Canoe Company History	c. 1990
5	F 233	Observations	1985 1988	6	F 285	Canoe makers tags	
5	F 234	Home of the Canoe	1996	6	F 286	Gardner, John	
5	F 235	Canoe research		6	F 287	Gardners Correspondence	1995 1996
5	F 236	Further definitions Peterborough Canadian Canoe		6	F 288	Sucee, Mel	
5	F 237	Canoe history talk	1992	6	F 289	Ontario Volunteer Awards	1993
5	F 238	Floppy disks		6	F 290	Dad's camping pictures and motorboat	1912
5	F 239	Smith, John		6	F 291	Stephenson, John's (photo)	1912
6	F 240	Peterborough railways		6	F 292	Stephenson, Crawford, Rowatt (photo)	
6	F 241	Giesler Boats, Powassen		6	F 293	Stephenson, Gerry (photo)	
6	F 242	Rye, Herb		6	F 294	Stephenson, Gerry Cedar strip construction	
6	F 243	Peterborough Canoe Staff	1928	6	F 295	Stephenson, John Photocopy's	
6	F 244	Peterborough Canoe, Wedding present to Elizabeth		6	F 296	Stephenson, John News	1912
6	F 245	Walter, Dean and Bill, Williamson	1990	6	F 297	Veterans of Peterborough Stephenson/John	1912
6	F 246	Marine museum of Upper Canada		6	F 298	Veterans of Peterborough Stephenson/John	1912
6	F 247	Baker, Dave	1995	6	F 299	Stephenson, John Xerox portrait	
6	F 248	Carleton Place, Ontario	1993 1997	6	F 300	Atchison Family History	
6	F 249	Peterborough Canoe at BC Centennial		6	F 301	Canoe History Newspaper clippings	
6	F 250	McCloskey, Dennis	1981	6	F 302	Stephenson, John And The Famous "Peterborough Canoes"	
6	F 251	Walker, Walter		6	F 303	Preface	1987
6	F 252	Walker, Walter		6	F 304	Stephenson (Photos)	
6	F 253	Peterborough Canoe Company and WTC Boyd	1904	6	F 305	J S Stephenson models	
6	F 254	Canoe Research, key issues		6	F 306	Peterborough Pioneers	
6	F 255	Writing about canoes, Reflections		6	F 307	List of Canadian Patents, June 1824 to August 1872	1882 1971
6	F 256	Notes on unfinished book, Canoes	1993 1994	6	F 308	English, William Racer	
6	F 257	Notes on Lakefield and Peterborough Canoe History	1994	6	F 309	Tilden, Roger F Peterborough area canoe building	1882
6	F 258	Bills and Receipts for canoe	1985 1998	6	F 310	Jones, Elwood and Bruce Dyer Peterborough history	1987
6	F 259	Book Publishing and sales information	1993	6	F 311	Perry, Ronald, H Canoe and you	1948
6	F 260	Assistance to writers	1993 1997	6	F 312	Whittaker, Don References	
6	F 261	Canoe talk	1991	7	F 313	Norway Historical Society	
6	F 262	Canoe writing ideas	1990 1993	7	F 314	Stephenson, George (Photos)	
6	F 263	Descriptions of micro-tapes		7	F 315	Stephenson, George	
6	F 264	Book writing recommendations	1991 1993	7	F 316	Canoeing on the Charles River	
6	F 265	Notes on writing	1996	7	F 317	Chestnut Boats	1969
6	F 266	Hokkaido, Japan Canadian Canoe Club		7	F 318	Chestnut Boats	1976
6	F 267	Moore, Ted	1996	7	F 319	Gerrish, E. H., Canvas Canoes	
6	F 268	Correspondence, re Canoe	1995	7	F 320	Morris Canoes	
6	F 269	Canoe Book Research	1990	7	F 321	Morris Canoes	1893

7	F 322	White, E. M. & Co.		7	F 372	Canoe catalogue critiques: Walter Dean Canoe and Boat Co	
7	F 323	Morris Canoes	1917	7	F 373	English canoes advertisement	1913
7	F 324	Northwoods Canoe Co		7	F 374	Canoe catalogue research	
7	F 325	Robertson, J. R.		7	F 375	Canoe catalogue research; xerox copies extra	
7	F 326	Robertson and Old Town Canoe		7	F 376	Rice Lake Canoe Co	
7	F 327	Old Town Canoe		7	F 377	Rice Lake	
7	F 328	Old Town Canoes	1910	7	F 378	Gordon, Thomas, Canoes, pre 1904	
7	F 329	Old Town Canoes catalogue	1992	7	F 379	Lakefield	
7	F 330	Partelow and Co		7	F 380	Evinrude detachable engine	1913
7	F 331	Rangeley		7	F 381	Glideaway	1913
7	F 332	Charles Book (People's River)		7	F 382	Keeble, C. sail makers	1962
7	F 333	Adirondack Museum		7	F 383	Lakefield Sailing Craft	c. 1940
7	F 334	United States Museum info		7	F 384	Sail-Craft Co., Lakefield (estab 1946)	
7	F 335	St Lawrence River skiff		7	F 385	Lakefield Canoes	
7	F 336	Rutledge, Sheila: The Canoe: Its Contribution to Canada's story	1977	7	F 386	Lakefield Canoes	
7	F 337	Central Ontario Canoe Builders		7	F 387	Lakefield Canoes	
7	F 338	Nichols, Dave, Peterborough Canoe History	1978	7	F 388	Lakefield Sailing Craft	
7	F 339	Almstead, Francis E: Legend in Canoeing History	1978	7	F 389	Lakefield Canoe Co advertising, 1911	
7	F 340	Benidickson, Jamie: Recreation canoeing in Ontario before WWI		8	F 390	Ontario Canoe Company catalogue	1883
7	F 341	Merriman, Lynn C.; Stewart, Katharine E.; Builders of wood and wood-cloth canoes in Ontario, 1850-1976	1976	8	F 391	Ontario Canoe Company catalogue	1883
7	F 342	Stephenson, George and the WCHA	1994	8	F 392	Ontario Canoe Company catalogue	1888
7	F 343	Stephenson, George Canoe: preface	2003	8	F 393	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	c 1892
7	F 344	Stephenson, George photos		8	F 394	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1892
7	F 345	Rutledge, Sheila: Canoe Industry in the Otonabee Valley, 1858-1978	1978	8	F 395	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1907
7	F 346	Stephenson, George news		8	F 396	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1908 or 1912
7	F 347	Stephenson, George photos		8	F 397	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1909
7	F 348	Stephenson, George		8	F 398	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1911
7	F 349	Stephenson, George canoes & boats		8	F 399	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	c 1920
7	F 350	Stephenson, George		8	F 400	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1922
7	F 351	New England trip	1991	8	F 401	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1926
7	F 352	New England trip	1992	8	F 402	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1927
7	F 353	Rushton canoe		8	F 403	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1932
7	F 354	Marine Historical Society: The Log of Mystic Seaport	1971	8	F 404	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	c 1929-20th century
7	F 355	Racine		8	F 405	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1930
7	F 356	Blue Mountain Lake		8	F 406	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1938
7	F 357	Photos, miscellaneous		8	F 407	Peterborough Watercraft catalogue	c 1940
7	F 358	Barrie, A. E. (Ed)		8	F 408	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogue	1941
7	F 359	Dobbin Index		8	F 409	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	post 1943
7	F 360	Peterborough directories research		8	F 410	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	c 1943
7	F 361	Peterborough Sports Hall of Fame		8	F 411	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1943, 1957, 1961
7	F 362	Adiam, Robert		8	F 412	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1947
7	F 363	Historical news clippings	1990	8	F 413	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1950 +
7	F 364	Douglas, George M.		8	F 414	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1952
7	F 365	Canoe builders, later	1990	8	F 415	Peterborough Canoe Watercraft	
7	F 366	Canoe restoration and maintenance	1993	8	F 416	Peterborough Watercraft	1952
7	F 367	Canoe catalogue critiques		8	F 417	Weco Marine Accessories	1956
7	F 368	Canoe catalogue critiques: William English		8	F 418	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1955
7	F 369	Canoe catalogue critiques: Lakefield		8	F 419	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1956
7	F 370	Canoe catalogue critiques: Rice Lake		8	F 420	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1957
7	F 371	Canoe catalogue critiques: Brown Boat Co., Lakefield		8	F 421	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1958
				8	F 422	Peterborough Canoe Company catalogues	1960
				8	F 423	Richardson Aquacraft	1965
				8	F 424	Chestnut Canoes catalogue	1910
				8	F 425	Chestnut Canoes catalogue	1934
				8	F 426	Chestnut Canoes catalogue	1963
				8	F 426	Chestnut Canoes catalogue	1986

8	F 427	Chestnut story	1986
8	F 428	English, William, Canoe Company	1908
8	F 429	Patents	
8	F 430	Canoe patents	
8	F 431	Unites States Patents 292183	1884
8	F 432	Peterborough Review, 19 August 1859	
8	F 433	<i>Harper's Magazine</i>	1860s, 1870s
8	F 434	Canoeing in Kanuckia	1878
8	F 435	Canoeing	1880
8	F 436	Strickland, Robert A. in <i>Forest and Stream</i>	1882
8	F 437	Vaux, Bowyer, Canoeing	1882
8	F 438	Hickes, C. S. <i>Yacht, Boat and Canoe</i>	1888
8	F 439	Field, Parker B., <i>Canvas Canoes</i>	1891
8	F 440	<i>Chestnut Canoes of Today, Outing</i>	1897
8	F 441	<i>Alden, W. R., Cruise of the Canoe Club</i>	
8	F 442	Castlemon, Harry, <i>Snagged and Sunk....</i>	
8	F 443	<i>Book of Boats</i>	1906
8	F 444	Wallace, Dillon, "American Canoe", <i>Outing</i>	1910
8	F 445	Luscombe, William G and Louis J. Bird, <i>Canoeing</i>	1948
8	F 446	Canoe and you	
8	F 447	Canoe building techniques	
8	F 448	ACA meet, Pigeon Lake, Boyd's Island	1891
8	F 449	Canadian Canoe Company advertisements	
8	F 450	Paddling techniques	
8	F 451	<i>American Canoeist</i>	1883
8	F 452	<i>American Canoeist</i>	1884, 1885
8	F 453	<i>American Canoe Association Yearbook</i>	1884
8	F 454	<i>American Canoe Association Yearbook</i>	1888
8	F 455	<i>American Canoe Association Yearbook</i>	1888
8	F 456	<i>American Canoe Association Yearbook</i>	1913
8	F 457	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1873
8	F 458	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1874
8	F 459	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1875
8	F 460	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1876
8	F 461	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1876
8	F 462	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1877
8	F 463	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1878
8	F 464	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1879
8	F 465	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1880
8	F 466	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1886
8	F 467	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1887
8	F 468	<i>Forest and Stream</i>	1888
8	F 469	Brown, Ken, <i>Invention of the Board Canoe</i>	2001
8	F 470	Nickels, Nick, <i>Master Canoe Builder: Lakefield's Walter Walker Ends an Era Begun in 1850</i>	
8	F 471	<i>Trent-Severn Waterway Resource Guide</i>	1985



93 canoes in the Peterborough Lift Lock, July 1992 during Wooden Canoe Heritage Association assembly. [TVA, Stephenson fonds, 93/25]

Trent Valley Archives News

Susan Kyle, President

Hope you are enjoying your holidays!

In mid July, Peterborough was declared a disaster zone after almost 200mm of rain fell on our beautiful city in just hours. Many organizations suffered heavy losses. We, at the Trent Valley Archives, were very lucky. Of the 40 land record boxes that were damp, no documents were lost. Many thanks to the army of volunteers who gave their time spreading documents to dry in four different buildings - non-stop for five days.

Our losses were the archival boxes and file folders - all will have to be replaced. We are asking for donations to help with costs related to flood recovery. If you are able to help, we would appreciate it. We have many tired volunteers, if you are able to add your name to our list to help relieve some of them, we would love to see you out here!

Our planned September switch of rooms for which we received a Trillium grant for new shelving and resource material has begun a little earlier! We are able to remain open so drop by if you get the chance.

Ongoing and Upcoming Events

Our historical walks in Little Lake Cemetery continue every WEDNESDAY afternoon until the end of August, possibly into September because of popular demand. Who's Who of Peterborough is at 4pm, Architectural Splendors at 5pm, and Tragic Tales at 5:30pm. All tours are approx. an hour in length and are \$5 per person.

We are currently organizing a fall event coinciding with Halloween titled, "Haunted Peterborough, Ghost and Gore Walks." The dates for this event are Friday October 29th and Saturday October 30th. Tours will feature costumed guides walking by lantern light. The current times for this event are 8 and 9pm. Tickets will be \$10 for adults, \$5 for children under twelve - Advance tickets only. The haunted walk will be 90 minutes in length and will focus on ghostly stories and mysterious happenings in Peterborough's downtown district. Some unique buildings will be opened for this event so stay tuned!

Recent Purchases

The Trillium grant allowed us to purchase:

Library shelving.

Archival shelving.

A new microfilm projector.

As well we obtained the following microfilms:

1. All the census returns for Northumberland, Durham and Victoria Counties (1851, 1861, 1871, 1891)
2. Victoria County Early Marriage Registers
3. Peterborough County Early Marriages (1840s-1860s)
4. Newcastle District Assessments and Collectors Rolls (1803-1850) - these include:

ALNWICK TOWNSHIP Census: 1840, 1848, 1850 (Indians), 1850
Assessment: 1840, 1842, 1843, 1845-1847 MS 16, Reel 1

ASPHODEL TOWNSHIP Census: 1821, 1841

Census & Assessment: 1826-1828, 1830, 1831; Assessment: 1841
MS 16, Reel 1

ASPHODEL AND BELMONT TOWNSHIP Census: 1839, 1840

Assessment: 1839, 1840 MS 16, Reel 1

ASPHODEL AND OTONABEE Census: 1823-1825

Assessment: 1823-1825 MS 16, Reel 1

BELMONT TOWNSHIP Census: n.d., 1841

Assessment: 1841 MS 16, Reel 1

CARTWRIGHT TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841, 1848, 1850

Census & Assessment: 1837, 1838; Assessment: 1839-1846
MS 16, Reel 1

CAVAN TOWNSHIP Census: 1819, 1820, 1823, 1825, 1839-1841, 1848,

1850; Census & Assessment: 1825, 1827-1837; Assessment:
1819-1823, 1825, 1826, 1835, 1838-1847 MS 16, Reel 1

CLARKE TOWNSHIP Census: 1803, 1804, 1822-1825, 1841, 1848, 1850

Census & Assessment: 1824, 1826-1838; Assessment: 1822, 1823,
1825, 1828, 1839-1847 MS 16, Reel 2

CRAMAHE TOWNSHIP Census: 1803-1807, 1809, 1810, 1812-1823,

1825, 1839-1841, 1848, 1850 MS 16, Reel 2

Census: 1850; Census & Assessment: 1826-1838; Assessment:
1808-1825, 1839-1847 MS 16, Reel 3

DARLINGTON TOWNSHIP Census: 1803, 1804, 1822-1825, 1839-1841,

1848; Census & Assessment: 1826-1837, 1839 MS 16, Reel 3
Assessment: 1822-1825, 1840-1847, 1849 MS 16, Reel 3

DARLINGTON AND CLARKE TOWNSHIP Census: 1806, 1808-1818,

1820, 1821; Assessment: 1808-1810, 1812-1821 MS 16, Reel 4

DOURO TOWNSHIP Census: 1838, 1840, 1841; Census & Assessment:

1826, 1828-1830; Assessment: 1839-1841 MS 16, Reel 4

DOURO AND OPS TOWNSHIP Census: n.d. MS 16, Reel 4

DUMMER TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841; Assessment: 1839-1841

MS 16, Reel 4

ELDON TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841; Assessment: 1839-1841

MS 16, Reel 4

EMILY TOWNSHIP Census: 1820-1826, 1839, 1841; Census &

Assessment: 1827, 1828, 1830; Assessment: 1821-1823, 1839-1841
MS 16, Reel 4

ENNISMORE TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841; Census & Assessment:

1827, 1828, 1830; Assessment: 1839-1841 MS 16, Reel 4

FENELON AND BEXLEY TOWNSHIPS Census: 1840, 1841

Assessment: 1840, 1841 MS 16, Reel 4

FENELON, BEXLEY AND SOMMERVILLE Census: 1839

Assessment: 1839 MS 16, Reel 4

HALDIMAND TOWNSHIP Census: 1803-1810, 1812-1825, 1839-1841,

1848, 1850 MS 16, Reel 4

Census & Assessment: 1826-1838; Assessment: 1808-1825,
1839-1847 MS 16, Reel 5

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP Census: 1804-1812, 1815-1824, 1839,

1840, 1848, 1850; Census & Assessment: 1826, 1827, 1829-1838
MS 16, Reel 5

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (cont.) Assessment: 1808-1825, 1839-1847

MS 16, Reel 6

HARVEY TOWNSHIP Census: 1840, 1841; Assessment: 1840, 1841

MS 16, Reel 6

HOPE TOWNSHIP Census: 1803-1825, 1839-1841, 1844, 1848, 1850

Census & Assessment: 1826-1828, 1830-1834, 1837, 1838

Assessment: 1808-1822 MS 16, Reel 6

HOPE TOWNSHIP (cont.) Assessment: 1823-1825, 1836, 1840-1847, n.d.

MS 16, Reel 7

HOPE TOWNSHIP AND PORT HOPE TOWN Census & Assessment: 1835

Assessment: 1839 MS 16, Reel 7

MANVERS TOWNSHIP Census: 1840, 1841, 1848, 1850

Census & Assessment: 1835-1840; Assessment: 1840-1847

MS 16, Reel 7

MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1840

Assessment: 1839, 1840; MS 16, Reel 7

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP Census: 1819-1825, 1828, 1841

Census & Assessment: 1826-1835, 1837, 1838, 1840

Assessment: 1820-1825, 1828, 1839, 1841; Census: 1848, 1850;
Assessment: 1842-1847 MS 16, Reel 7

MURRAY TOWNSHIP Census: 1803, 1840, 1806, 1808, 1814-1825, 1827,

1839-1841, 1848, 1850; Census & Assessment: 1826, 1828,

OPS TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841; Assessment: 1839-1841
MS 16, Reel 8

OTANABEE TOWNSHIP Census: 1821, 1822, 1839-1841; Census &
Assessment: 1826, 1828, 1830, 1836; Assessment: 1822, 1840, 1841
MS 16, Reel 8

PERCY TOWNSHIP Census: 1803-1811, 1813-1824, 1839-1841, 1848,
1850 MS 16, Reel 8
Census & Assessment: 1832-1838; Assessment: 1808-1824,
1839-1847 MS 16, Reel 9

PERCY AND SEYMOUR TOWNSHIP Census: 1825
Census & Assessment: 1826-1831, n.d. MS 16, Reel 9

PORT HOPE TOWN - see Hope Township

SEYMOUR TOWNSHIP Census: 1839-1841, 1848, 1850; Census &
Assessment: 1833-1839; Assessment: 1840-1847 MS 16, Reel 9

SMITH TOWNSHIP Census: 1819-1825, 1839-1841
Census & Assessment: 1827-1829; Assessment: 1821-1827,
1839-1841 MS 16, Reel 9

SMITH AND ENNISMORE TOWNSHIP Census: n.d. MS 16, Reel 9

VERULAM TOWNSHIP Census: 1840, 1841; Assessment: 1841
MS 16, Reel 9

VERULAM AND HARVEY TOWNSHIPS Census & Assessment:
1838-1840 MS 16, Reel 9

Trent Valley Archives Survives the Flooding

Only records in our lowest basement were touched by water. This included Peterborough County Land Records; North Kawartha Township records; TVA archives; private papers; part of the Pammett book collection; and several old newspapers.

Diane Robnik, the TVA Assistant Archivist, spearheaded a remarkable effort to air dry the affected land records: an estimated 48,000 documents. This meant assembling an army of volunteers and also getting use of large rooms in the Chemong School, the Grace Christian Academy, and Trinity United Church in downtown Peterborough. The support of the latter was especially crucial, and was limited by their need to provide support to the Mark Street United Church which suffered extraordinary damage from the heavy rains of the morning and the extraordinary flooding several hours later caused when an ancient stream bed became a raging torrent. Because of space limitations and because of Peterborough's continuing high humidity we had to stop the air drying before documents were completely dry. Fortunately, Ken Doherty, the City of Peterborough's senior heritage officer, allowed us to transfer these documents to the freeze dry facilities of Rosco's in Montreal, also the destination for parts of the Peterborough Collection of imprints about Peterborough or by Peterborough authors and the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio imprints which were drowned in the basement of the Peterborough Public Library.

We have been most impressed with the generosity and support that we met in so many ways.

Still, the developments have had serious material and financial implications at the Trent Valley Archives. A generous donation from the Hudson's Bay Company helped us meet the following identifiable costs:

1. The water damaged each archival box it touched, and because the boxes went through stages of soaked, damp and moist we needed to replace them with twice as many boxes as initially

destroyed. As well, the water caused an expansion of the documents by about 30%. We need an estimated 250 banker's boxes, at a cost of \$4 each. \$1000. As well we needed file folders for different uses in preservation, replacement, and organization. 2500 file folders at \$12 per hundred totals \$300.

2. New mobile gas-powered water pump, purchased so we could immediately pump water out of the basement, \$800; we felt this was a good long-term investment as our Trent Security alarm system had alerted us that the sump pump was not keeping pace with the water build-up.
3. Repair damage to doors and windows, \$100.
4. Rebox the Peterborough Land Records Collection in smaller boxes that are Hollinger archival quality (current Banker's boxes are not strong enough; are too heavy for handling by volunteers and staff; and less suitable for researchers). This would require about 425 boxes at about \$8 each: \$3400.
5. Replace dehumidifiers with new ones from Zeller's.
6. New archival shelving unit (capacity 60 cubic feet), \$500.

As well, though, we may have contingent costs related to the documents which went to Montreal for rapid freeze drying. Some documents will require sophisticated conservation attention. We will need to monitor the situation closely over the next few months, while we make improvements in our preservation strategies. We also need to consider upgrading our furnace. The roof on the Council wing needs early attention. We need to improve the drainage outside the building to steer water away from our foundations.

These costs will need to be met, and we need the support of our members and friends. We have already received some support, but we need more support at this crucial moment. Hope you can help. We are grateful to our members who have been most supportive, especially during the recent emergency.

WE are running cemetery tours in Little Lake Cemetery every Wednesday until early September. Tell others, and join us often as well. Each week we run three different tours, each running about 1 to 1 ½ hours. They are

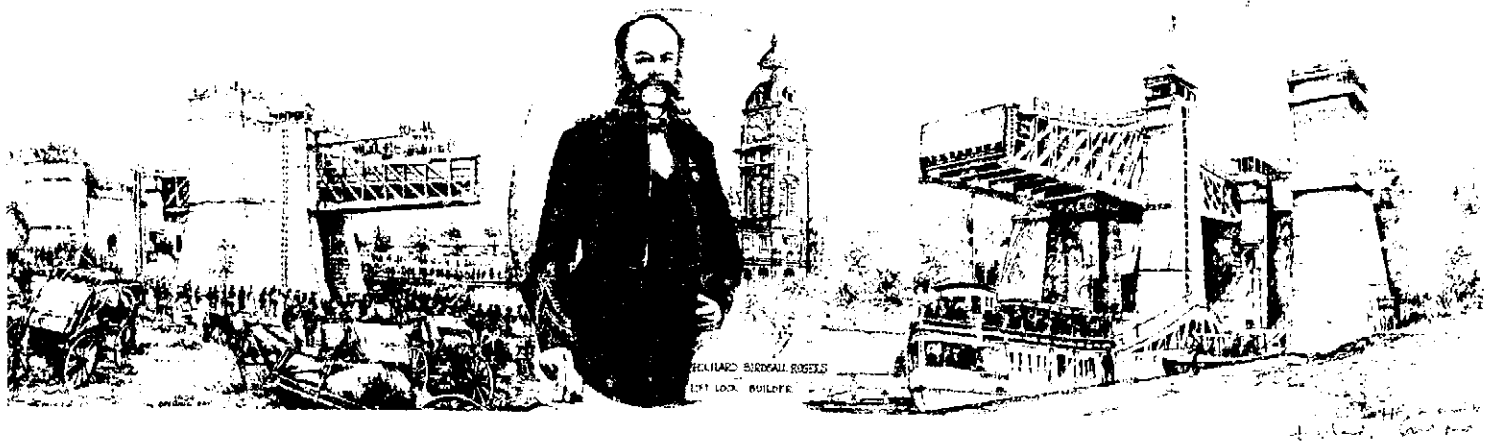
Who's Who in Peterborough	4:30 pm
Architectural monuments and styles	5 pm
Tragic Tales and worse	5:30 p.m.

All tours begin at the chapel; there is parking on Crescent Street.

We have been pleased with the very positive response we have received, and many have returned to get the other tours.

Trent Valley Archives

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Peterborough ON K9L 1N1
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www.trentvalleyarchives.com



100th anniversary celebrations of Bill Jack.
Courtesy of: Litchfield Heritage Research, G. Young, Editor
David Quinby is the grandson of engineer Sherrill Ounderbank and great grandson of Andrew Ounderbank.
G. Young is the great-great-nephew of Andrew Young of Litchfield. Andrew Young was on the Trans-Canada
Association that lobbied for the canal and Bill Jack.

Lift Lock at 100

Peterborough hosted a grand celebration of the centennial of the opening of the Peterborough Lift Lock. It is a great engineering marvel partly because of the many imaginative innovations added by Richard B. Rogers, the mastermind of its design and execution.

Many things happened coincident with the anniversary. Parks Canada renovated the Lift Lock for the occasion, and it looked good as new. Remarkably, the Lock has required comparatively little special maintenance or redesign in 100 years.

Richard Hayman created two special prints based around the construction of the Lift Lock, and the Art School of Peterborough promoted it notably in the Canada Day parade. Ken Lennox produced a pastel print of the Lift Lock.

The *Peterborough Examiner* invited people to share Lift Lock memories, and received many interesting responses; it produced a special supplement, and then continued to run other interesting stories and responses daily. The *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* featured the Lift Lock puzzle and

related stories in a special feature in its May 2004 issue. Kathy Hooke featured the Lift Lock in her monthly column for *Prime Time*. Dennis Carter-Edwards, of Parks Canada, wrote a brief history; the Lift Lock is featured on this year's Doors Open event, 2 October.

The Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives extended its hours and featured a student-executed exhibit on the Lift Lock. Many organizations, including the Trent Valley Archives produced exhibits for the Lift Lock centennial weekend "midway." Trent University Archives placed the diary of R. B. Rogers on its website, along with a nice web exhibit on Rogers. The Trent Valley Archives tours in Little Lake Cemetery tours included an interesting stop at R. B. Rogers' plot and marker, as close to the Lift Lock as possible.

Gordon Young did a great deal of research to identify descendants of engineers who helped R. B. Rogers and arranged for some of their descendants to participate in events organized by Parks Canada and others. At the Lift Lock, several people connected with workers on the Lift Lock took part in a recreation of the inaugural lift. Ryan Kerr wrote a play, "Navigating the Rapids," based on the politics of completing the Lift Lock, and the mean-spirited political removal of R. B. Birdsell from his position with the canal.

Many events were given special twists. There was a soapbox derby on Armour Road that was shortened. The difficulty of getting pedestrians to the Lift Lock when parking was so restricted led to some awkward moments on the course. The Antique and Classic Boat at the Peterborough Marina attracted lots of boats and boaters. Natalie MacMaster attracted 10,000 to the Peterborough Summer Festival of Lights, a well-established local institution producing top performers every Wednesday and Saturday through the summer.

Thousands of people were on hand for the official ceremonies. After speeches from dignitaries, the Island Princess and Chippewa II, with many people dressed in late Victorian style, went over the canal around 3:45 pm. Descendants included Allan Rogers, 84, for the family of R. B. Rogers.

Despite the rains, mimicking the rains on opening day 1904, the weekend celebrations were truly remarkable. Some hope this becomes an annual diversion.

Pictures: Top: Richard Hayman's print featuring R. B. Rogers and the building of the Lift Lock. This is available from the Art School of Peterborough, 705 742-3221. Thanks to Richard Hayman. Left: The Rev Congreeve Quimby a grandson of Sherley Onderdonk, with Gordon Young, member of Lakefield Heritage Research and PACAC. Left bottom: Quimby with John Richard Rogers, great-grandson of R. B. Rogers. Thanks to Gordon Young for the last two pictures.



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Trent Valley Archives Open House - 11 September

Trent Valley Archives has changed the layout of its research facilities and has expanded and updated its archival and library shelving. We are so proud we want everyone to see the roomy and cheery result. Members are invited to the preview open house for members on Saturday, 11 September beginning at 12 noon.

And 22 September

We are also having a special reopening at which we will thank Trillium for their grant which allowed us to make these improvements. This will be Wednesday, 22 September: details will follow. This will be open for the general public, the media and of course our members.

Memorial Centre Rededication - 18 September

Wally Smith, emcee and David Edgerton, President of the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 52 invite everyone to attend the rededication of the Peterborough Memorial Centre in honour of the men and women who fought for Canada's freedom. The event will replicate features of the original dedication, 8 September 1958. The Hastings and Prince Edward Pipe Band and the Peterborough Concert Band will play. The memorabilia and plaques have been cleaned and restored and will be remounted, as will the display cases with pipes and drums and the Book of Remembrance. New features will be the sixteen foot long collage of military men and women; new plaques for the Peterborough Rangers, the Merchant Navy and the Royal Canadian Legion; the names of those who died since 1954. The rededication ceremonies will take place 18 September.

Peterborough Pathway of Fame 2004 Inductees

Congratulations to those who were inducted to Peterborough's Pathway of Fame, 17 July 2004. They were Michael Dumas, Eddie LePage; Gail Corbett, Ed Schroeter; Elsie Knott, Kulla brothers; Dr Thomas Barnardo, Joyce Kidd Yabsley; Peter Ford, Joe Henderson, Heribert Michel, John Morris; Donald Grant, Father Bernard Heffernan; Wayne McLeish, and Frank Schoales. The list includes deserving members and friends of the Trent Valley Archives.

Lights, Lens & Heart: Edwardian Portraits

The Peterborough Centennial Museum and Archives launched an online exhibit featuring some 90 photos from the Balsillie Collection of Roy Studio Images. Some of the photos are fresh and have helpful comments. We look forward to more excellent online exhibits. This can be found at www.pcma.ca/roylightlensheart.htm

Peterborough Hosted the Loyalists

Grietje and Bob McBride, and the Kawartha Branch of the UEL, welcomed 140 delegates to a national conference and annual general meeting for the Loyalists, the UEL Association of Canada. The wide-ranging meeting showcased canoes and the Lift Lock. Ontario Loyalists' Day is 19 June.

Doors Open Peterborough - 2 October

The Doors Open Peterborough for 2004 has added some new sites and opened some old favourites. Many places not normally open to the public will be accessible this day. Watch the press for details, and see the *Examiner's* weekly feature of biographies of the various sites.



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See you for the Wednesday
cemetery tours, June to August

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