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MILBURN COLONY SETTLERS BICENTENARY 2

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Patrick Phelan: Susanna Moodie's "Squatter P"	Michael P. Dolbey	3, 43
Milburn Colony Settlers 1818	Elwood H. Jones	13
Rice Lake Treaty No. 20	November 1818	15
The Quaker Oats Company: Some Ontario Roots and Peterborough Connections, 1858-1930	George Emery	17
Robert Stuart, 98; politically active Quaker Oats Heir	Laurence Arnold, 2014	21
Scott House	Sharon Skinner	23
Scott House / Catharine Parr Traill House	Sharon Skinner	25
George A. Cox was one of Peterborough's pioneer photographers	Elwood H. Jones	26
Dr. Frank Mellow	Linda Revie	29
Changes in Peterborough Since Confederation Year	F. H. Dobbin, 1 July 1927	36
Queries, News, Views and Reviews		16 to 42
Edith "Dee" Jones, 16; He Sees Wings, Cathleen McCarthy, 22; TVA Volunteer at Dianne's 22; St. James Methodist Church and Peterborough in 1908, Elwood Jones, 34; Quaker Fire Memorial Committee 35; Friend of the Downtown 2018 to Elwood Jones, 35; Margaret E. Connal family Album, 38; Peterborough Downtown Industrial Tour: Doors Open 2018, 38; Spanish Flu Hits Peterborough 1918, 39; The TVA Marble Side Table, 39; Robert Henderson at the Peterborough Theatre Guild, 39; Tragic Tales Told in Little Lake Cemetery, 40; Surprising Stories at Little Lake Cemetery, 40; CGE Social and Activity Committee Celebrates Picnics and Christmases, 40; History Plays at the Peterborough Theatre Guild, 41; Peterborough Lock Company, 41; PTBO Canada features TVA, 42; George Street United Church Junior Choir 1946; Lakefield Dynamite Blast 1885, 42.		
Endnotes for the Patrick Phelan article		43

Cover photo: Aylmer Street near Brock Street showing the former Metherel Bike Factory and the double house that was formerly the Bible Christian Church which stood before 1874 on the site long associated with the Canadian Legion on Murray Street. This was moved and lowered to this site around 1880. (Elwood H. Jones)



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PATRICK PHELAN

– Susanna Moodie’s “Squatter P”

Michael P. Dolbey

In her book, *Roughing it in the Bush*,¹ Susanna Moodie makes two references to the squatter P. In chapter 12, The Logging-Bee, in describing the attendants, she says, “There was the ruffian squatter P____, from Clear Lake – the dread of all honest men.”² In Chapter 14, Disappointed Hopes, she relates the following story: “During the winter of ’36, we experienced many privations. The ruffian squatter P____, from Clear Lake, drove from the barn a fine young bull we were rearing, and for several weeks all trace of the animal was lost. We had almost forgotten the existence of poor Whiskey, when a neighbour called and told Moodie that his yearling was at P____’s, and that he would advise him to get it back as soon as possible. Moodie had to take some wheat to Y____’s mill, and as the squatter lived only a mile farther, he called at his house; and there, sure enough, he found the lost animal. With the greatest of difficulty he succeeded in regaining his property, but not without many threats of vengeance from the parties who had stolen it. To these he paid no regard; but a few days after, six fat hogs, on which we depended for all our winter store of animal food, were driven into the lake and destroyed.”³

In an earlier book, *Life in the Backwoods*, Susanna Moodie wrote that in 1835-6 he was living on Clear Lake only a mile beyond Young’s mill. Describing a trip to Clear and Stoney Lakes with the Youngs she wrote the following; “...our steersmen pushed off into the middle of the deep and silent stream ... and after a few minutes ... we suddenly emerged into light and sunshine, and Clear Lake ... spread out its azure mirror before us. ... There is no island in this lake ..., and, at the time we visited it, there was but one clearing upon its shores. The log hut of the squatter P____, commanding a beautiful prospect up and down the lake, stood on a bold slope fronting the water; all the rest was unbroken forest. We had proceeded about a mile on our pleasant voyage, when our attention was attracted by a singular natural phenomenon, which Mat Y____ called the Battery.”⁴

They left the Young’s homestead at what is now Young’s Point and proceeded the short distance up the Otonabee River to the entrance to Clear Lake, then past the clearing of the squatter

P____, on the Douro shore to the right, as they paddled towards the Battery, a high limestone cliff on the south shore of Clear Lake. This is consistent with the location of Douro Lot 25, Concessions 3 (only a narrow strip of land along the lake at this point) and Lot 25 Concession 4 to its west.

In *Through the Years in Douro*, Mrs. Aileen Young wrote “Phelan’s orchard skirted the bay where Hayes’ cottages (now Clearview Tourist Camp) now stand. Phelan was “The squatter P.” Mrs. Moodie mentions.

Frank Walsh remembers picking apples there with my dad and other boys when they were young. Uncle Con remembered hoeing potatoes on the site of the Ardiel cottages, and Grandfather P.P. Young could remember when they grew wheat on the land immediately below South Beach Road where now stands a cluster of cottages and a grove of white pine.”⁵ The location cited by Mrs. Young is the east end of Lots 25 & 26, Concessions 4 and the land between there and Clear Lake (Concession 3). It later became known as South beach and was the site of the South Beach Hotel, see Figure 1.

Patrick Phelan was born in 1784 in the Parish of Clonena(gh), Queen’s County (now County Laois), Ireland. He received enough education to be able to read and write and he became a carpenter. On 16 October 1807, aged 23, he voluntarily enlisted in the British Army’s 88th Regiment of Foot for seven years. On enlisting, he was described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, with sallow complexion, grey eyes, brown hair and an oval face.⁶ During his army service, Patrick Phelan was promoted to Corporal after two years as a private and two years later to the position of Sergeant.⁷

The 88th Regiment of Foot, later known as the Connaught Rangers and “The Devil’s Own”, served in the Peninsular War arriving in Portugal in March 1809. “The Connaught Rangers were crack troops in Wellington’s Army and excelled at close quarter hand-to-hand fighting. They served in Picton’s 3rd Division in the Peninsula (War) alongside the 45th (Nottinghamshire’s) and 74th Highlanders. They also had the reputation of being the worst “plunderers” in the British Army. Arthur Bryant, a military historian, observed, “The 88th were a tough crowd from the

bogs of western Ireland with a bad reputation for filching Portuguese chickens and goats. But they were born fighters and their Scottish colonel, Alexander Wallace, had made them one of the crack regiments of the army.”⁸

The Peninsular War ended in April, 1814 and the 88th Regiment was shipped directly from France to Lower Canada where the War of 1812 was still in progress. In September 1814, the 88th Regiment took part in the Battle of Plattsburg, an unsuccessful British invasion of the United States via Lake Champlain and the last military campaign of the war. They were part of Provost’s 1st Brigade of Peninsular veterans under Major General Frederick Philipse Robinson (3/27th, 39th, 76th and 88th Regiments of Foot). It appears that they were involved in little active fighting during this encounter.⁹ The Treaty of Ghent was ratified by the Americans on 16 February 1815. The 88th Regiment of Foot returned to Ireland 14 September 1815, and after 7 years and 333 days of service, Patrick Phelan of “imperfect vision” was honourably discharged from the army with a pension.¹⁰

The following day, 9 August, John Phelan, “a native of Ireland, now of the Town of York, Yeoman” also submitted a Petition. He had served as a private for 15 years and 210 days in the 63rd Regiment of Foot and Royal Rangers and he requested 100 acres of land. Both petitions were approved by Order in Council on 11 August.¹¹ Records show that both men were assigned Location Tickets for 100 acres each in the Township of Douro on 10 September. Patrick Phelan was assigned the E½ Lot 22, Concession 3 and John Phelan the E½ Lot 19, Concession 3.¹²

In the fall of 1831, Patrick Phelan and his family made their way to their assigned lot. In January, February and March 1832, Phelan wrote at least three letters to various Military personnel¹³. He complained that he had not received as much commuted pension as he had been promised and requested redress. He complained about the remote location of the lot he had been assigned saying in January, “I was placed on a lot of land where there was never any person before the other side of Clear Lake



Figure 1. Satellite image of the north part of Douro showing the location of Patrick Phelan's Land Patent and settlement

Former soldiers wanting an Upper Canada land grant had to petition to the Executive Council in York. Patrick Phelan, “a native of Ireland, now of the Town of York, Carpenter,” submitted his first Petition on 8 August 1831; he requested 200 acres of land.

where I cannot get in or out only when a man of the name of Mr. Young will send his boat and charge 5 s (shillings) to his trip”¹³, and in March, “I was sent three miles beyond the lake where never a soul before and where I cannot get in or out without paying two dollars and I stopped

there till I had not one shilling but went for teams and boats and this present day I had to bring my family across the lake before the ice would break or if not they would all perish” **Error! Bookmark not defined.** These descriptions are consistent with the location of E½ Lot 22, Concession 3 in the Township of Douro as shown in Figure 1. Presumably Phelan and his family had made their way to Young’s Point and then were taken across Clear Lake to approximately where the Second Line meets the Douro shore and from there they went inland to find their assigned lot.

It has been suggested that Patrick and John Phelan were brothers who had immigrated to Canada together and this may be so but no documentary evidence has been found to support this.¹⁴ In his letters, Patrick makes no reference to John Phelan but states that “there was another man of the name of Serg. Hunter sent to this place with me but he is gone out of it now Mr. McDonell gave him a change and left me and my family here in a wilderness.” Phelan may have been mistaken because no record has been found of Josiah Hunter receiving a location ticket or land. In the *Register for Military Warrants* both Patrick Phelan and Josiah Hunter, formerly a sergeant in the Sligo Militia, are entered on the same page having both received their Order in Council on the same day. Next to Phelan’s name is his location E½ L22-C3, Douro, but next to Hunter’s name is the note “Cert. for Scrip No 1128 issued to Liam O’Birne Esq. Atty for R. W. Hunter of Peterboro West son & heir at law of Josiah Hunter, 1st May, 1843”.¹⁵ Hunter died sometime before 1843 and his son applied for his father’s grant and was issued a “scrip”. In 1847, Josiah Hunter Jr., acting for R. W. Hunter, purchased E½ L25-C5 in Smith Township, a broken lot bounded by the Otonabee River about 2 miles south-west of Lakefield. After some difficulty, he obtained the Patent for this land on May 20, 1852.¹⁶

John Phelan died of “Dropsy and Consumption” in York on February 24, 1836. His wife Mary petitioned the Lieut. Governor, Sir Francis Bond Head, requesting the Patent to their Douro land stating that John Phelan had “located on the said lot those 4 years past and built a house thereon but could not look after the deed on account of his illness”. She pleaded destitution for herself and her 5 children.¹⁷ On April 28, 1836, the Executive Council approved the petition recommending that the Patent be issued in trust for the benefit of the children.¹⁸ No evidence has been found to suggest that Mary

Phelan and her children ever returned to Douro. Their lot, the E½ Lot 19, Concession 3 was bought by Joseph Bitterman Spragge of the town of York on February 6, 1840.¹⁹

Patrick Phelan was unhappy with the location and prospects for the land that he had been assigned. As seen in Figure 1, it is in an area of cedar swamp and rough bush that has remained undeveloped to the present day. There are no indications that any significant attempts have ever been made to settle the E½ of this Lot. Instead, as Phelan states in his March letter, “I had to bring my family across the lake before the ice would break or if not they would all perish” and perhaps stumbled on an unoccupied house and clearing on the north-east end of Douro E½ Lot 25, Concession 4 adjacent to the edge of Clear Lake.

It is known that a Location Ticket for Douro E½ Lot 25, Concession 4 had been assigned on 10th January, 1824 to Henry Cole, the son of Loyalist Daniel Cole who had settled in Adolphustown.²⁰ Henry Cole had joined the Lennox Militia when war broke out in 1812 and was rewarded many years later with a Military Grant of this land that he would receive if he performed settlement duties thereon. By 1825, Henry Cole was living on the family farm in Adolphustown with a wife and a number of young children and it is believed that he had no interest in starting afresh in Douro.²¹ However, a man named John Radenhurst became interested in this lot and surrounding lands.

John Radenhurst lived in York and was the Chief Clerk in the office of the Surveyor General.²² He would probably have seen the report of Alexander McDonell stating that the enterprising Young family were going to be operating a sawmill on the north side of the river adjacent to these lands in 1828²³ and he was probably aware of the many petitions that had been submitted to the government requesting improvement to the waterway between Lakes Ontario and Huron.²⁴ He probably believed that land near a sawmill and on an improved waterway would become valuable. Radenhurst also had family connections to both Adolphustown and Douro.

John Radenhurst’s mother was Ann Campbell, daughter of Loyalist Alexander Campbell of Adolphustown. In 1789 Ann Campbell’s sister, Mary, had married Thomas Ridout who in 1792 obtained a position in the administration of Upper Canada being established by John Graves Simcoe. Ridout became the Surveyor General of Upper Canada

in 1810, a position that he held until his death in 1829. After a successful military career, John Radenhurst came to York and in 1818 became a clerk in the office of his uncle, the Surveyor General and in 1821 he married his cousin Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ridout. John Radenhurst also had an uncle, Archibald Campbell, who had settled with his father Alexander Campbell in Adolphustown. Two of Archibald's daughters, Sarah (Campbell) Davis and Pheobe (Campbell) Bogart, had each been granted Settlement Tickets to 200 acres of land in North Douro in January 1824. Both were married to established Loyalist families in Adolphustown and records indicate that they remained in the Adolphustown area all their lives.

Perhaps with the assistance of his uncle, Thomas Ridout, and cousin, John Radenhurst, Sarah and Pheobe's brother, Alexander Campbell (Jr.) became a Deputy Surveyor in 1830. It is believed that he came to Douro in 1830 and performed or supervised the settlement duties on his sisters' lands for speculative purposes. They were both issued Patents for their lands on 21 January 1831.

On 21 December 1833, Alexander Campbell purchased all his sisters' lands for £50 each. He then sold the 100 acre East part of broken Lot 21 in Concession 6 (Pheobe Campbell's grant) to John Wedderburn Dunbar Moodie, the husband of Susanna Moodie, for £200.²⁵ A year later, Alexander Campbell sold the 100 acre East part of broken Lot 19 in Concession 7 (Sarah Campbell's grant) to Thomas Traill, the husband of Susanna Moodie's sister, Catharine Parr Traill, for another £200.²⁶

Moodie had been granted the broken west part of the lot and wanted to expand his holdings. In *Roughing it in the Bush*, Susanna Moodie wrote, "... he afterwards purchased a fine lot, which likewise formed part of the same block, one hundred acres, for £150. This was an enormously high price for wild land; but the prospect of opening the Trent and Otonabee for the navigation of steamboats and other small craft, was at that period a favourite speculation, and its practicability, and the great advantages to be derived from it, were so widely believed as to raise the value of the wild lands along these remote waters to an enormous price; and settlers in the vicinity were eager to secure lots, at any sacrifice, along their shores".²⁷ The discrepancy between the £150 mentioned by Susanna Moodie in her book and the £200 that the Land Registry recorded may have been an attempt to reduce the

embarrassment of having paid far too much for the land.

While arranging the settlement duties on his sisters' land in 1830, it is probable that Alexander Campbell assessed the prospects for other lots that had been assigned to his Adolphustown neighbours and may have reported to Radenhurst on the Douro lands along the river between Lake Katchewanooka and Clear Lake. Most of it consisted of small broken lots that had been designated in 1824 as Crown Reserves around the E½ Lot 25, Concession 4 that had been assigned to Henry Cole.

Henry Cole could not sell his lot until he had received the Patent for it and this required the performance of settlement duties. The Patent was issued to Cole on 8 December 1831²⁸ and he sold the lot to Radenhurst six days later, on 14 December 1831.²⁹ Radenhurst also acquired the rights and ultimately the Patents for surrounding Crown lands in Douro: lots 24, 25, 26 in concession 3 and the west half of lot 25 and all of lot 26 in Concession 4.³⁰

It is unlikely that Radenhurst was interested in living on the land but it was still important to record the documentation of his acquisitions and the fulfillment of settlement duties. James Corry and Thomas Andrew of the Township of Georgina swore an affidavit dated 30 November 1830 before Grant Powell, a Justice of the Peace in York, "that the settlement duties are performed on the East Part of Lot Number Twenty five in the fourth Concession in the Township of Douro in the County of Northumberland in the District of Newcastle in manner following. That is to say, One half the Road in front of said half lot is cleared off to its full extent. One chain in width is slashed down adjoining said road on said lot. A Dwelling House sixteen feet by twenty in the clear is erected thereon and one half an acre of land is cleared and fenced on the same".³¹ The front of the east half lot referred to would be on the Douro 3rd Line very close to the shore of Clear Lake.

Hence, from late 1830, a house and cleared land, probably unoccupied, may have been sitting on the edge of Clear Lake about 1 mile beyond Young's Mill. It is possible that in March 1832 when Phelan "had to bring my family across the lake before the ice would break or if not they would all perish",^{Error!}

Bookmark not defined. he came upon the unoccupied house and moved in.

However, it is not certain that the settlement duties were performed as sworn.

Gates has stated that “Many settlement duty certificates were falsely sworn to because it was impossible for the magistrates to travel “thirty or forty miles into an uninhabited part of the country to ascertain if the parties had sworn truly or not”.³² The two “disinterested parties” were from the Township of Georgina which is far from Douro. Also, the oath was made in York to Justice of the Peace, Grant Powell, the ne’er-do-well son of Chief Justice William Dummer Powell. Grant Powell was reputed to be always in debt and was perhaps willing to turn a blind eye to fees for questionable oaths.

Even if Patrick Phelan did not find an

in the 88th foot and discharged with 1/9 p day, which I commuted on my emigrating from Ireland. I am now four years in possession of my land, and I have hereby taken the liberty of acquainting you that as I have been disappointed in getting my deed through Mr. McDonnell I am now determined on going to Toronto in 8 or ten days and get it myself. Should there be any cause to prevent my getting it you would confer a great favour on an old soldier in directing me to be informed of it, and prevent my loss of time and expense in a journey.

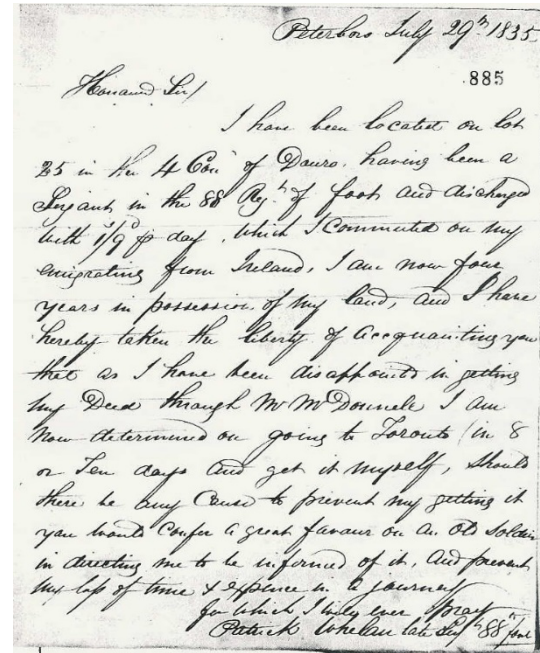
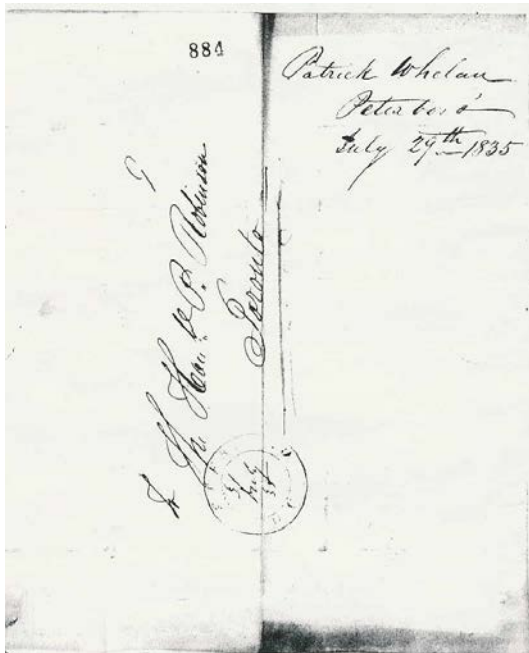


Figure 2. Letter from Patrick Phelan to Peter Robinson, July 29, 1835

unoccupied house and cleared land, the prospect of high land on the edge of the lake near other settlers would be more appealing than the swampy inland lot he had been assigned. His nearest neighbours, the Youngs, knew he was a squatter and labeled him as such. Nobody in authority challenged Phelan's occupation of the land.

In the Township of Douro files for Lot 25, Concession 4 there is a letter dated 29 July 1835 from Patrick Phelan to The Honourable P. Robinson, who was the Commissioner of Crown Lands.³³

Honourable Sir,

Peterboro July

29th, 1835

I have been located on Lot 25 in the 4 Con of Douro, having been a Sergeant

For which I will ever pray,

Patrick Whelan (sic) late Sgt 88th foot

Unlike his previous letters, this one is written in a fine copperplate script and is clearly signed Patrick Whelan (not Phelan), late Sergeant in the 88th foot. Hence it may be concluded that Phelan had the letter written for him. It may be that at the age of 51, his eyesight had deteriorated to the extent of no longer being able to read and write. The misspelling of his last name also indicates that the name Phelan was pronounced Whelan and this is corroborated by other records such as census and assessment records where the name was frequently recorded as Whelan, Whealan or Whalin.³⁴

In this letter Phelan states that “I am now four years in possession of my land” and boldly claims the right to ownership of the land despite

having been turned down by Alexander McDonell, the Government Land Agent in Peterborough. No response to this letter has been found³⁵ but it is clear from the land records that the lot was already owned by Radenhurst and it is certain that Phelan's request would have been turned down.

However, he and some of his family continued to live and farm at this location as indicated by the Douro census and assessment of 1839 which showed Patt Whelan living on the west half of lot 25 in concession 4 with three males and two females over 16 years in the household. Ten acres of the lot were stated to be cultivated and 90 acres were uncultivated.³⁶ It is certain that the Assessor incorrectly recorded their location as the W½ instead of the E½ because the W½ was a small broken lot which according to Birdsall's original survey only contained 16 acres. It is probable that Radenhurst was aware of Phelan's presence. For example, on 21 November 1838, one James Henderson of the Town of York acting for Patrick Phelan petitioned for a Patent for lot in Douro east half of lot 22 in concession 3.³⁷ James Henderson was a private Land Agent in York and he acted as a middleman when Radenhurst acquired nearby Douro Lot 23, Concession 3 in September 1839.³⁰ It is even possible that by this time Phelan was a tenant of Radenhurst's but no documentary evidence for such a relationship has been discovered.

On 26 December 1838, Patrick Phelan, Yeoman, as a discharged sergeant from the eighty-eighth Regiment foot, was awarded a Land Patent for 100 acres being the E½ Lot 22 in Concession 3 of the Township of Douro.³⁸ Although Phelan had "made considerable improvements on the ...Lot," a note on the bottom of the Patent says he was charged "Settlement duty per fee – Patent fees". Almost immediately on 10 January 1839 Patrick Phelan sold the land to John Robinson Benson, a merchant and mill operator in the Town of Peterborough, for £50.³⁹ Less than a year later, Benson sold the half lot to George S. Boulton for £75.⁴⁰ After Boulton's death in 1869, it was bought by Thomas Bradburn, another Peterborough merchant and land speculator, who at the time of his death was reputed by value to be the largest landowner in Peterborough County.⁴¹ During the first half of the twentieth century, the land was owned by farmers James Jory and John Lemay but it does not appear to have been developed. The heirs of the last owner, Russel W. Little, entered into a

conservation agreement with the Otonabee Region Conservation Authority to preserve the land as regional forest.⁴²

In the letters that Phelan wrote when he first arrived in Douro he claimed to be destitute and requested rations and assistance but he was turned down by Alexander McDonell.¹³ **Error! Bookmark not defined. Error! Bookmark not defined.** He must have ? heard about the generous assistance given to the Peter Robinson immigrants and was upset at the lack of help provided to him. However, the British Army provided charity to former soldiers who claimed destitution. They were recorded on the Eleemosynary (i.e. charity) List. In 1844, a Board of Officers was instructed to review the Eleemosynary List and recommend who should continue to receive the Eleemosynary allowance. Patrick Phelan, a commuted pensioner from 88th Foot, was recommended to be continued on the Eleemosynary List.⁴³ How much he received and how it was paid out is not known.

The difficulties of settling in the wilderness must have been hard on Patrick Phelan and his family. In his letters written when they first arrived in the north of Douro Township, he stated that there were nine members in the family including himself, his wife and five sons.¹³ **Error! Bookmark not defined. Error! Bookmark not defined.** ?As will be later shown, his wife was probably Bridget Sheridan, born in County Mayo, Ireland in 1799 and his sons are believed to have been Patrick, John, Thomas, Peter and Edward. The other two family members may have been daughters, but it is possible that one was his father because in his second letter while discussing his commuted pension Phelan states, "Sir, my pension was 1s-9p per day and my father tells me that the(y) only paid me with 1s-3p which makes a great difference". Attached to Phelan's first letter in the Military files was an accounting of his commuted pension (see Appendix 1) which shows that he received the final portion of it after arriving in Peterborough. Hence, for his father to be able to confirm the payment, it is possible that they were both in Peterborough. Since Patrick Phelan was about 48 at this time, his father would have had to be in his late sixties or early seventies which, while possible, seems unlikely. Nothing more is known about the two additional family members.

Little is known about the Phelan family during these early years. At the time of the 1839 Douro census the family of Patrick Phelan (recorded as Patt Whalan, aged 50), was one of

the few families living in the north of Douro as indicated by such neighbours as Innus Broad (James Broad L26-C1), Wm Moody (J. D. W. Moodie L21-C6), Thomas Trail (T. Traill L19-C7) and Sam Strickland (L18-C7).⁴⁴ The Phelan family consisted of three males and two females over 16 years of age suggesting that three of the sons had left and one daughter or daughter-in-law was living in the home. It has been said that about this time, "the family moved into town (Peterborough) where they lived in a log house, with a very large stone chimney, which stood on the east side of George Street about halfway between Simcoe and Hunter Streets".⁴⁵ Perhaps the £50 that Phelan received from Benson in 1839 for the sale of Douro E½ L22-C3 facilitated this move. [Trent Valley Archives published Gord Dibb's map of Douro and part of Dummer for 1840.]

The 1840 Douro census indicates that the family of Patrick Phelan (recorded as Whelan) consisting of only one male and one female over 16 and one male under 16 years of age was still living in the north of Douro. This is believed to be Patrick Phelan's son, Patrick Jr., his new wife, Margaret Casey and their first son, William. On April 19, 1840, Patrick Phelan of Douro and Margaret Casey of Smith were married by license in St. John's Anglican Church in Peterborough⁴⁶ even though both were from Catholic families. The witnesses at the wedding were the bride's brother-in-law, Cornelius Doherty from Smith, and Thomas Murphy from Ennismore. Patrick and Margaret's first child, William, was born February 18, 1840 (based on the date given in the 1901 Census for Ennismore Twp.). Three more children were born during the next ten years; Edward (b. June 25, 1846), John (b. September 8, 1848) and Ellen (b. August 23, 1850).⁴⁷ It is believed that this family continued to live on Douro Lot 25 Concession 4 during this time. The 1841 Douro census indicates that the Patrick Phelan household consisted of two males and one female over 16 and one male under 16. The identity of the second adult male is a matter of speculation; it could have been Patrick Phelan Sr., a brother or a farm hand. The 1841 Douro Assessment Roll showed that the farm on lot 25 concession 4 consisted of 10 acres of cultivated and 90 acres uncultivated land with two oxen and one milk cow suggesting that the land was being actively farmed.

About 1850-51, both Patrick Phelan Sr. and his son Patrick Phelan Jr. died. In 1884, Charles Pelham Mulvany's biographical note about Patrick Phelan's youngest son, Edward

Phelan, former owner of the Phelan Hotel, comments "His father, Patrick Phelan, ... moved to the Township of Douro, opposite Young's Point, where he died about the year 1850".⁴⁸ The 1852 census for the Town of Peterborough shows Bridget Phelan, the widow of Patrick Phelan Sr., living with their son John Phelan, his wife and two young children.⁴⁹ The 1852 census for Ennismore Township shows Margaret Phelan, the widow of Patrick Phelan Jr., and her four children living with her sister and brother-in-law, Mary and Cornelius Doherty.⁵⁰ Living nearby was Thomas Murphy who was a witness at Patrick and Margaret Phelan's wedding. A few years later Thomas Murphy and Margaret Phelan married and had four more children.⁵¹

On May 14, 1851 a man named Patrick Phelan was drowned after upsetting his canoe while attempting to run it over William Young's dam at Young's Point. An inquest was held in Young's Point on May 23, 1851 by Coroner, John Robinson Benson. The inquest jurors were Matthew Young, Patrick Young, Anson Sperry, John Carney, James Carney, Joseph Millage, Joseph Ayotte, William Young, Arron Savoy, Michael Brennan, Thomas Henderson, Michael Lynch and Samuel Hatten. The inquest report contains no indication of the age or other information about the drowned man.⁵² If still alive, Patrick Phelan Sr. would have been 65 years of age. It is more probable that the drowned man was his son, Patrick Phelan Jr. who, it is presumed, had continued to live with his young family on the Douro farm by the edge of Clear Lake.

Patrick and Bridget Phelan's second son, John Phelan, was born in Ireland in c.1816. Sometime in the 1840s he married Ann (or Anna) Cavanagh.⁵³ At the time of the 1852 census they were living in the Town of Peterborough with two children, John's mother, Bridget Phelan, and his younger brother, Edward Phelan, then about 23 years old. John and Ann Phelan had eight children; Patrick (b. 1849), Bridget (b. 1852), Elizabeth (b. 1853), Richard (b. 1855), John (b.1858), Michael (b. 1864), Peter (b.1866), and Thomas (b. 1868).⁵⁴ In the 1881 census, John, 65, a labourer, was living with his wife, Ann, 55, and their three youngest children, Michael, Peter and Thomas in the Town of Peterborough.⁵⁵ The following year for reasons unknown, on February 15, 1882, at the age of 66, John Phelan took his own life by cutting his throat. His death was reported by his brother, T. (Thomas?) Phelan.⁵⁶ No members of

this family were recorded in the 1891, 1901 or 1911 census for Peterborough East or West. At least one of the sons, Richard, settled in Wisconsin, U.S.A. and was employed in the lumber business.⁵⁷

In 1884, Mulvany's biographical note about Edward Phelan, who is believed to be Patrick Phelan's youngest son, read, "E. Phelan, retired gentleman, was born in King's County, Ireland, and came to Canada with his people when but three months of age. His father, Patrick Phelan, settled first in the Township of Dummer, where he lived several years. He afterwards moved to the Township of Douro, opposite Young's Point, where he died about the year 1850. Two sons now are all that survive him – our subject and his brother, Peter Phelan, now living near Burley (sic). E. Phelan left home when about thirteen years of age, and engaged in lumbering for many years. He piloted the first timber that ever came to Peterborough, receiving for his services \$16 per day. He run the river for many years. In 1854 he engaged in the hotel business in what is known as the Phelan, on Simcoe Street. He afterwards bought the same and built additions to his house, until January, 1882, when he leased it to the present proprietor. He married, about 1853, Mary Sullivan, a native of Peterborough, and the daughter of the late John Sullivan, an early settler in this place. Of a family of seven sons, three are still living, all of whom are yet at home. Mr. Phelan's residence is on the corner of Charlotte and George Streets. He owns quite an extent of town property, mostly vacant lots."⁵⁸

The statement that Patrick Phelan lived in Dummer for several years before moving to Douro near Young's Point does not agree with the documents presented earlier. Phelan's original settlement location was to the south-east of Douro Lot 25 concession 4 across the south end of Clear Lake in the direction of Dummer Township. A review of Upper Canada Land Petitions and local history sources has revealed no early settler with the surname Phelan in the Township of Dummer.

In 1902, Edward and Mary Phelan's three surviving sons were Henry Phelan, a successful businessman in Peterborough, Rev. Joseph C. Phelan, a Roman Catholic priest in Young's Point and Walter Phelan of Toronto.⁵⁹ Edward and Mary Phelan's four sons who predeceased them, John (1854-1858), Edward (1855-1883), John Frances (1860-1865) and Frederick (1864-1870) are buried in the family plot at St. Peter's Catholic Cemetery in Peterborough. Also

memorialized on Edward Phelan's tombstone is his mother, Bridget, wife of Patrick Phelan, born 1799 in County Mayo, Ireland, who died October 5, 1854, aged 55 years.⁶⁰

Patrick Phelan's son, Peter Phelan, was born in Ireland about 1825.⁶¹ He married Margaret Kavanagh (or Cavanagh) of Peterborough in about 1852 and they had a number of children there before moving to North Burleigh in 1862-63 and establishing a tavern and inn, probably on Lot 13, Concession 11.⁶² This lot, through which the Burleigh Road runs, was patented to Peter Phelan on 20 March 1867.⁶³ The adjacent Lot 13 concession 12, through which Eel's Creek runs, was patented to Thomas Phelan on the same date, 20 March 1867.⁶³ On the patents, Peter and Thomas Phelan are each described as "Yeoman, an actual settler".⁶⁴ Peter and Margaret's oldest child, Thomas J. Phelan, was born ~ August, 1853 and died at the age of 25 on November 1, 1878.⁶⁵ It is unlikely that the Phelans could or would have patented this lot in their son's name when he was only 13 years old. It is possible that Thomas Phelan was another of Patrick Phelan's sons and a brother of Peter who settled in Burleigh with them. However, no other evidence for a senior Thomas Phelan has been found. In January 1873 Peter Phelan sold the timber rights of both of the above mentioned lots to Jas. Wyott & Jas. Davis for \$400⁶⁶ suggesting that he had control of both of them. However, in March, 1874 Margaret Phelan bought from Thomas Phelan, her son or her brother-in-law, Burleigh L13-C12 for \$100.⁶⁷ The sale was executed in the Town of Peterborough and Thomas Phelan, Yeoman, was present signing the documents with his mark. At the same time, on March 11, 1874, Margaret Phelan also bought a one acre plot of land at the northwest corner of L26-C7 in Smith Township near Lakefield for \$490.⁶⁸ Meanwhile, Peter Phelan acquired from the Crown as a free grant the adjacent Burleigh L12-C12, the Patent being issued to him on April 29, 1874.

By the mid 1870's, Peter Phelan had acquired a bit of a reputation. Reginald Drayton, a young English gentleman and artist, traveled through Stoney Lake to Julien's Landing and thence to the Burleigh Road. In his diary he wrote that after leaving William Hale's farm, "It was 4 miles from where he lived to Phelans, an Irish Roman Catholic of evil repute, quite a rascal no doubt but when I came to know him, I found him much like any other man."⁶⁹

It appears that Margaret Phelan may have received a substantial inheritance in the early

1870's allowing her to buy her own property and leave her husband, taking her many children with her. By 1881 Margaret Phelan and twelve of her children were operating a Temperance Hotel on her Smith Township plot near Lakefield at the junction of what is now County Road 29 (Old Young's Point Road) and County Road 10 (Bridge Street / Bridgenorth Road).⁷⁰ She continued to operate the Hotel with the help of her son Frank until the mid 1890s when she retired to a house in Peterborough at 88 Auburn Street.⁷¹ It is believed that some of her children continued to operate the hotel until it was sold 2 June 1909 to Fred and Roland Stockdale.⁷² The Hotel continued well into the 1920s but appears to no longer to have been a Temperance establishment. F. H. Dobbin, when discussing taverns between Peterborough and Lakefield said; "Between here and Lakefield six opportunities to refresh, that last one being the old building, known even now as "Mrs. Phelan's".⁷³ The "old building" no longer exists being replaced first by an automotive service station and for the next forty years by Maples Ice Cream Parlor and Restaurant at what has become known as Maples Corner.

Between 1875 and 1881, Peter Phelan's Burleigh property was mortgaged twice and by 1881 he was living separately in Smith Township Lot 44 concession 15 near Burleigh Falls giving his occupation as a farmer and hunter. He must have abandoned his Burleigh properties because the County sold Lot 13 concession 11 in 1885 and Lot 12 in concession 12 in 1895 for back taxes.⁷⁴

On October 11, 1882 Margaret Phelan sold her Burleigh Lot 13 concession 12 property to Betsey Ann Wilson for \$450, reserving the right to remove all the pine and hemlock timber from the said lot before October 14, 1886.⁷⁵ Three days after the sale was registered, a *Lis Pendens* (Law Pending) notice was registered in the land record stating that Peter Phelan was taking his wife, Margaret, to court claiming an interest in her property.⁷⁶ On January 3, 1883, a *Dismissal of Action* notice was registered in the land record stating that the dispute had been settled out of court and that Margaret had paid the costs.⁷⁷ No further details of the settlement are known.

In later years Margaret and Peter Phelan reunited and lived together with their youngest daughter, Josephine, at 609 Water Street in Peterborough.⁷⁸ Margaret Phelan died on Dec. 23, 1913 at the age of 88⁸⁵ and Peter Phelan died on February 14, 1915 at the age of 90. A death

certificate registered for Peter by Addie L. Phelan stated that he was 92 years old; that his father was Patrick Phelan and his mother was Bessie Sheridan, a different name than Edward Phelan's mother, Bridget. It is not known whether Addie L. Phelan (618 Rubidge Street) was Peter and Margaret Phelan's daughter, Adeline (b. ~1857) or possibly a grand daughter. No other reference to Addie L. Phelan has been found.

Peter and Margaret Phelan's known children were Thomas J. (1853-1878), Margaret E. (Fortier) (1854-1943), Mary Ann (Kearney) (1855-1947), Richard H. (1856), Adeline (1857), Peter (1859), Elizabeth (1860), Martha (1862), John (1864), Beatrice (1866-1948), Francis (1868), Honora (1869), Theodore (1873-1873), Josephine (1874) and Charles (1878-1888).

According to Aileen Young, Mary Ann Phelan, daughter of Peter Phelan who operated the first tavern in Burleigh Township, later helped run "Peggy's Corners" (her mother's temperance hotel that stood at what is now Maples Corner) and after marrying Jas. Kearney, the Lakeview Lodge of Young's Point. In 1887, the Kearneys built Kearney's store on the Douro side of the bridge at Young's Point, the original building and nucleus of what is now The Old Bridge Inn.⁷⁹

Peter and Margaret Phelan's son, Peter Phelan Jr., born in 1859, was living in Young's Point in 1881 when he married Margaret Flemming of Peterborough. **Error! Bookmark not defined.** In 1883, he was a tenant on part Lot 37 concession 12 of Smith Township which is adjacent to the lock and dam at Young's Point.⁸⁰ In 1884 when the Canadian Government called for experienced river-men to volunteer to join the British Army's Sudan Expedition up the Nile to rescue General Gordon in Khartoum, Ethiopia, Peter Phelan was one of those chosen. After an adventurous three-year expedition, Peter Phelan of Young's Point returned to work in the logging camps north of Peterborough.⁸¹

According to John Craig in *By The Sound of Her Whistle*, in 1875 Young's Point had two general stores one run by William Pope and the other by Pat Phalen.⁸² However, a business directory published in 1887 lists Peter J. Phelan as being a grocer in Young's Point.⁸³ It is possible that he and his wife created and operated the business when they moved to Young's Point in 1881 and she continued the business while he was away on the Nile expedition.

Patrick Phelan left Ireland to start a new

life for his family in Canada. Having served his King and County for nearly eight years of war in foreign lands, he expected to be treated with dignity and respect. Instead, he believed he had been cheated with a smaller pension than he had been promised. He must have heard about the rations, equipment and livestock provided to the Peter Robinson settlers who had arrived only a few years earlier but he was denied any kind of help from the government. He was given only half as much land as he believed was his due and that land was of poor quality and far away from any neighbours. His request for a change in location was denied and yet only a few years later he saw more senior retired military men such as John W. D. Moodie and Thomas Traill receive nearby lots on the edge of a lake close to their relatives and a growing community. Even his fellow countrymen and nearest neighbours, the Youngs appear to have taken advantage of him by charging high rates for ferrying his family across the lake and later they appear to have despised him as a squatter.

The historian David Hackett Fischer explored the cultural legacies of different groups of settlers from Britain in his book *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*.⁸⁴ One group was settlers from Northern Ireland and the borderlands between Scotland and England, areas of marginal fertility that support primarily herding rather than agriculture. People from these areas tend to exhibit a "culture of honour" wherein they aggressively defend their reputation. In such cultures murder rates are higher than in other areas but crimes of property such as theft are lower. This "culture of honour" has been suggested as an explanation of the feuding families of Kentucky and the "Black Donnellys" of Biddulth Township, Ontario. Patrick Phelan appears to be a member of this demographic through his place of birth and his associations during his military career.

Susanna Moodie alleges that Phelan "drove from the barn" the Moodie's young bull. While deliberate theft by Phelan seems unlikely, if the bull had strayed from the Moodie's farm and been found by Phelan or one of his sons, he may have felt entitled to keep it. When challenged and probably accused of theft by Moodie, Phelan defended his right to keep the animal. Having the bull removed by Moodie would have been an insult to his honour. Based on the "culture of honour" it is possible that Phelan might have retaliated as described by Susanna Moodie. Without additional evidence, further speculation is unwarranted.



Susanna Moodie (TVA)

Despite the hardships that Phelan endured in the early years, a number of his descendants made significant contributions to the development of Peterborough County. One of these was his grandson, Father Charles Joseph Phelan. The son of Edward Phelan and Mary Sullivan, Charles was born and raised in Peterborough. He received his religious training at St. Michael's College, Toronto and at the Grand Seminary, Montreal before becoming a deacon at St Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, in 1895.⁸⁵ After his ordination in 1896 Father Phelan served at St. Joseph's, Douro, the parish of Trout Creek, and St. Mary's parish in Lindsay before being posted to Young's Point in 1902 where he stayed until 1911. From 1911 till 1921, Father Phelan was at St. Peter's in Peterborough where he became the Rector in 1914. He spent his last years at The Church of Visitation of Mary, Campbellford. Father Charles Joseph Phelan died on 13 December 1934 and was buried in St. Peter's Cemetery, Peterborough.⁸⁶

A much-loved parish priest, Father Charles Phelan was particularly remembered in Young's Point for the annual "Father Phelan" Picnic. In 1904, speakers at the picnic were the Honourable J. R. Stratton, MPP for Peterborough West and owner and publisher of the Peterborough Evening Examiner, Mr. James Kendry, conservative MP for Peterborough West, Senator McHugh, former MP for Victoria South and Mr. Robert R. Hall, KC, liberal candidate and the next MP for Peterborough West. The picnic was held at South Beach on the shore of Clear Lake in North Douro⁸⁷, the former site of the homestead of his grandfather, Patrick Phelan, Susanna Moodie's "Squatter P".

See endnotes on pages 43-4

Milburn Colony Settlers 1818

Elwood H. Jones, Peterborough Examiner, June 2018

The first European settlers arrived in the new Smith Township during 1818 with British encouragement. The British had negotiated Treaty 20 with the local Anishinaabe which opened the area north of Rice Lake.

The Milburn Colony Settlers differed from other new arrivals in several respects. Their emigration and settlement in the new world was fashioned around collective family decisions supported by a broad community consensus. It also coincided with a shift in British colonial policy which briefly and half-heartedly supported government assistance to intending settlers in Canada. The conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, the final chapter in a century of warfare since 1690 that pitted France versus England led to massive reductions in the soldiers and sailors. However, there was little reason to trust the United States which had waged an annoying war, the War of 1812, ended in January 1815.

The British policy of assisted emigration, a policy that had been redundant since the settlement of Nova Scotia in 1749, began as a military policy. In the case of Canada, it was best illustrated in the military settlement around Perth and Lanark. Military emigrants could provide support to the military in the event of American invasion. However, the British Colonial Office soon reasoned that non-military settlers could also provide support.

British officials considered the idea of assisting non-military settlement in 1813 and by February 1815 was advertising for applicants. The people of Alston, in northern England, were ready to apply. The town and the surrounding Alston Moor had thrived on lead mining. However, the opportunities to sell lead were hurt by several developments. There was less demand for bullets and lead was not protected in new tariffs. The community had accepted that migration was a possible solution for the town and had an emigration society to assist out migration. Thomas Milburn on behalf of the Alston community applied for the offered support.

On 23 February 1818, those few who had applied and had remained interested despite the British government's lack of enthusiasm were sent the first printed circular letter promising free transportation and 100 acres of land for each settler head of household who was in a group of ten families, and who fulfilled the settlement requirements. To ensure compliance, each group had to pay £10 for each settler, refundable after the settlers were located on their land. The British government also offered to refund the settlement duties to those who made improvements within five years of reaching their land.

On 9 April 1818 Thomas Milburn sent a list of intended settlers and the deposit to the Colonial Office, headed by Lord Bathurst. The Colonial Office distinguished the Alston group from the three other successful applications as the "Thomas Milburn Colony of Settlers."

The Navy arranged the tonnage for the passage, and agents for transport were at the launch in Whitehaven on 17 May. The Navy billed the Colonial Office £597 1s. 9d.

The Cumberland settlers sailed on the Brigantine

"Jason" from the port of Whitehaven, only a week or so after the boat had been built in Whitehaven. Whitehaven had been a significant port with piers, warehouses, a commercial district and some manufacturing. The port's first major export was coal for Ireland, but later included tobacco from the American colonies. The "Jason" sailed with 110 passengers, of whom 102 had come from Alston and its suburbs and were destined for the new lands opening in the Newcastle District. It arrived in Quebec City by July 15.



Whitehaven, an important English port since the 17th century, seen here in 2009, was the point of departure for the Jason and 110 emigrants from Alston, most destined for Smith Township. (Elwood Jones)

Besides the two-month ocean voyage, the Milburn Colonists had to navigate difficult roads at both ends. From Alston to Whitehaven is about sixty miles downhill from 2000 feet above sea level to the harbour. The road to Penrith has many hairpin turns to compensate for the steep incline.

The group traveled in smaller crafts from Quebec to Montreal and up the St. Lawrence to Port Hope. The women and children were left in Port Hope as the men headed to Smith Township to prepare new homes. They used a well-established Indian trail to Rice Lake and then travelled mostly by water to the head of navigation (at the foot of what is now Simcoe Street). From there they were able to follow the Chemong Portage to the foot of the Communication Road (now Chemong Road and Parkhill).

Here the men established a group home on the triangle from which they ventured up the Communication Road to build shanties on each of the group's 100 acre lots fronting on the Communication Road, which was surveyed between May and August 1818.

The historical marker erected on Smith Town Hill, across from the group home, was erected in the 1990s and identifies nine families that were part of the Milburn Colony settlers. In my research, the number seems closer to 19, even allowing that some of the settlers of 1818 never stayed long enough to meet the Colonial Office conditions.

This is a pencil sketch of a coastal town and harbor. In the foreground, a large ship is docked at a pier. Behind it, several buildings are visible, including a prominent church with a tall steeple. The harbor is filled with smaller boats and structures. The sketch is done in a simple, illustrative style.

Rice Lake Treaty No. 20

ARTICLES OF PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT entered into on Thursday, the fifth day of November, 1818, between the Honorable William Claus, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on behalf of His Majesty, of the one part, and Buckquaquet, Chief of the Eagle Tribe; Pishikinse, Chief of the Rein Deer Tribe; Pahtosh, Chief of the Crane Tribe; Cahgogewin of the Snake Tribe; Cahgahkishinse, Chief of the Pike Tribe; Cahgagewin, of the Snake Tribe; and Pininse, of the White Oak Tribe, Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians inhabiting the back parts of the New Castle District, of the other part, Witnessst: that for and in consideration of the yearly sum of the seven hundred and forty pounds Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly, and every year, by His said Majesty to the said Chippewa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract which may be otherwise known as follows: A tract of land situate between the western boundary line of the Home District, and extending northerly to a bay at the northern entrance of Lake Simcoe, in the Home District, commencing in the western division line of the Midland District at the north-west angle of the Township of Rawdon; then north sixteen degrees west thirty-three miles, or until it strikes the line forty-five; then along said line to a bay at the northern entrance of Lake Simcoe; then southerly along the water's edge to the entrance of Talbot River; then up Talbot River to the eastern boundary line of the Home District; then along said boundary line south sixteen degrees east to the townships of Darlington, Clark, Hope and Hamilton to the Rice Lake; then along the southern shore of the said lake and of the River Trent to the western division line of the Midland District; then north sixteen degrees west to the place of beginning, containing about one million nine hundred and fifty-one thousand acres. And the Buckquaquet, Pishikinse, Pahtosh, Cahgahkishinse, Cahgagewin and Pininse, as well for themselves as for the Chippewa Nation inhabiting and claiming the said tract of land as above described, do freely, fully and voluntarily surrender and convey the same to His Majesty without reservation or limitation in perpetuity. And the said William Claus, in behalf of His Majesty, does hereby promise and agree to pay to the said Nation of Indians inhabiting as above mentioned, yearly, and every year, forever, the said sum of seven hundred and forty pounds currency in goods at the Montreal price, which sum the said Chiefs and Principal People, parties hereunto, acknowledge as a full consideration for the lands hereby sold and conveyed to His Majesty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals on the day first above mentioned in the Township of Hope, Smith's Creek.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of }

J. GIVINS, S.I.A.

WM. HANDS, *Sen., Clerk Ind. Dept.*,

WM. GRUET, *Interpreter, Ind. Dept.*

W. CLAUS, *Depy. Supt. Gen. I. A., on behalf of the Crown*, [L.S.]

BUCKQUAQUET, (totem) [L.S.]

PISHIKINSE, (totem) [L.S.]

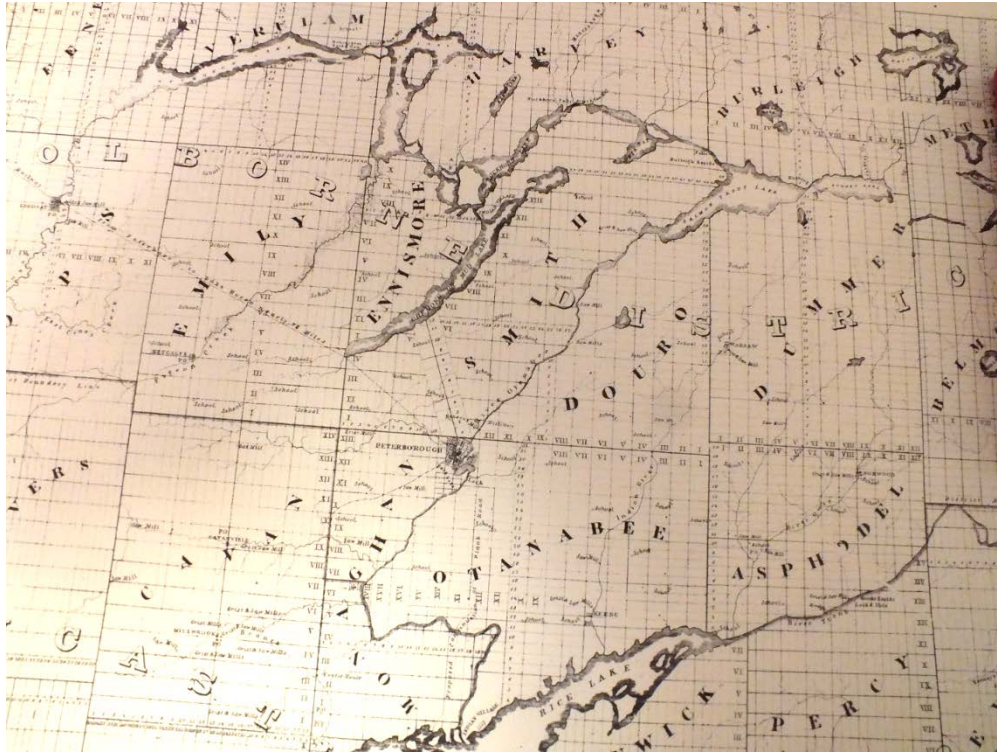
PAHTOSH, (totem) [L.S.]

CAHGAHKISHINSE, (totem) [L.S.]

CAHAGAGEWIN, (totem) [L.S.]

PAHTOSH, (totem) [L.S.]

Ed: It is 200 years since the signing of Treaty 20. Settlers from Europe, elsewhere in Upper Canada, and the United States began arriving in 1818. But it had long been British policy in Upper Canada to get agreement from the local First Nations before settlement of others was permitted. We should all be grateful.



Excerpt from Sanford Fleming's 1848 map of Newcastle and Colborne Districts (which is for sale at Trent Valley Archives).

Edith "Dee" Jones



Jones, Edith "Dee" Carol (nee Jordan) 76, peacefully passed away May 3.

Born in Saskatchewan, Dee grew up in North Battleford and Saskatoon, graduating with B.Sc.N. in Nursing from the University of Saskatchewan. She worked as a nurse, as a library assistant, and was an outstanding handweaver. She served in various roles including as president of the Peterborough Handweaving and Spinners, choir member and librarian at St. John's Anglican Church, and as one of the founders of the Artisan Centre of Peterborough. She was the "First Lady of Otonabee" while Elwood was Master of Otonabee College, and was his most active supporter in his career as a professor, historian and archivist. As his travelling companion, she saw great tourist attractions while he spent time in archives, museums and libraries.

Survived by her husband of 54 years, Elwood; their son, Mark (Lori) and their daughter Heather Goss; two grandchildren, Olivia and Konan; her sister Mary McKay (Doug); her sister-in-law Maureen Jordan. She was predeceased by her parents, the Rev. Canon Percy H. Jordan and Gretchen, and by her brother, David. She will be missed by her friends and relatives.

Dee was a remarkable survivor who had a poly cystic kidney, a family curse of which both her father and brother died comparatively young. She spent several years on dialysis before getting a kidney transplant at Toronto General

Hospital, 11½ years ago. Her management and nursing skills extended her life some 25 years.

A public memorial service will be held at St. John's Anglican Church on Wednesday, May 9, at 1 pm. Visitation will be held at the Community Alternative Funeral Home on Armour Road, Tuesday, May 8, 7-9 pm, and at St. John's Church, in the hour before the memorial service.

In lieu of flowers, if desired, donations may be made to St. John's Anglican Church or to Trent Valley Archives, or a charity of choice.

Ed. Note: I was overwhelmed by the support, both kind and generous, and thanks to everyone. Elwood

The Quaker Oats Company: Some Ontario Roots and Peterborough Connections, 1858-1930

George Emery

Editor's note: George Emery, a History professor from Western University, has been working on a study of the six ponds that were central to the development of Ingersoll, Ontario, across most of the nineteenth century. One of those ponds, first known as Hall's Pond, was acquired by the Stuart family, central figures in the development of Quaker Oats Company, whose main Canadian operations were developed in Peterborough beginning in 1901. The compelling story of how Quaker came to occupy one of the most important industrial sites in Peterborough was told with great attention to detail by Ken Brown and appeared in the special issue of the Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley devoted to Quaker Oats in November 2016.

Peterborough attached its grist, saw and linen mills to the fast-flowing Otonabee River. With less powerful rivers, creeks and ponds were very important. That was even so in Peterborough, along what became Jackson Creek, in the period before technology developed the turbines, pumps and generators that could withstand speedier waters. Our raceways which channelled river water to industrial sites on both sides of the Otonabee controlled the water power.

George Emery's study of the ponds of Ingersoll is pertinent to fully understanding the importance of the Otonabee River in the nineteenth century. The first electrical grid in the province was along the Otonabee and the Trent from Bobcaygeon to Trenton.

Emery's case study, as he notes, "explores when and why five water-powered mills and one water-powered factory were built during the 19th century, and when and why they vanished during the century following. It appraises millponds as economic, fire-fighting, and recreational assets, and as hazards for catastrophic floods, mill fires, public health, and drownings. A central question is, were millponds worth having? Did their liabilities outweigh their assets, and how did the answer to this question change over time?"

There is a double coincidence for Peterborough. Industrialization developed along the Otonabee River, mostly north of Hunter Street, and above the navigation. Also, the Stuart family was connected with developments both in Ingersoll and Peterborough. These are important parts of our community history.

Introduction. The Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, formerly the American Cereal Company, was formed in 1901 and established a Canadian branch in Peterborough in 1902. The Company was the product of mergers of and corporate warfare

dating from the 1870s. It also had Ontario roots and Peterborough connections. During the years 1873 and 1901, John Stuart and his son Robert, co-founders of the American cereal company and its corporate predecessors in Cedar Rapids and Chicago, were Highland Scots from the *North Star Oatmeal Mills* (1858-1909) in Ingersoll Ontario. John Stuart had two brothers in Ingersoll, whose five sons had careers in John's and Robert's expanding American business empire. On the opening of a Quaker Oats plant in Peterborough, two of the Ingersoll sons served as plant foremen.

Origins: Elisha Hall's Pond, 1822-58. In 1822 Elisha Hall (1800-68) erected a sawmill, dam, and pond on the creek that traversed his farm. Inasmuch as these structures were on Elisha's farm, their names were *Hall's Sawmill*, *Hall's Pond*, and *Hall's Creek*.

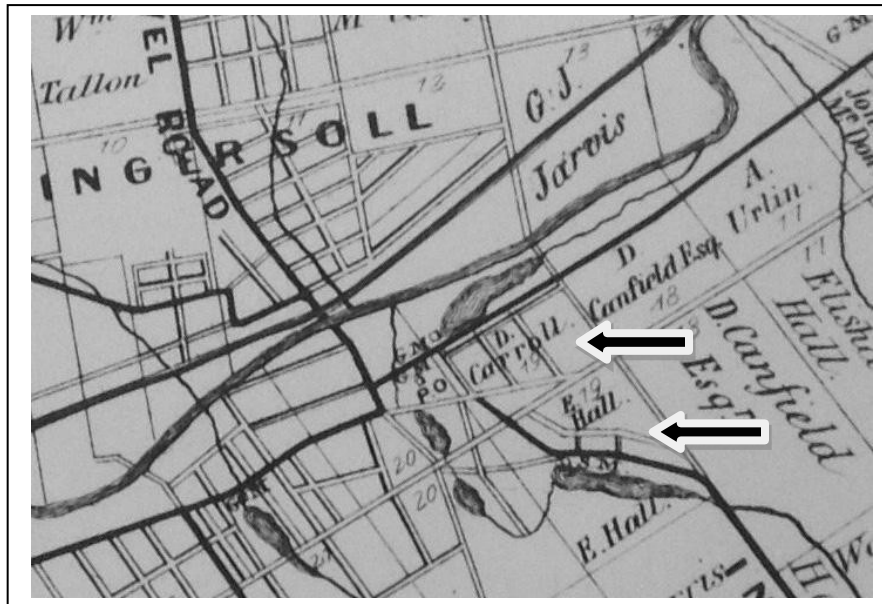
Elisha Hall was the only son of Ichabod Hall (1777-1814) and Martha Tunis Hall, natives of Canterbury, England, whom Thomas Ingersoll attracted to Oxford in 1794. In 1801 Ichabod Hall acquired patents for 290 acres near the future Ingersoll Village; in 1812 West Oxford Township assessed Ichabod for 400 acres, of which 75 acres were under cultivation. Ichabod and Martha Hall had three children: Clarissa (1796-1884), Elizabeth (1798-1884), and Elisha (1800-68). Clarissa was to marry Daniel Carroll, of Carroll's Pond, and grist mill on the adjacent farm. (*Oxford County Land Patents*, on BF-17 and 1-17, lot 17; *Oxford Gazetteer*, 1852, p. 142.)

The 1824 West Oxford assessment roll listed Elisha as the owner of a 120-acre parcel from his father's farm (lot 1-17), just outside the future village limits.¹² But at some point he acquired a 100-acre property on 1-19 (north part). It was on this farm that he built his sawmill in 1822. His new farm was situated between King Street West and the south village boundary (Holcroft Street). Canterbury Street split Hall's farm down the middle (see Maps 1.3 and 1.4 below). Thus some 50 acres of the farm lay on the north side of Canterbury Street and 50 acres — including his sawmill and pond — on the south side. At some point before 1857, Hall subdivided his north-side acreage into residential lots and gave family names to the subdivision streets

(Hall for his father, *Martha* and *Tunis* for his mother).¹³

About 1825 Elisha Hall married Eliza (1795-1870, family name unknown), and three sons followed: Charles P. (1826), Elisha, Jr. (1830), and Ichabod (1835). Hall became the voice of radical reformers in Ingersoll. In 1837 he was placed under house arrest for supporting Dr. Charles Duncombe's failed western rebellion.¹⁴ He escaped and fled to the United States, but he returned to the Ingersoll settlement in 1840, was amnestied in 1843, and became respectable. In 1863 Elisha "Rebel" Hall was named an Ingersoll magistrate. He died in 1868 and was interred with Masonic honours.

Daniel Carroll's Farm and pond (BF 19) and Elisha Hall's Farm and pond (Lot 1-19). Note how Canterbury Street, north of Hall's Pond, splits Hall's farm down the middle. From the 1857 Tremaine map.



The Ingersoll Stuarts were Highland Presbyterians from the Parish of Cornichase, Banffshire, Scotland. The family patriarch, **Robert Stuart** (1767-1852), and his wife, **Christina Stuart** (1797-1874), had five children: **John** (1826-99), **Peter** (1827-98), **Helen** (1833-1911), **Elsie** (1836-1900s), and **Robert** (1839-1913). All five siblings found their way to the Ingersoll area. Even their mother, **Christina Stuart**, died in Ingersoll in 1874, 22 years after her husband's death in Scotland. Gaelic, one imagines, was the language of the Stuart households in Ingersoll.

The first stop in Canada West for the Stuarts

was the Highland Presbyterian settlement in the Zorra Townships of Oxford County. **John Stuart** (1826-99) arrived in Zorra to farm in 1850, a year after his marriage in Scotland to Elspeth Bremner (1828-1903); shortly thereafter, Elspeth gave birth to a son, Robert, who was destined to become co-founder of the *Quaker Oats* cereal empire in the United States. After a spell in Zorra John and his family went to Ayr, Waterloo County, and thence to Ingersoll, where John purchased the Elisha Hall's sawmill property in 1858. The birth of Isabella in 1856 completed the family. **Peter Stuart** (1827-98), his wife Annie (1830-99), and their infant son, Robert, arrived in Zorra to farm in 1854, and were still there in 1861. By 1871 he was farming in West Oxford Township, near Ingersoll. In 1873 he purchased John's mill. By then Peter's completed family included Robert (1854-?), George (1856), and Elizabeth (1862). **Robert Stuart** (1839-1913) arrived in Embro village,

West Zorra, in 1853. In 1861 he was a miller in brother John's oatmeal mill in Ingersoll. By 1867 he had a combined residence and flour and feed store on King Street East. In 1868 he married Isabella Tennant of Ingersoll, a fellow Scot with whom he had three sons, John (1869), James (1871), and Robert (1877); two daughters, Elizabeth (1874) and Margaret (1882); and two daughters who died in infancy (Isabella E., 1873, 9 months; and "Little Marybell," 1880, 11 months).

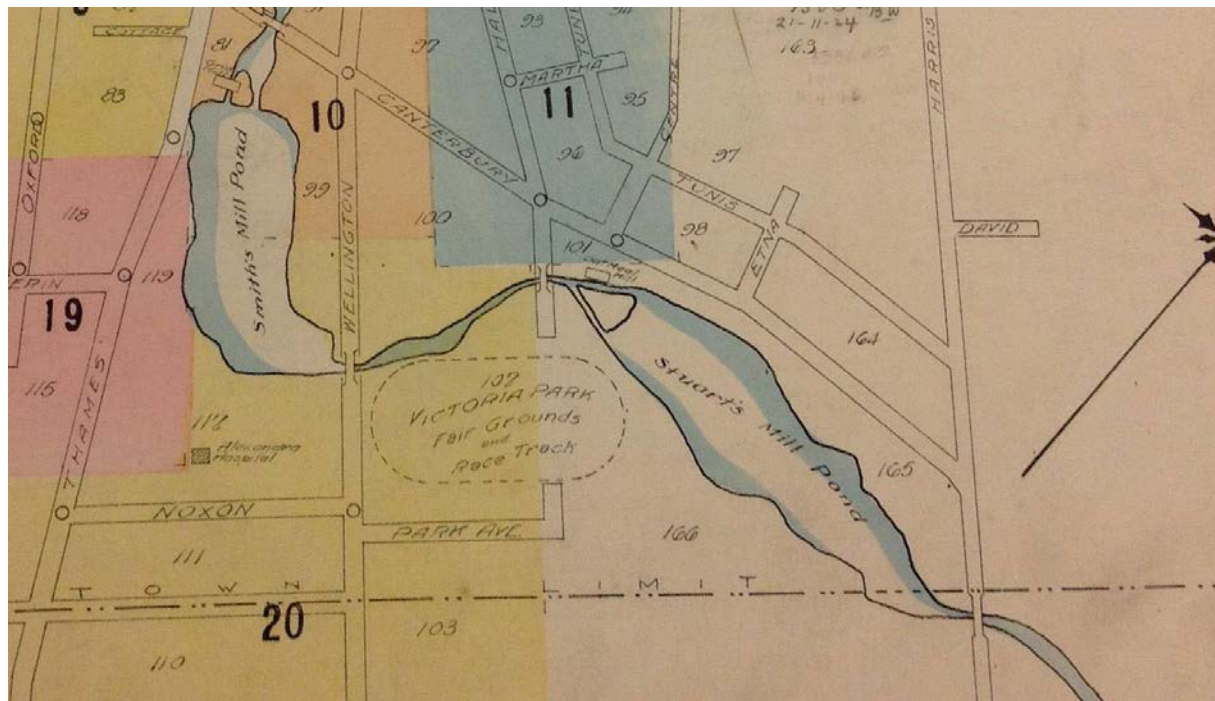
The documentation understates **Alexander Grant's** place in the Stuart mills. Grant (1852-1914) left his native Scotland for Montreal in 1873, and in 1875, at age 23, he moved on to Peter Stuart oatmeal mill in Ingersoll, there to remain for the rest of his

life. In 1881 he married Elizabeth Stuart, Peter Stuart's daughter. One might easily infer, incorrectly, that Grant was a young millhand who married the boss's daughter, and then, after Peter Stuart's death in 1898 — seventeen years later — acquired the mills through his wife's inheritance. As the 1907 souvenir edition of the *Ingersoll Sun* reports, "On the death of Peter Stuart ... Alex Grant became manager of the business."

(1882), and two daughters, Annie May (1886) and Prudence (1889), followed. Meanwhile Grant prospered. In 1891 he purchased the steam-powered McInnis Mill on Victoria Street, north of the river; this he ran in addition to Stuart's oatmeal mill for eleven years (1891-1902). The tax assessments were identical, \$4,700 for each mill.

Stuart's North Star Oatmeal Mill, Ingersoll.

Over time the Stuart brothers and Alexander Grant



Stuart's Pond, Ingersoll, 1858-1909.

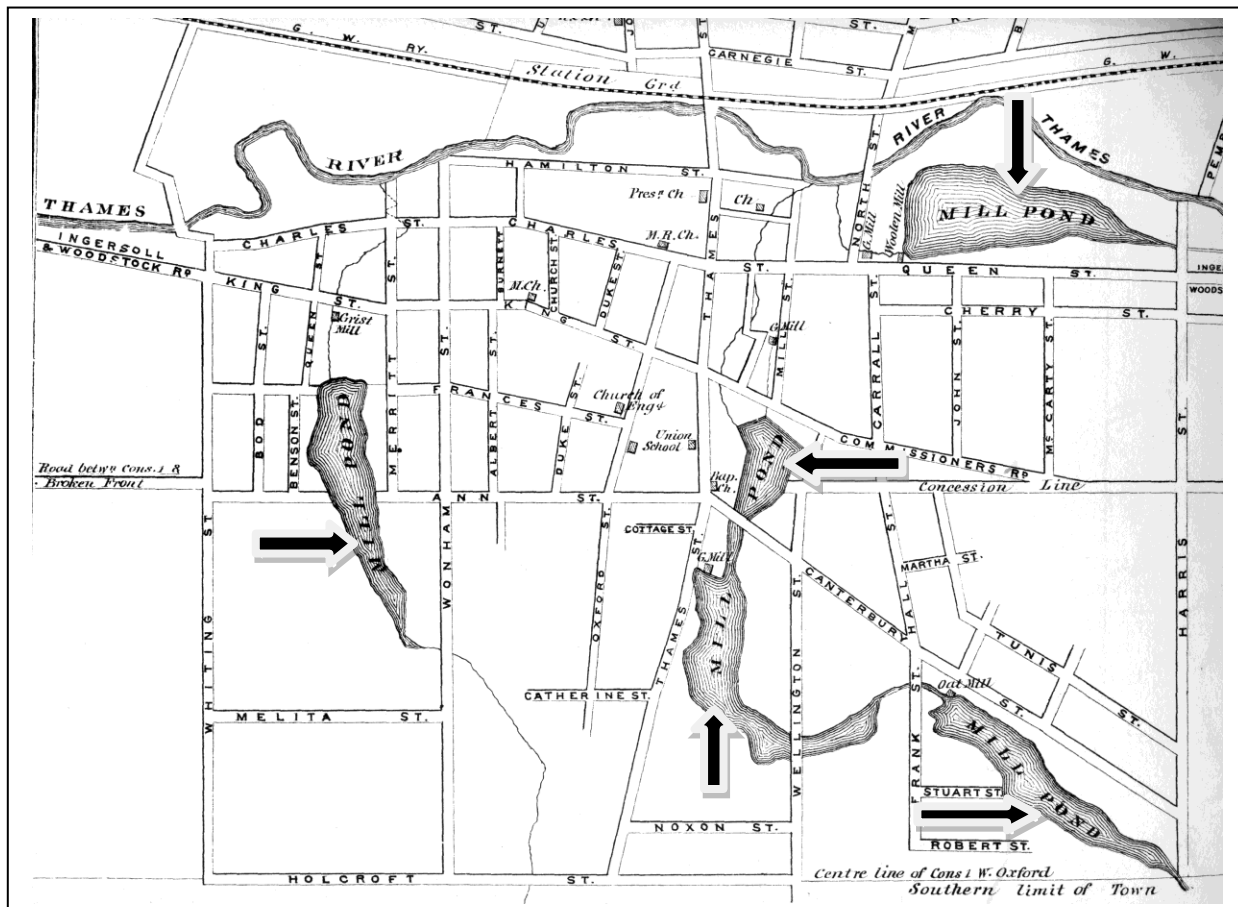
Grant's actual role was more substantial. The earliest extant assessment rolls (1879-85) list *Peter Stuart and Alexander Grant* as "equal joint owners" of the Stuart mills. Thus Grant was co-owner before his marriage in 1881, and possibly as early as 1875 when he had arrived from Montreal. For a time, Alexander was a lodger in Peter Stuart's household, which in 1875 included Peter's wife, Annie, his sons Robert and George (ages 22 and 19), and his daughter Elizabeth (age 13). George left home for a career in the United States in 1878, and Robert moved into a place of his own in Ingersoll in 1880. This left the daughter, now aged 18, in the Stuart homestead.

In 1881 Alexander Grant married Elizabeth Stuart (1862-1916), ten years his junior and his business partner's daughter. The newly-weds moved into their own home on the north side of Canterbury Street, across the street from the mills; a son, William

grew the capacity of their Canterbury-Street Mills. In 1861, three years after acquiring the mill property from Elisha Hall, John Stuart's waterwheel powered "two run of stone." By 1880 *Peter Stuart & Co.* had six millhands, "one of the most improved turbine wheels," and a 15 H.P. steam engine "for periods when the water runs out." In 1883 Messrs. *Peter Stuart & Co.* made "extensive improvements ... They have put in solid and substantial brick wall foundations to their mills, tearing away of the old posts and frame, besides adding an underground floor the full length of the building ... The outlay will foot up to \$1,500 or more." About 1883, "the proprietors put in the roller process for making oatmeal and were among the first in Western Ontario to adopt this system." In 1887 the partners built a two-story warehouse for "manufactured goods" and turned their current warehouse into a grain elevator. They also proposed "putting in an entire new roller process" — which turned out to be three-set rollers. The tax assessment for the *Peter Stuart & Co.* mill property and dwelling was \$5,000 during the years 1879-86 and \$4,700 thereafter. The post-1886 statistic,

however, excluded Peter's newly-acquired personal property on the south side of Canterbury Street, on

Quaker Oats Company of Chicago in 1901. During the years 1901-22, Robert Stuart was CEO of Quaker



which was located the new warehouse, with an assessment of \$2,000.

From Stuart's Mill, Ingersoll, to Quaker Oats, USA. Meanwhile, several members of these close-knit Ingersoll Highlander families made their fortunes in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Chicago. In 1873 John Stuart and his son Robert removed to Cedar Rapids and founded a second *North Star Oatmeal Mill*, which became far larger than its Ingersoll namesake. In 1874 father and son entered into partnership with a Highland-Scot railroad builder in Cedar Rapids, George Douglas, Sr. (1817-84). In 1876 son Robert (1850-1926) married Maggie Shearer, a niece of Douglas. The formation of a Cedar Rapids firm, *Stuart & Douglas* — Robert Stuart and his wife's uncle, George Douglas — swiftly followed.

In 1879 John Stuart and Robert Stuart, father and son, joined with George Douglas to open their second American mill, this one in Chicago. There in 1889, after mergers and fierce corporate infighting, Robert Stuart of Ingersoll became co-founder of the *American Cereal Company*, which became the

Oats, and his co-founder and partner, Henry Parsons Crowell, was responsible for marketing. For the years 1922-53, Robert's son John Stuart (1877-1969) succeeded him as CEO and his other son, R. Douglas Stuart (1886-1975), had charge of marketing. On his retirement, R. Douglas Stuart served as United States ambassador to Canada (1953-56).

Back in Ingersoll, Peter Stuart, the miller, had two sons, and Robert Stuart, the grocer, three. Four, possibly all five, sons had careers in their Cousin Robert Stuart's cereal empire.

Ingersoll Ponds and Creeks, 1876. Flat Arrow on left, *King's Pond* on *Whiting Creek*; Down Arrow, *Carroll's Pond*, alongside the *Thames River*, fed by *Carroll's Creek*; Flat Arrow on bottom right, *Stuart's Pond*; Up Arrow, bottom centre, *Smith's Pond*; Flat Arrow on King Street, *Partlo's Pond*. The last three ponds are on *Hall's Creek*.

Peter Stuart's sons — George and Robert.

In 1878 **George** (1856-1907) began a 29-year career in the Cousin Robert's cereal businesses in

Chicago and Cedar Rapids. In 1897 the *American Cereal Company* sent George to “Cedar Rapids as manager of the local plant, labour relations in the mill especially, requiring a man of strong executive ability. With his coming, every tangle was straightened immediately. He was almost rabid in his contempt for agitators, but organized labour never had a stronger friend. While it was almost impossible for him to have the personal acquaintance with all the hundreds of employees of that great plant, he was always ready to listen to any complaint, and quick to adjust anything wrong.” George managed the Cedar Rapids plant for ten years, ending with his death in 1907.

Robert (1854-1927) was a miller with *Peter Stuart & Co.*, Ingersoll, during the years 1881-89, but both brothers were residents of Chicago in 1898, when their father passed on. Robert then worked in Peterborough, Ontario, where *Quaker Oats* opened a plant in 1902. He was a foreman (1902-13) and then an Inspector (1914-21). He died in Peterborough about 1927, survived by his widow, Sophia (1858-ca. 1941).

Robert Stuart's sons — John, James, and Robert.

In 1879 **John** (“Jack,” 1869-90) left Ingersoll at the age of sixteen to take a position with the *Cereal Milling Company* of Chicago. In July, 1890, after eleven years with the firm, he drowned while on vacation in Iowa. A month later, his father, Robert Stuart, sold his grocery business in Ingersoll and, temporarily it turned out, moved to Chicago, where his son James was employed in Cousin Robert's business. In April, 1899, **James** (1871-99) was sales manager of the *American Cereal Company* when he was felled by a heart attack at age 28.

Robert (1877-?), namesake of his father and grandfather, probably accompanied his parents to Chicago in 1890, when he was age 13. This is tricky to document — the 1890 U.S. census for Chicago is not extant; the 1891 census for Ingersoll did not record the family; and the 1901 census for Ingersoll recorded the family, but without Robert, then 24 years of age. However, Peterborough Directories for the years 1905-07 have two listings for “Robert Stuart, foreman, *Quaker Oats*” — the one, on Dennistoun Ave., was Peter Stuart's son (age 51); the other, a lodger on Hunter Street, possibly was the grocer's son (age 28).

The End of Stuart's Mill in Ingersoll, 1909.

Stuart's Pond vanished in May, 1909, when a freshet “washed out thirty feet of the bank on the south side of the dam at Stuart's pond and the pond was emptied in a very short time.” Alexander Grant did not rebuild the dam, and his mill privilege continued with a reduced tax assessment; from \$7,200 in 1909, it fell

to \$2,500 in 1910, \$1,000 in 1911 and 1912, and \$800 in 1913. Alexander Grant died in 1914, and his wife Elizabeth four years later. In July, 1915, two horses were rescued “from a bog hole in a pasture field” which, noted the *Chronicle*, was part of what was formerly Stuart's Pond.

Postscript. In 1967, the Town, assisted by Canadian government funds, turned the Stuart's mill site and eight acres of the former pond into *Centennial Park* (to celebrate Canada's 100th birthday). Local newspaper coverage of the planning made no mention of Stuart's Pond or the Stuart family. The national legacy — Confederation — mattered. The local legacy was forgotten, in 1967. In 1977 the *Ingersoll Cheese & Agricultural Museum* was installed in the park at the upstream end of the former pond, some 500 metres east of the Stuart mill site.

Robert Stuart, 98; politically active Quaker Oats heir

By Laurence Arnold BLOOMBERG NEWS MAY 15, 2014

NEW YORK — Robert D. Stuart Jr., the politically active heir to the Quaker Oats Co. who led the company for 15 years and, as a student at Yale Law School in 1940, ignited the America First movement against US intervention in what became World War II, has died. He was 98.

Mr. Stuart died of heart failure May 8 while traveling from France to the United States with his wife, Lillan, his son Alexander said.

Quaker Oats — maker of brands including Gatorade, Rice-A-Roni, Cap'n Crunch, and Aunt Jemima — was bought by PepsiCo Inc. in 2001. Its roots go back to the 19th century, when several businesses merged to become American Cereal Co.

One of those businesses, based in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, was run by Mr. Stuart's great grandfather John and grandfather Robert. His father, R. Douglas Stuart, served as Quaker Oats president.

As chief executive from 1966 to 1981, Mr. Stuart oversaw the introduction of instant oatmeal and Quaker Chewy Granola bars. He also continued the company's growth beyond its oatmeal roots. The 1969 purchase of Fisher-Price Toy Co. was the first nonfood acquisition by Quaker Oats since 1942.

Quaker Oats turned Fisher-Price into an industry leader through national television advertising. Explaining the acquisition of the toymaker, Mr. Stuart said, according to a New York Times account, “The back of the cereal box on the breakfast table just seemed to be a logical fit between the cereal and toy businesses.”

Fisher-Price sales rose to \$300 million in 1980 from \$25 million in 1966, according to the Times. By 1990, though, the toy unit was being blamed for earnings declines, and Quaker Oats spun it

off in 1991. It is a unit of Mattel Inc.

He retired as chief executive in 1981 when he turned 65.

President Reagan appointed Mr. Stuart US ambassador to Norway, a post he held from 1984 to 1989. Politically active throughout his life, he was a Republican Party committeeman from Illinois and served on the national Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission in 1991 and 1993.

His first leap into politics made history.

At 24, he became founding director of the America First Committee, the antiwar movement begun in 1940 at Yale University, where he was attending law school.

Other Yale students involved in its formation included Gerald Ford, the future president; Robert Sargent Shriver Jr., who would become founding director of the Peace Corps; and Potter Stewart, a future Supreme Court justice.

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, followed by Germany's declaration of war against the United States, suddenly ended America First. Mr. Stuart enlisted in the Army and fought in Europe.

He Sees Wings

Source: Cathleen McCarthy ('Jeanette'), 'He Sees Wings', *Peterborough Examiner*, 28 February 1928, p. 3

Text: He was a little boy, not more than seven years of age. He was watching along with his brother and another small lad, the picture of 'Wings' at the Saturday afternoon matinee at the Opera House. Half the time he was on his feet, that is, in the air scenes. The sentimental episodes left him cold. He sat quietly through them, evincing little interest. "There's the girl!" was his only comment when the lady appeared. And he clung steadfastly to the belief that David and Jack were brothers. That's why they were such pals, in his opinion.

He knew instantly what would come later on. "Watch the girl," he said. "She's going to climb under the car." She did. "Now they'll hit the car." They did, with one of their bombs.

The Germans were "bad guys" and the two heroes of the picture were "good guys." They were also Canadians, instead of Americans, as the producers intended. "Watch the Canadians win," he said, every time that the camera depicted a triumphant advance.

"There's one of the good guys in the wee, white car," he announced triumphantly. "He's going to get the bad guy's balloon. Watch him get it – oh, lady, lady!" (as the flames consumed the big gas bag). He read the sub-titles rapidly. "Weeks pass." His brother: "What passed?" Little boy (impatiently): "Any weeks." They all subside, to brighten up again when the planes 'strafe' the German trenches.

"Oh boy, look at 'em run! Look at the good guys smash the bad guys. Hurray!" (as the tanks rumble over an energetic machine gun nest). "They're all Canadians in that

tank. It goes that way because they're all drunk inside. Look at the rest of the Canadians coming along behind the tank so they won't get killed."

Later: "Gee, he killed his brother. Look at him yellin' at the good guy and he can't hear. Gosh, he killed him. Look at the lady cryin'. That's their mother. She liked the dead one best." They quiet down. The killing is all finished and the "good guy" is dead. As far as they care concerned, the picture is over.

Comments: Cathleen McCarthy (1889-198?) was a Canadian journalist and film reviewer who wrote from the Ontario newspaper *Peterborough Examiner* under the name of Jeanette. Peterborough cinema historian Robert G. Clarke writes about this delightful record of children watching the 1927 First World War movie *Wings* at Peterborough's Grand Opera House on his website www.peterboroughmoviehistory.com. I am grateful to him for providing me with a copy of the full article and his OK to reproduce it here.

Links: ['Watching a Movie at the Grand Opera House, 1928'](#) (from Robert G. Clarke's site)

Thanks to Robert G. Clarke.

TVA Volunteers at Dianne's



There were many special touches to the lawn party held at Dianne Tedford's. The large lawn and flower beds were at their peak. The volunteer committee presented coffee mugs and certificates of appreciation to the volunteers who help in so many ways. Trent Valley Archives is always looking for volunteers. There are many projects in archives, in outreach, in planning for special events, and many more. Check it out with Karen Hicks and Heather Landry. In this picture Heather brought greetings to the volunteers.

Special thanks to Dianne, and best wishes for a speedy recovery from surgery.

Scott House

Sharon Skinner, October 2016

Scott House, at 300 London Street, was among the first buildings acquired for Catharine Parr Traill College, Trent University. The legal description for this piece of property is "Lot 13, north side of London Street, west of George Street." This parcel of land changed hands several times before the house was actually built.

Martha Ann Kidd established the following chain of title. (Trent Valley Archives, hereafter TVA, Martha Ann Kidd Fonds 90, Folder 1243, Box 19A)

On June 4, 1846 James Neville received the patent, from the Crown, regarding this one-half acre lot. Neville also owned another one-half acre lot on the south side of Dublin Street. On January 1, 1853 Charles T. Ware bought the one acre parcel and built a stacked plank house on the Dublin Street part. On October 3, 1853 Thomas Hutchinson, a local tin merchant, purchased both lots from Ware, and then sold all to James Gallon, the Deputy Sheriff of Peterborough, March 15, 1856.

On April 6, 1863 James Gallon sold the London Street property to Wilson Conger, Carlos S. Sherman, Charles A. Weller and Vincent Clementi. On May 2, 1868 Vincent Clementi sold the property to George A. Cox.

Successive owners of the London Street lot were Ebenezer Bakwell, August 21, 1871; Thomas Morrice, September 21, 1877; and Jane Robinson, the wife of Thomas W. Robinson, March 5, 1880. Shortly after this, the Victorian Italianate house was erected. Unfortunately, Thomas and Jane Robinson could not afford to maintain the property and it was returned to The Ontario Bank.

On May 9, 1883, Adam Hall bought the London Street home. He held the property until it was acquired by Margaret S. MacDonald, April 20 1916. Mary Francis and Herbert William Tranter owned the house from March 8, 1944 to October 28, 1963, when the property was sold to Trent University for \$52,000.

The following people owned the property after the house was built. The *Daily Evening Review*, November 11, 1882, described the newly built house. It was a two storey brick building, designed by local architect, John Edward Belcher. The builder was David Carlisle and the home cost \$6,000. The house had many modern conveniences such as gas lights, and hot and cold water.

Thomas Robinson (1842-1930), the original owner of this home, grew up on the family farm (Lot 15, Concession 8) in Smith Township, Ontario. His parents were Fannie Hewson (1822-1854) and John

Robinson (1815-1871). He married Jane Morgan (1849-1931) on October 25, 1871. Their five children were Walter, Howard, Edith, Abbie and Sarah. Thomas attended public school in Peterborough and graduated from the Toronto Business College. By the 1870s, he had a grocery store on Simcoe Street; the grocery side of the Nicholls and Hall enterprise. Later in life, Thomas became an insurance agent.

He renamed the grocery The Metropolitan Grocery and Provision Warehouse, and ran it for some twenty years. Successively, the Robinsons lived at the London Street house, and then at 166 Edinburgh Street, and at 778 George, and finally at 525 Weller Street just east of Walton Street.

Sometime in the late 1890s, Robinson became an insurance agent for Sun Life Assurance Company. He attended George Street Methodist Church and served on the local School Board. Thomas and Jane Robinson were interred in Section H, Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough.



An Adam Hall stove (TVA, Electric City Collection)

Adam Hall (1846-1920), a tinsmith by trade, came to Peterborough about 1878. He was by 1887 a manufacturer of wrought iron stoves suitable for use in hotels, boarding houses, mills and lumbering shanties. His store was at 407 George Street, just north of Hunter, and he lived at 300 London Street. In 1910, he was manufacturing stoves (Adam Hall Limited) at his factory on Simcoe and Bethune Streets. His name

was well-known in most households. He served on the Peterborough City Council, curled with the Peterborough Curling Club, and attended St. Paul's Church. In politics, he was Liberal.



Adam Hall (personal collection)

Hall's parents were Catherine Jeffrey (1807-1882) and Adam Hall (1803-1881) originally from Scotland. Adam was married to Elizabeth Thomas (1844-1896) and they had four children: William, Catherine, Agnes and Adam. After being seriously ill since January, he passed away on March 16, 1920 aged 74. His wife, Elizabeth, died in 1896, aged 52. They are buried in Section A, Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough.

Margaret S. MacDonald (b. 1885), the next owner of the property from 1916 to 1934, was born in Chicago into the tightly knit Stuart clan that was the main force of the American Cereal Company, which became Quaker Oats in 1902. Her husband, George MacDonald (1878-1947), had a distinguished career with Quaker Oats. In Peterborough he became the Sales Manager for Quaker Oats Limited but in 1934 he was promoted to an American position, as a sales manager in Chicago, rising to Vice President of Quaker.

George was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, one of the seven children of Ann Fingleson and Angus MacDonald. George MacDonald and Margaret Stuart were married on April 29, 1905 in Chicago. In the 1921 Canadian Census George and Margaret MacDonald and their five children were living at 300 London Street, Peterborough.

The MacDonalds were living on Mount Pleasant Road in New Trier, Cook County, Illinois in

both the 1935 and 1940 American censuses. George Andrew MacDonald passed away, aged 68, on March 6, 1947; his wife died in 1981 in La Salle, Illinois.

When the MacDonalds left Peterborough in 1934 they asked their friends, the Thomas Arthur Mackays, to move in and maintain it.

Thomas Arthur Mackay (1880-1958) was born in 1880 in St. Mary's Ontario, the son of Edward Mackay and his wife. Thomas, a banker in Stratford, married Margaret Garden Roos (1878-1972) on October 28, 1914 in Waterloo, Ontario.

They moved to Peterborough in 1933 where Thomas Mackay was manager of Bank of Montreal and the secretary-treasurer of the City Trust Commission. In 1940, he became Vice President of the Victoria and Grey Trust Company. He also served as Treasurer for the Red Cross for 14 years, secretary of the Peterborough Golf and Country Club, a member of the Rotary Club and on the board of Anson House. He was also a trustee of the Peterborough Foundation.

Thomas passed away at Peterborough Civic Hospital on January 7, 1958. Margaret died on June 28, 1972. Both are buried in Section E, Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough.

In 1944, Mrs. MacDonald sold the property to Mary Francis Tranter and Herbert William Tranter (1901-1967) who converted the house to apartments: two two-bedroom units, four one-bedroom units, and two bachelor units. The Mackays had the east ground floor apartment and the architect, James S. Craig, lived in the west ground floor apartment.

Herbert William Tranter was born on March 27, 1901 in Peterborough. His parents were Louisa Mary (Hudson) and James Tranter. Herbert had 2 sisters, Lillian and Viola, and 2 brothers, George and Roy.

Herbert began working as an apprentice toolmaker at the Canadian General Electric Company in Peterborough. He was also an amazing marathon runner. In 1924, he moved to the United States and ran races as a member of the Millrose Athletic Association in New York City for 5 years. He placed 4th out of 150 runners in the Brooklyn-Queens Marathon in 1926. He was even being seriously considered for the U.S. Olympic team at that time. In 1929, Herbert returned to Canada and worked as a toolmaker at Westclox, until he retired in December 1966.

Herbert was married to Mary Frances McEachern and they had two children. Herbert Tranter was active at Murray Street Baptist Church where he was a member of the Board of Trustees, a deacon, and the Superintendent for the Sunday School.

The Tranters are buried in Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough

Scott House/Catharine Parr Traill House

Sharon Skinner

This building was purchased by Trent University in 1964 and originally given the name Catharine Parr Traill House. Soon after, it was renamed Scott House, in honour of Jeanette Scott, and became a part of Catharine Parr Traill College, now known as Traill College.

Jeanette Scott (1820-1878) was the first “white baby” to be born in this area. Her father, Adam Scott (1796–1838) was born in Edinburgh, Scotland and her mother Patricia Mann (d.1826) in Yorkshire, England. Her parents were married in 1817 in Delaware County, New York. Jeanette’s siblings included Margaret, Adam Junior, James, Walter, and Elizabeth.

Jeanette’s mother helped to nurse the Peter Robinson settlers when they first came to our area. Many of them were afflicted with cholera, which is characterized by severe stomach pains, vomiting, dysentery and fever. Patricia (Mann) Scott died from this disease in March 1826 and was buried in the Mann Pioneer Cemetery in Bridgenorth. Adam Scott was only 29 years old with 6 children to raise.

Adam Scott’s Mill was not large enough to service the large influx of new people. Public funds and volunteer labour from the settlers built a new government mill for our area. Heart-broken, Adam left the area in 1827 and took his young family to a farm, about 1 mile east of Port Hope. It was there that his sister-in-law, Patricia’s sister, helped to look after baby Elizabeth. Jeanette would have been about 7 years old at the time.

In 1829, Adam Scott purchased 100 acres in Cavan Township. The property was 2 miles east and north of Millbrook. With the help of Adam Junior, he dammed up Baxter’s Creek and built a flour mill. Once again, local farmers would bring their grain to Scott’s Mill to be ground into flour.

The 1834 assessment shows the family living on Lot 13, Concession 8, 100 acres. The residents included 1 male over 16, 3 males under 16, and 2 females under 16. By 1837, the family had cleared 30 acres. They also had two horses and three cows.

Adam Scott drowned in his mill pond on February 7, 1838. Adam was buried with Patricia in the Mann Pioneer Cemetery in Bridgenorth.

Jeanette Scott and Robert Matchett (1812-1902) were married in St. Paul’s Presbyterian Church on December 13, 1839. The ceremony was performed by Reverend James Douglas. The witnesses were James Matchett, Robert’s father, and Adam Scott Junior, Jeanette’s brother. Robert Matchett was a native of Drung, County Cavan, Ireland, son of Susanna Creighton and James Matchett. The Matchett family came to Canada in 1824 and settled in Cavan Township.

Jeanette and Robert lived on a farm on lot 19, concession 11, in Otonabee Township, now Matchett Meadows subdivision.

Jeanette and Robert had 9 children named James, Richard, Patricia Anne, Adam Scott, Robert, Frances, Alexander and Martha Jane. The two children, named after her parents, died of scarlet fever in April 1857. They were

buried in the Wesleyan Methodist Cemetery, Pioneer Park, Peterborough but were moved to Little Lake Cemetery on October 13, 1881.

Jeanette was very clever at needlework, knitting socks and quilting. She made hats by weaving, shaping and bleaching the rye. Jeanette was known as a “born nurse”, like her mother. She helped when people were sick and laid out the corpses when people died. She prevented the spread of disease, like scarlet fever, by burning the clothing and covers of the afflicted people. She made coverings, out of sugar sacks, to respectfully clothe the dead bodies.

Robert was an excellent carpenter and he made many of the coffins. He also made a bedroom suite, as a wedding gift, for each of their daughters. Jeanette and Robert were very religious. Saddle Bag Riders, who galloped through the Stewart Hall area, were always welcomed at the Matchett home. They would be given a meal and a night’s lodging. Needless to say, Bible services were often held there. In October 1862, the Nethercutt family, from Otonabee Township, donated some of their land to be used for the building of the Bethel Church. This would be the first church in the Stewart Hall area and Robert Matchett supervised the men who worked on the project.

Jeanette suffered a heart seizure, while attending a quilting bee, and died on October 29, 1878. She was only 58 years old and was buried in the Bethel Church Grounds, Otonabee Township. In October 1881, she was moved to Little Lake Cemetery, Peterborough.

Robert died at the family homestead on January 12, 1902 and is buried in Little Lake Cemetery. He was 90 years old.

On January 29, 1936 the I.O.D.E., Otonabee Chapter, was re-named in memory of Jeanette Scott. They chose to recognize her best qualities of “kindliness and industry”.

Once again, Trent University made an excellent choice in naming one of their buildings. Jeanette Scott was certainly a positive role model for their female students.

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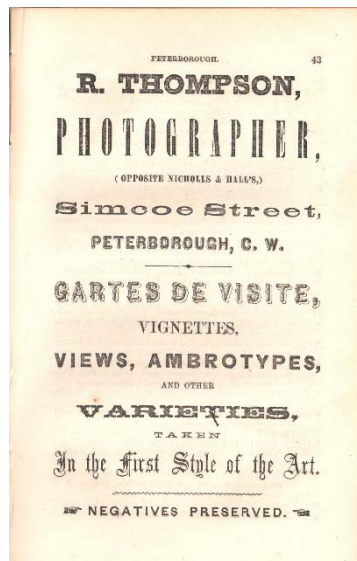
Trent Valley Archives, Kidd, Martha Ann, Fonds 90, Folder 1243, Box 19A,
TVA, Little Lake Cemetery, Guides
www.Ancestry.ca

Peterborough Examiner, March 16 1920 (Adam Hall); June 26 1930 (Thomas W. Robinson); January 8 1958 (Thomas Arthur Mackay); March 30 1967 (Herbert William Tranter)

George A. Cox was one of Peterborough's pioneer photographers

Elwood H. Jones, *Peterborough Examiner*

Photography was invented by 1840, and Peterborough was visited by travelling photographers in the 1840s. However, photographers willing to invest in photography studios and cater to the general public occurred in our area closer to 1860. Since writing in 2015, in *Postcards from Peterborough and the Kawarthas* (published by Trent Valley Archives) a chapter about Peterborough photographers between 1870 and 1920 I have continued to research the earlier years.



Robert Thompson, Robert Smith, George B. Sproule and Robert D. Ewing, all discussed in that chapter, began their remarkable careers in the 1860s. Ewing and Thompson both had extensive advertisement in Dr. Poole's 1867 history of Peterborough. R. M. Roy, a professional photographer in Peterborough by 1892, took photos here by 1888 and claimed to have used every photographic innovation since the Civil War, 1861-1865. Fraser Dunford identified 27 local photographers working before 1870, and his list was published (also by the Trent Valley Archives) in the *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley* in August 2001.

Of the four photographers who Fraser Dunford identified being here in the 1840s, Robert Milne, billed as a Daguerrean artist was here in 1849. When he was leaving, the *Weekly Despatch*, forerunner of the *Peterborough Examiner*, published an address of appreciation.

"Dear Sir, Having had the opportunity of availing ourselves of your professional services, we cannot permit you to leave Peterboro, without expressing our high estimation of your talents and ability, and our cordial wishes for your success and prosperity." This was signed by the following prominent local citizens: The Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor; James Wallis; Thomas Benson; James Edwards; D. McFarlane; John Hall; A. MacPhail; James Hall;

Walter Sheridan, District Clerk; William Bell; Wilson S. Conger, Sheriff, Colborne District; A.S. Fowler, J.P.; George Frederick Orde; Thomas Fortye; W.H. Wrighton; Robert Nicholls; F. Ferguson; John Rousby; Daniel Griffith; Charles Perry; Robert Ridley; James Ryan; F. Almond; Elias Burnham; John J. Hall; and J.L. Hughes.

Milne's thanks was also printed in the *Weekly Despatch*: "Gentlemen: I sincerely thank you for this unexpected mark of your esteem. I feel happy to know that I have given satisfaction and hereafter, in the exercise of my profession, I hope I may experience from others, as much kindness as I have received during my residence with you." Milne ran a family photography business in Hamilton during the 1850s and 1860s.

Recently I have encountered other advertisements in the local newspapers that filled in useful details about early photography in Peterborough.

In my 1995 history of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, called *Winners*, I noted that "George A. Cox, later one of Canada's richest men, was commended in 1860 "for unquestionably the best photographs ever shown at the fair." At that same exhibition, J. Thompson was commended for his ambrotypes. Was George A. Cox (1840-1914) a talented amateur or could he be considered a professional photographer, selling his photos to the general public. It now appears that he was seriously into photography for much of the 1860s, at least.

In an advertisement, titled "Things to be Remembered," dated 21

20 PETERBOROUGH.

COX & DAVIDSON,
(NEXT DOOR TO HOPKINS & DONNELLY)
SIMCOE STREET,
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
AND GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

NEWSPAPERS,	SCHOOL BOOKS,	PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONERY,	BLANK BOOKS,	PHOTOGRAPHS,
MAGAZINES,	DIME NOVELS,	POCKET BOOKS,
DIARIES,	SONG BOOKS,	PAPER & ENVELOPES,
NOVELS,	PENS, INK &c.,	FANCY GOODS, &c.

Importers of English Magazines and Books.

**THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN
EXPRESS COMPANY.**
Forward Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description,
Collect Bills with Goods, Notes and Drafts, throughout the Canadas
and the United States. Packages and Freights forwarded by the Mon-
treal Ocean Steamship Company to and from all parts of Europe.

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Tickets issued by First class Steamers to and from all parts of Canada
and Great Britain.
GEO. A. COX, Agent for the above Companies.
Office adjoining the Telegraph Book Store, Hopkins' Block, opposite
Nicholls & Hall's, Simcoe Street,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1847.
HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager.	CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Dr. BROWN, Medical Adviser.	GEO. A. COX, Agent.
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February 1861, George A. Cox claimed: "In returning his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received when commencing business, would respectfully intimate that he still continues to practice PHOTOGRAPHY in all its different branches, in a manner that cannot be surpassed. He would also like it remembered that it was to him THE DIPLOMA was awarded at the last Fall Show for the best specimens of Photography which includes not merely Ambrotypes but all the different styles of pictures taken by means of light, without regard to the chemical agency employed. And he is still determined to maintain the decision not only of the judges, but of all who may favor him with a call that the place to go when you want A FIRST-RATE PICTURE! is to **Cox's Excelsior Sky Light GALLERY**, in Burnham's Block, over Maloney's store. – and, last, though not least, if you want to get a picture that will stand the test of time, and one worthy of our flourishing town in this advanced age, you must go to Cox's Gallery and GET A GENUINE PHOTOGRAPH! the only place in Town they can be got. So all who wish to live with posterity go and get a good picture and case **For 50 Cts. And upwards.**

>> "A large assortment of Cases always on hand. Entrance same as to the Montreal Telegraph."

This is a remarkable advertisement for several reasons. George A. Cox was ambitious and confident, was selling photographs and still continued his main employment as the telegraph agent for Montreal Telegraph Company. The Burnham Block was on George and Simcoe, across from the farmers' market, and what is now Peterborough Square.

The space that he was using for his gallery had been a photographic studio, a "Sky Light Daguerrian Gallery", for Samuel Stanley Peck (1829-1901). Peck was born in Prince Edward County, lived in Peterborough from 1857 to 1860, near Minden by 1860, a storekeeper and postmaster in Minden by 1861, and Peterborough county warden, 1869. As C. P. Mulvaney's researcher noted in the 1885 history of Peterborough County, "The Village of Minden has also been for a lengthened period the residence of S. S. Peck, Esq., whose talents and energy have contributed, in no small degree, to the progress made by the entire district."

S. S. Peck was one of the founders in 1874 of the provisional county of Haliburton. As the first County Clerk and Treasurer, he "proceeded to at once to business and took the necessary steps to borrow some money." One of the first financial transactions was a grant or bonus of \$55,000 to the Victoria Railway to extend its rail line through Haliburton; the line crossed diagonally from south-west to north-east.

JACOB H. BRUMWELL,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST,
Burnham's Block, opposite the Review Office,
GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C.W.
J. H. B. in returning thanks for the liberal support which has been extended to him since his arrival in Peterborough, begs to intimate to his patrons and the public generally that now, as heretofore, his Gallery will be found to be the *best and cheapest* at which to get every description of pictures taken.

After a second marriage in 1878, Peck moved to Sonoma, California, where he raised chickens.

It is possible that Peck continued a photography hobby, perhaps while he was a storekeeper in Minden. Still, it seems his photography career was mainly in Peterborough.

By 1865, Jacob H. Brumwell (1821-1928) from Smith Township was running his photographic gallery in the space previously occupied by Peck and by Cox. Brumwell had a long life and was best

known as a builder and then a carpenter. In 1875, according to the Historical Atlas, his property was part of lot 12, on the east side of the Communication Road in Bridgenorth. In 1885, he began a sawmill on Lake Chemong in Bridgenorth.

By 1865, Cox was still in the telegraph business, was an insurance agent but he and a partner were running a bookstore that included photography. This was located in the Hopkins Block, on Simcoe Street across from the large Nicholls and Hall store. It was known as the Telegraph Book Store, and the telegraph business had also moved.

The photographic studio on the second floor of the Burnham Block appealed to three photographers between 1857 and 1865, all of whom had amazing careers, but none was best known as a photographer. Photography was highly technical and chemical and those who excelled at it were apparently good problem solvers.

PORTRAIT GALLERY,
WILLIAM STREET, LINDSAY, C.W.
T. Gourley - Proprietor.
T. G., in soliciting a continuance of that liberal patronage which has been extended to him for many years past, begs to state that he is always prepared to execute all orders that may be entrusted to him,
In the Cheapest, Best, and most Fashionable Style.

SPENCELEY'S
PPOTOGRAPHIC SALOON,
(Opposite Becket & Peters,)
FRONT STREET, HASTINGS, C. W.
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferrotypes,
AND CARTES DE VISITE,
Taken in the Best Style of the Art, at Moderate Prices.

28

PETERBOROUGH.

HOPKINS & DONNELLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
SADDLERY AND HARDWARE,
 ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
 Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, English and American Whips, Harris' Harness Paste, Frank Miller's Celebrated Harness Oil Blacking, Varnish, &c., &c.
SIMCOE ST., (next door to Telegraph Book Store) PETERBORO',
 and LAKEFIELD, next door to Sheras & Bro.

ST. MAURICE SALOON,
 BROCK STREET, PETERBOROUGH.

D. Faucher - Proprietor.
LUNCHES AT ALL HOURS.
 OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, &c. ALL KINDS OF GAME IN SEASON.
FARE \$1 PER DAY.

HAFFEY'S
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY,
 Next door to McGregor's Hotel,
 George Street, Peterborough, C.W.

Bear in mind that every garment is manufactured on the premises, and will give satisfaction, to which thousands who have worn our clothing can testify. **J. HAFFEY.**

FREDERICK HEUBACK,
Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer,
 (Nearly opposite the Huffman House.)

GEORGE STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C.W.
 A Large Stock of Furniture of all descriptions constantly on hand and sold at prices Lower than any other House in the County for Cash.
Furniture of all kinds made to Order. Repairing done.

22

PETERBOROUGH.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MR. EWING'S

PORTRAIT GALLERY,

ON

HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

Is the most commodious and most artistically fitted up of any Portrait Rooms in Canada West. The Studio is fitted up on an entirely new principle, by which better pictures can be taken than in any other way. Parties wishing to obtain perfect portraits of themselves or their children, would do well to give him a call.

PORTRAITS,
 FROM MINIATURE TO LIFE SIZE
 PLAIN OR COLORED IN WATER OR OIL.

Ambrotypes by a new and improved process, and at exceedingly low rates. Views of Residences in the Country photographed in the best style. Groups of Cattle by a new instantaneous process. Mr. Ewing, having been appointed agent for Mr.

NOTMAN'S CELEBRATED REPRODUCTIONS,
 Will always have on hand some of the finest engravings at very low rates.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

SHERIFF HALL'S BLOCK,
 A FEW DOORS WEST OF KINGAN'S HARDWARE STORE,
HUNTER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, C. W.

PETERBOROUGH.

29

Heathfield, A. T., teacher of drawing and music
HELM, WILLIAM, manufacturer of all kinds of machinery, brass and iron castings, &c., Simcoe street—*See Advertisement.*

HENTHORN, JAMES, T., J. P., office, Hunter street
HEUBACK, FREDERICK, cabinet maker, and upholsterer, George street, nearly opposite the Huffman House—*See Advertisement.*

Hodson, Ann, widow, John, trader, George street
 Hogg, David, J., deputy postmaster
HOLMES, JAMES, T., hair dresser, Simcoe street—*See Advertisement.*

Holywell,—physician, Charlotte street
HOPE, JAMES, (of West, Hope & Co.) Dublin, west of George street

HOPKINS, & DONNELLY, [Daniel Hopkins, & Thomas Donnelly,] British saddlery, and harness ware-house, Simcoe street—*See Advertisement.*

HOPKINS, DANIEL, [of Hopkins & Donnelly] Simcoe street
HOWDEN, JAMES, butcher, Peterborough market, Water street—*See Advertisement.*

Huffman, Peter, proprietor, Huffman House, George street
 Hughson, John, C., saw mill owner and general merchant, George street

I.

Isbister, William, [of McWilliams & Isbister] Brook street
 Ivison, Robert, peddler, George street

J.

Jacobs, Christopher, C., trader, George street
 Jay, Samuel, baker, Charlotte street
 Johnston, George, [of W. & G. Johnston] Water street
JOHNSTON, R. & Son., [Robert & Thomas Johnston] wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, groceries, &c., George street

JOHNSTON, ROBERT, [of R. Johnston & Son] George street
JOHNSTON, THOMAS, [of R. Johnston & Son] George street
 Johnston, W. & G. [William & George Johnston] tailors, Water street

Johnston, William, [of W. & G. Johnston] Water street

K.

KANE, A. & SON., (Andrew & William Kane) wholesale and retail dealers in groceries, provisions, &c., George street,—*See Advertisement.*

Dr Frank Mellow

Linda Revie

Dr. Frank Mellow was a family physician in Uxbridge from 1912 to the mid-1950s. He was far ahead of his time in many of his approaches to the practice of medicine. The following comes from a portrait of the Mellow family that was prepared by Linda Revie, a writer and researcher living in the Peterborough area. Ms. Revie prepared these Memoirs at the request of Dr. Mellow's granddaughter Elizabeth Mellow. While the Memoirs are based on family papers, family recollections and independent research, they have been written up in a personalized, literary way, and the narrative voice belongs to Elizabeth who is telling the story to her daughter Laura.

from

Memoirs of an Ontario V.O.N.

"Chapter 2: Dr. Mellow"

There are many rooms in this story about Uxbridge, my parents and grandparents, me. There are many pictures I could draw too of all those memories but for now let's open the door to my Grandpa—who'd be your Great-Grandpa—Dr. Frank Earnest Mellow, and put him in the frame. While we're at it, let's go back to the winter of 1948, the winter of my birth, when Grandpa Mellow was so very sick. He tended to be brought low with seasonal affective disorder—back then they referred to it as *ennui*. Whatever you call it, he was depressed, tired, flat-lining. He took his daily tonics but every winter seemed consumed by the *ennui*. Sometimes he almost suffocated with it, coming down with bouts of bronchitis or pneumonia.

Before I tell you more about Dr. Frank Mellow's health, and his medical practice, I must say that his wife



Daisy Mellow kept a diary and she wrote in it every day. Like Queen Victoria's voluminous works, you could go back in time and learn June of the year so-and-so was wet and rainy and the mean temperature was 100 degrees. You could read about where so-and-so went for Christmas, and who so-and-so had over for Easter tea.

Dr. Frank Mellow

A few years ago, when I was sorting out the house to get it ready for the Realtor, I heard a voice say: "Elizabeth! Over here, pick me!" I looked and saw nothing but the spines of Grandma Daisy's diaries. The voice continued with—"that one will do fine." I looked again, noticed one of the bound titles seemed to vibrate, and glow, so I selected that journal, opened the cover and lo and behold a veil was lifted: the year read 1948. Flipping to February, finding the entry dated one week before my birth, Grandma had written: "I see him fading from me every day and I am very sad."

But the world still needed our loving devout good Doc Mellow. So, my early birth, the real reason I was a month premature, was to help my Grandfather turn the corner. He needed me; I represented something happy to come back for. As

a little aside, I know exactly how he felt, darling Laura. Your arrival in 1987 made me feel really warm and fuzzy inside. My own little daughter! What a blessing! Life couldn't have been better. Yet also knowing that way back in 1948, my birth meant something, caused a turnaround in somebody's life, in my mind, reading what my Grandmother had written in her diary February 1948, made me think: "wow."

Here's a photograph of my Grandfather sitting behind a horse in a buggy. Frank Mellow is the long lean string bean of a guy, hands on the reins. When he first moved to Uxbridge, that main street was a dirt road, not much wider than a single lane. You can see in the photo how narrow it was. There was no town hospital, few schools. Everything was rural, country. Grandpa had been inspired by his older brother Sam to go into medicine. Both were

Queen's University men, top of their graduating classes. After Grandpa Frank received his degree, he started practicing medicine as a junior associate up in Saintfield, north of Port Perry. That was before he met my Grandmother. He practiced in Saintfield for ten years, then moved to Uxbridge. That would be in 1912. I know for a fact that soon after Grandpa Mellow arrived in town, he married his sweetheart Daisy Isabel Campion Carmichael. She had been born in Manilla but when Grandpa met her she was a Port Perry girl, having just graduated from Whitby Ladies College. One of the first things they did after they moved to Uxbridge was build the bowling green. A huge square formal grass garden that ran straight back to Bascom Street, it took a lot of maintaining, and they eventually sold it to the town for a dollar with the intent that both Grandpa and Grandma could play their favorite game of lawn bowling right behind the house.



The Mellow House

When Grandpa first took up residency in Uxbridge, there were daily trains bringing mail but no house telephones. Just as everyone did, Doc Mellow had to go to the Post Office, English fashion, to send or receive telegrams. I was told during the early years of his practice he learned to sleep with one eye open, as did the horse. That faithful steed, who so many times and for so many years powered the ambulance for his most desperate cases. Even in this photo you can see the animal has a true sense of duty. I imagine that horse legging it through town as if it had the Olympic torch in its mouth. Eventually, a car replaced the horse and buggy, and Grandpa got a home telephone. It was installed in the medical office. A wall mounted-contraption that had to be hand-cranked to get it going, you'd talk into it and go through dispatch before being patched in. That was a shared line, of course, and if you were to overhear personal information on the phone, then mum was supposed to be the word. However, there have always been those amongst us who have not been able to zip it. In those circumstances, it was proper to keep the gossip to a minimum.

Remember, those party lines were in existence during the heady pre-war days—and here I'm talking about pre-WWII. Back then, babies were born at home. There was no Cottage Hospital staffed by district nurses. If the family could afford medical attention, they paid for Grandpa. They paid for his medicines, his instruments, his forceps and his ether. When he arrived for the delivery, they'd have already arranged newspapers and cotton-covered pads on the bed. In the kitchen, the husband or neighbour would be boiling up string, boiling up dressings, boiling up a pudding dish for delivery of the "placenta pie."

During the mother's 10-day confinement, my Grandfather would call each day to make sure she was bathed, to make sure the baby was okay. All this attention came at a price. Depending on the decade, he would charge between \$3 and \$5 for each baby, and he always asked for payment right after the delivery. Over his half-century career in medicine, Dr. Mellow helped more than 1,200 babies into the world, with no maternal deaths.

xxx

Laura, you've probably heard all the family stories about how exercise was always important to your Great-Grandpa Mellow. He was such a creature of routine; he'd be up early in the morning swinging his exercise clubs around his head. He looked like a gyroscope when he really got going! Despite the seasonal ennui, he was a fit very well put together gentleman. Always in a jacket with creased pants and shirt and tie, like in the photograph. Even in the garden, he'd be turning his roses with his tie on. The man standing beside the buggy and the man on the bench seat are both unidentified. The mayor and the clergyman? The scene is glossed by an entry in Grandmother's diary from the year 1914—somehow the voice directed me to find the exact page to match this exact photo. That diary entry written in Grandmother's careful hand reads: "Frank drove out to tend to a TB case. Came back to the clinic in a very grim frame of mind." The TB case referred to might be Mr. Edes, a local dairy farmer. Although Mr. Edes

had contacted Incipient Tuberculosis—the only type thought to be curable—and was shipped off to the sanatorium at once, he'd died a few months later, and Grandmother's remark in her diary that the only thing missing from the large funeral procession was Mr. Edes himself struck an odd chord with me.



The electrostatic generator

Shortly after that TB case Grandfather Mellow purchased his electrostatic generator. Such a device would have been extremely useful for diagnosing Mr. Ede's disease. All the medical literature expounds upon how this machine had been essential in Canadian sanatoria during WWI and should have also been employed at recruiting stations because many soldiers died of TB before they even shipped overseas. In fact, the statistics tell us that between 1914 and 1918, more Canadians from all walks of life died of TB than were killed in combat.

Dr. Mellow's electrostatic generator was supposed to cure all forms of Tuberculosis. It may look to us like a torture machine, but it was exciting for him to take a patient upstairs into the room, where the Barnardo maid Dorothy stood at the ready in an oversized white lab coat, waiting to crank the wheel. That would start the disks rotating against brushes; that would conduct the energy along the rods; that would create the ozone bolt, a blue sizzle between two copper balls. When running smoothly, the machine was able to produce a high voltage, low amperage electrical charge. Applying electrodes directly on the patient's skin, Grandpa would treat their gout, rheumatoid arthritis, acne, epilepsy. Or he'd use the fluoroscope to examine them, aiming unshielded x-rays at their bodies, viewing their radiated skeletons on a small screen.

It must have been quite painful; even so, they kept coming back for more.

I know I do it a disservice by calling it a torture machine, ghost buster, monster. It was always a bizarre-looking contraption, resembling something one might come across in a mad scientist's laboratory. It came equipped with some beastly-looking things hanging off hooks around the sides that would be shoved into different body orifices to seal, to cauterize, to radiate. It even had an apparatus that looked like a bird cage—I believe this gear was swung around and fastened over a manic person's head. Then, static electricity was applied through the wire headpiece. Seemingly, this was therapeutic, calming; a mental soothing like tiny little fingers going over the scalp.

The machine took up permanent residence in a 2nd floor sitting room adjoining my Great-Grandmother's bedroom. This was my Grandmother Daisy Mellow's mother, and as such, Grandpa's Mother-in-Law. In his formal manner, Grandpa always referred to his Mother-in-Law as "Mrs. Edwards." Word was that Grandpa Mellow didn't get along with Mrs. Edwards very well. She'd be sitting in bed in a little cotton bonnet having her tea with one of her shrugs around her shoulders and he'd be marching patients back and forth through her bedroom. She didn't like that and put up with it for too long but always nodded graciously as they came and went for treatment on the machine.

Long after Grandpa had stopped using the electrostatic generator in his practice, I remember getting Dad to crank the monster up. We would pretend we were engineers operating a piece of death-destroying machinery. Mother would be running around in the kitchen, yelling—"you're going to be sterile!" The smell of ozone permeating everywhere, that dry burnt smell, got me even more hyped up. Well, it turns out Mom was wrong about something. I didn't become sterile—darling daughter; you're a testament to that! But I do regret one thing about this machine. I regret not having asked more questions about it, and about the house that had been its home for a long century.

While Grandpa's electrostatic generating machine may have been touted as the miracle cure for many early twentieth-century diseases, unfortunately it was not able to halt TB or stop the Spanish 'Flu. After 1918, entire households, entire towns came down with that 'Flu. At the height of the epidemic, where there was often no one well

enough to boil a pot for dinner, Grandmother would help prepare and distribute broth, eggs, and milk for Grandfather's ill patients. A decade later, during the lean mean Depression, she'd provide the same for any hobo who came to the back door willing to chop wood or work around the house for his tucker.

xxx



Now seeing that photograph of Grandpa in the buggy, and seeing that street again takes me right back to the house. I can almost see myself walking up the porch steps, walking toward the golden door. When I'd open the front door and come in, it would smell like lemon oil and brasso, an overlay of cooking and my Grandmother's attar of roses. She took great pride in the house. Along with Dorothy, she kept on top of the cleaning like it was Buckingham palace. There was a schedule and it was followed without fail, Monday to Saturday.

Sunday was Church, reading, car rides, sledding, swimming, hiking. Fun entertainment; nothing resembling work. They were devout Methodists, and when in Uxbridge we attended Church with Grandpa and Grandma every Sunday morning. It was an experience I never forgot, and something that added greatly to my memories of Grandpa. He was very strong in his faith. We'd come back from Sunday Service and he was still full of the hymns. While my Grandmother fussed around in the drawing room, rearranging the flowers and the figurines, getting the tea ready, getting the maid organized, he'd step me up on his shiny laced-up brogues and march me around the living room to *Glory Glory Hallelujah*, or *Onward, Christian Soldiers*.

He was my Grandpa and was very proud of me. From the get-go, he encouraged me to explore everything in his medical collection. He always seemed to be calmly guiding me, making me feel I could accomplish something in medicine. My Dad did too, but the early roots were down deeper with Grandpa.

Laura, you probably already understand this because in a funny kind of way you were closer to your grandparents than you were to us, your Mom and Dad. When my Grandfather was alive, that was the case for me too. Grandpa Mellow didn't play games or get down on the floor; instead, he'd encourage me to parallel him. It was all very balanced, very cerebral. I didn't respond to fussing and often I tended to do my own thing anyway, but from day one, he cultivated a different kind of energy in me by letting me live an imaginative, ideal life as we set about


our daily tasks of reading, discussing, thinking.

To allow me to figure out the world all by myself he let me at his library. It was a musty place, that library, darkly panelled and lined with specially bound volumes from Queen's University. The medical monsters in his books fascinated me. There were some pretty grotesque babies. I was encouraged to explore and talk about them. He never said "oh, put that away Elizabeth, it's not for your eyes dear." Grandmother would object though, say, "Frank do you see what she's looking at?" And he'd answer: "yes." There were books about medical heroes—Norman Bethune, Frederick Banting—and books about Florence Nightingale too. I was particularly interested in her. So I'd read about Florence Nightingale and learn about poultice-making, then ask him: "what's an applied fomentation?" and he'd explain it to me. "Where do you put this?"—I'd want to know of a dressing or a thermometer, and he'd demonstrate it for me. But the best part of hanging out with Grandpa was being allowed to play with his medicinal weighing scale. I'd open the little drawer and see inside the apothecaries' measures. Each round coin, each square coin was my found treasure trove. There were books with similar coin-shaped measures so I'd consult them, consult Grandpa. He showed me how a 3ss scruple on one scale was used to weigh things by the ounce. Add a 3fs drachma to bring it up to a half dram. When I got a bit older, he'd let me help in the dispensary, trusting me to measure out the numbered grains onto the scale in full avoirdupois weight; to pour out the weighted particles into the big marble pestle; to grind up the fine powders with a club-shaped mortar.

His instruction wasn't just limited to medicine. Out in the garden, he'd give me a trowel, tell me, "this is the way to plant this." Back in the kitchen, he'd say: "here, eat this." Mouth agape, I'd be introduced to all manner of sprigs and sprouts from the garden. His favourite though was green onion sandwiches on white bread with ketchup. He had a great sense of humour, but was quiet. Even his laugh was modest. It's funny, I know he wore a hearing aid, but often it wasn't turned up.

He was an important man about town and not just because he was a dedicated family doctor. Did you know that your Great-Grandfather helped fund the building of the new High School, the Methodist Church Hall and the Church Annex? Throughout the 51 years of his residence in Uxbridge, he was very active in town affairs, helping to found the Lakeridge Cottage Hospital too. It finally opened in 1958, after decades of planning. Ironically, Dr. Frank Ernest Mellow ended up dying in the hospital he helped build. That was in April 1963—a sad day for one and all.

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Queries, News, Views and Reviews

St. James Methodist Church and Peterborough in 1908

Ed. Note: These are my comments that accompanied my Power Point presentation to the congregation at St. James United Church in May 2018. Members of other United churches were in attendance that Sunday. Thanks to the members of the congregation and the archival reports that made the presentation possible.

Peterborough 110 years ago proudly called itself the “Electric City”. A special supplement to the Peterborough Examiner, titled the “Electric City”, was the inspiration for the title of my 1987 book, *Peterborough: The Electric City*.

What set the supplement apart from other early

are known all over the Continent of America as some of the most beautiful and pleasant summer resorts in Canada. The city lies about thirty miles north of Lake Ontario and about seventy-five miles east of Toronto. It is the centre of a splendid agricultural section and is the marketing place for hundreds of well-to-do farmers and their families who make of it their headquarters.”

Helpfully, this report includes the number of employees at several works or factories. Ackerman, 70; Barries, 30-45; Brinton Carpets, 100; Canadian Canoe, 40; Canadian Cordage, 200 to 250; CGE, 1,200; Adam Hall, 30; Peter Hamilton, 125 to 140; William Hamilton, over 200; George Matthews, 120; Novel-Ti, 20 to 30; Peterborough Canoe, 50; Peterborough Lock, over 100; Peterborough Shovel and Tool, 45; Quaker Oats, 450; Rapid Tool, 45 to 50; J. J. Turner, 68. Several of the companies mention that there are travelling salesmen continually on the road; Quaker Oats had 12, and Matthews had 3, for example.

Strikingly, the figures are mainly for skilled workers. These industrial firms were employing about 2,800 to 3,000 workers. The total population of the city exceeded 17,000. Peterborough was truly an industrial town, for one-sixth of the population worked for these industries. The Electric City tagline, used here for the first time,

was meant to suggest that this was a town well positioned to be a more important industrial town.

Except for Brinton, CGE and Quaker, the investors for these companies were Peterborough-based.

About 20% of the workforce was in the construction trades, and it was interesting to see that contractors such as Tom Brown and Henry Stabler were among the leaders at St. James Church.

Peterborough was a city of small homes, small businesses, sporting teams, craft unions, and service clubs. Buildings of brick construction were everywhere and in 1908, another building boom was in progress. On a per capita basis, no city in Canada matched Peterborough’s manufacturing output. The diverse manufacturing landscape opened opportunities for workers of all skills, and that in turn was a key to attracting new businesses.



Portion of group photo showing some of the leaders at St. James when it undertook to add the church addition to the Sunday School Hall which had opened in 1908. EHJ

specials promoting Peterborough was the Roy Studio photography, and the 200 exceptionally well-crafted stories about the people and the businesses of the local community, which officially became a city in 1905.

At the outset, it proudly proclaimed, “In the foremost ranks of the cities of Eastern Canada stands Peterborough, famed as “The Electric City”; a city with magnificent water power at her very door, with large and strong power companies developing electric energy, and with every known facility and convenience for the manufacturer and the business man.... Peterborough is ideally located on the Otonabee River, close to Stoney Lake and Rice Lake which

Peterborough's superb rail connections in every direction speeded the movement of products both in and out of town. Intercity travel was mainly by train, and was used by commercial travelers, shoppers, workers and tourist. Trains arrived every hour carrying mail.

Hotels tended to be small by our modern standards, but they offered amenities to travelers and locals. In some ways hotels supplied what a more modern generation would find in recreation rooms, guest bedrooms and kitchens. The hotels were extensions of home.



St James had a great start

- Good leadership
- Influential people
- Boom year
- Sound financial management
- Peterborough in 1908 was growing; the world

would change in 1914; a brief window of opportunity but commitment carried the day. The original church, shown above, faced Aylmer Street. The 1916-17 addition faced Romaine Street and was designed by architects Cecil Campbell King and Edward G. Sherwood. Both had done neo-Gothic churches but this is the only example known to me in which they worked together.

[Presented by Elwood H. Jones. Two members of the congregation made a presentation on the history of the people at St. James.]

Quaker Fire Descendants Organizing Committee

This committee which was awarded by Peterborough Historical Society, has also received a Peterborough Civic The committee in cooperation and with full financial support with Unifor the union representing workers at the present day operation of the fire site undertook the task of erecting an appropriate memorial to recognize the 100th anniversary of the 1916 explosion and fire that took 24 lives and injured many more. The concept for the memorial came from Paul Brown who also produced the documentary *Tragedy on the Otonabee* which was narrated by Graham Hart. The Committee worked with Brian Bouchard of the City Planning Dept to complete the project. All production was done locally and the memorial now joins fifty other union sponsored memorials across Ontario in recognition of worker fatalities and injuries. Award.



Graham Hart, on behalf of the Peterborough Historical Society, presented an award to the committee that was behind the memorial which was erected last year in Millennium Park. The award was presented at the April meeting. L-R Jane Gill, Karen Elmhirst, John Parsons, Elwood Jones, Graham Hart, Jim Gill, and Colleen Allen. (Photo by Paul Lumsden)

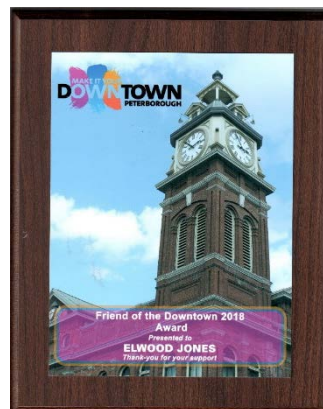
In the May issue the editor messed up the names of those attending the presentation. We have reprinted that picture with correct information.



Quaker Fire Memorial in Millennium Park. The openings in the monument permit views of the new Quaker Oats. This was a project of the Quaker Fire Descendants Organizing Committee, and funded by Unifor. The chairs of the Committee were Jane and Jim Gill. (Photo by Elwood Jones)

There were other committees working on aspects of the Quaker fire history over the past ten or twelve years. Most notably, Gordon A. Young produced a history of the fire and the immediate events surrounding the December 1916 fire.

Friend of the Downtown 2018 to Elwood Jones



Thanks to Terry Guiel and the Downtown Business Improvement Area [DBIA]. This award was presented at the DBIA annual meeting and humbly accepted.

CHANGES IN PETERBOROUGH SINCE CONFEDERATION YEAR

F. H. Dobbin, For 1 July 1927

Comments by Elwood Jones

It is quite possible that eighty per cent of the people now in Peterborough never looked, even in their junior years, on the town as it appeared in 1867. The community had experienced forty years of growth, dating from within a few years of the early settlement. The first seven years from the actual planting on the lands of the town plot counted for very little. It was just a trifle of pioneer existence and struggle. Then people came in and the infant community blossomed from a hamlet to the dimensions of a village, though it never had such a corporate existence. Its next step in municipal expansion was to put on the habiliments of a town in the year 1850. And from that time forward are its doings and progress not written in the pages of its newspapers, those faithful and surprisingly accurate chroniclers of the days, weeks and years as they fly?¹

The newly-incorporated town had its ambition. It knew nothing of the quotation: "Unless the people have a vision they perish." What they longed for as a railroad, and if the town council of those early years ever offered up a prayer it surely would not close without some invocation that some beneficent hand would send along the iron rails and other fixings. The town had struck a stride that reached its highest energy and altitude just about the year 1867. The lumber business and the timber export were, so to write, the apple of its eye. Along the river were located ten immense saw mills; the waters of the stream was black with floating logs. The highly prized diversion of the youths was to swim out and straddle the pine logs floating with the current, to presently come to rest in some bend of the river and there rest until retrieved by peevy, pike pole, or cant-hook. These were the happy days. The boys of 1867 found their recreations and enjoyed sport, and never knew what it was to sit on the bleachers at a ball game.²

From 1834 to 1838 the streets were thronged with wagons, hauled by big spotted Percheron horses, bringing the lumber to the wharves along the river, to be barged along the stream and across the lake and trucked to Cobourg for export. The town had never known a Charity Board or an Isolation Hospital. Work was aplenty and he who would not go to it had to do without eating or put in time at the vicarious stone pile. All this lumber activity had

dwarfed to small proportions, such as what is manufactured being for purely local consumption.³

In the sixty years that have flown the town plot has changed to a very large extent. That is as to what had been built and in regard to municipal changes incurred in the years, for as the community grew it outgrew its conveniences and asked for larger and better. At one time the supreme wish was to find enough money to keep on replacing the nine bridges that gave access to and across the "creek." It was the want of money denied by the township of North Monaghan to build these bridges that incited the split in friendly connection, as early as 1847, and culminated in the incorporation of the town.⁴

Let us take a running glance at the affairs as they stood when Confederation stepped in, July 1st 1867. The excitement over that great adventure, the Fenian Raid, had cooled down but the volunteer movement, at the time a very vital thing, demanded a drill hall, and one it should have. The 57th Regiment (or rather battalion), was a crack corps, and the best was none too good for the "Rangers". What we now term Central Park, was a rather desolate appearing piece of property, having been used for the purposes of the Agricultural Society and showing remnant of the uses. As a site for the drill hall it was most conveniently situated and being mutually county and town property it could be had for nothing. So the citizens set to work and wormed the money out of those who would contribute, a grant from the Government, and the hall was put up and formally opened on November 12th 1867. What memories centre around that old structure! The soul of comradeship. The meeting place of hearty and virile men. The old building disappeared one windy night just as the new armouries were ready for occupation.⁵

The site of the public library was occupied by a wooden building, Mocock's axe factory, in 1867, a local industry that presently became extinct.⁶ The ground which George Street Union [sic] Church now graces held the home of William Cluxton, and the congregation worshipped in the old and venerable building across the street for seven years after 1867

¹ F. H. Dobbin was a newspaperman with the Peterborough Review. After he retired he was at the Examiner where he wrote the many columns that sealed his reputation as our leading local historian.

² It is not easy to get such descriptions of young people riding logs. And the idea of playing sports but never watching from bleachers is captivating image.

³ This is a good description of Peterborough in the 1830s; Dobbin was born in 1860.

⁴ Nine bridges seems very specific.

⁵ Dobbin has messed up the chronology about the fair grounds. The property had been the former burial ground, and the Peterborough Exhibition was attracted to this site

because the drill hall provided a perfect exhibit hall for the fair's exhibits related to women, the arts, and manufacturers.

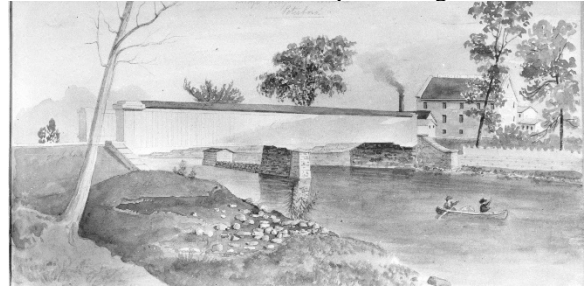
⁶ William Mocock (1827-1900) was a private in the Peterborough Voluntary Company formed in February 1857. His "axe manufactory" on George Street is listed in the 1858 business directory. Our index for 1861 shows a worker missing from the factory, but the 1859 assessment roll does not seem to have Mocock. Quebec-born, he came from the United States, and after a few years here left Peterborough in the 1860s to manufacture axes in Montreal.

before moving to the larger and more commodious premises. The entire education requirements of the town were met when Murray Street School was put up and opened in 1861. Its inside convenience and bright, cheery appearance almost bewildered the scholars, accustomed to the dreary walls of the old and decrepit church, at the corner of Hunter and Sheridan Streets.⁷

The west side of George Street from Charlotte Street to the south had very few buildings, save the old stone hotel, still refreshed and brightened in its older years.⁸ Below the Comstock building on the east side, George Street held only the Hamilton Foundry plant.⁹ The ground on George Street from Sherbrooke Street down to Lake Street was tenantless save for the home of Thomas Leonard, perched over the river near Dalhousie Street.¹⁰ The site of the C.P.R. Station was a veritable swamp at that. Where the station stands was a cavity, needing much filling.¹¹ The ground covered by the Ackerman buildings was a sort of corporation storage yard, where they put the snow ploughs in summer and wagons in winter, and any old plank and debris. Municipalities like women have a fashion for keeping things long after usefulness has passed.¹²

At the Hunter Street crossing of the river was the old Howe truss wooden bridge, a well-built structure put up in 1847 by public subscription made of the very best of timber and plank.¹³ The whole side of the western [eastern] slope of what was called the Court House hill was bare where now the immense plant and buildings of the Quaker Oats Company fill the landscape. From Murray Street north, following

the bend of the river, were many factories and flour mills. Davidson, Meldrum Co., Brodie mills, Rombaugh's wood working shops, etc. All perished in the successive fires that swept the neighborhood.¹⁴



Hunter Street Bridge, 1853 (TVA Electric City Collection)

Venerable old St. Andrew's Church stood on the block where it is now replaced by the fine structure afterwards built. St. Peter's Church has changed little, except that during the eighties the transept was added and considerable improvements done. St. John's Church looked just the same, only that the grounds have been improved and additions made to the parish hall and other changes.¹⁵ Where Murray Street Baptist Church graces the south side of Murray Street stood Yelland's black smith shop.¹⁶ The old Bible Christian, a frame and plaster structure that covered the now Canadian Legion Hall ground, has been moved across the lot and gently lowered to the level of Aylmer Street, and rejuvenated into two commodious dwellings.¹⁷

⁷ The former British Wesleyan Episcopal Church became Peterborough's first union school after the 1840s Methodist union. The second Union School was in what became Central School, and it was expanded in 1870 to include a high school. The two buildings were united as a Centennial project in 1967 and is now an apartment building.

⁸ I do not know the old stone hotel that is mentioned.

⁹ This is the Peter Hamilton Agricultural Works which was on both sides of George south of King.

¹⁰ Thomas Leonard was living on Charlotte at west George 11 (near Stewart Street) in 1869. This was probably the location of the very unhealthy house where the Rev. Charles Wade lived in the late 1830s, while the rector at St. John's Church. In 1869, James Millar, a carpenter may have been living at the shack on south Dalhousie east George 2. William Lundy owned the property on the north side, which might also fit Dobbin's description.

¹¹ The south end of Peterborough was a swamp that was largely filled over the years by removing sawdust from the river bed. See Elwood Jones, *Peterborough Journal*; on the sawdust problem see Jones, *An Historian's Notebook*.

¹² Ignoring the sexist observation, it is fascinating to learn how the town of Peterborough stored its vehicles, and how it disposed of garbage.

¹³ The Howe Truss bridge was built mainly with a government grant; H. J. Boulton complained it went from nowhere to nowhere, from Peterborough to Beavermead, the residence of George Barker Hall, then the local MPP. See Elwood Jones' occasional paper on the Hunter Street bridge.

¹⁴ The history of this historic area is best told by Ken Brown in his article on the Quaker lands before Quaker came. See *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, November 2016.

¹⁵ Dobbin understates the changes that occurred in St. John's Church in 1882. See Elwood Jones, *St. John's Peterborough*, 1976.

¹⁶ The Yelland carriage factory business was nearby on George Street, the lot described as south Murray east George 1. In 1869, John May and John Delany were the blacksmiths at this site, and the pottery was being run by Robert Westcott.

¹⁷ This was a surprise to me as I had long believed that when the Bible Christians united with the Methodists in 1874 their former church was taken by the Baptists, and later was the Legion Hall. Martha Kidd noted that W. J. Hall moved a building with two units to 458-456 Aylmer, and this is the building Dobbin meant. (see cover picture)

Margaret E. Connal family album

Trent Valley Archives is receiving donations quite steadily. We have now received about 730 archival fonds, an impressive library, genealogical collections, maps and digital collections. For this occasion we are highlighting Margaret Connal, who grew up in the house that is now the Hutchison House Museum. Margaret Connal's sister donated the house to the Peterborough Historical Society in 1969, and became a museum in 1978.

Title: Margaret Elizabeth Connal (1900-1984)
 Creator: Margaret Elizabeth Connal (later, Little)
 Dates of Material 1913-1920
 Physical description 1 cu ft
 Repository Trent Valley Archives
 Reference Number Fonds 716

Scope and content:

- 1 Photo album, 1913-1920, containing 388 prints relating to Connal family, Hutchison House, Toronto, Stoney Lake, St. Catharines ON
- 2 Hutchison House and its garden in calendar layout
- 3 Will Connal's log house, Cochrane
- 4 People at train station, showing horses and wagon, customers lined up with luggage, includes Aunt Beno
- 5 Young child [Roy Studio photo] framed
- 6 Portrait of Aunt Beno, Roy Peterboro Ont.
- 7 Matted photo of Hutchison House, c. 1920, overall 14"x12"

Custodial history

Acquired by Elwood Jones and donated to the Trent Valley Archives, 20 April 2018; additional albums acquired may be donated later.

Biographical sketch of creator

Margaret E. Connal (1900-1984) was the daughter of John Harvey Connal and Jeannette Patterson. Her grandfather, Peter Connal, was a downtown grocer, Peter Connal and Company, with his son, John Harvey Connal. Margaret Connal married Russell Little (1899-1961) of Douro Township. Both Margaret and Russell Little are buried in Little Lake Cemetery.

Access points [major subjects not captured in title]

Hutchison House, 270 Brock Street
 Peterborough, Ontario
 Airfield, Armour Heights, Toronto
 Camp Barriefield, Ontario

Peterborough Downtown Industrial Tour: Doors Open 2018

Ed. Note: These are the places that were mentioned in the downtown walking tour led by Elwood Jones and Don Willcock for Doors Open, who this year focused on the industrial heritage of the downtown. It is not always clear where these industries were but the tour was able to show many significant locations especially for the years between 1875 and 1930.

1 Brock Street Parking Lot; Brownscombe Pottery; Yelland Carriage Works; carriage house behind 196; Brock Street Arena; fair grounds where Confederation Square is now; Fitzgerald and Stanger carriage factory at Water sw corner (and at Aylmer and Charlotte in 1882); Ontario Carriage and Waggon Factory on corner where City Hall now stands (Lockhart and Chowen)

1 1875 Brownscombe pottery; by 1882 showing as vacant but kiln was marked on fire insurance plan

2 note Tanner furniture factory; later Belleghem who also tied in with funeral home; behind Brock Street arena. Comment on additive architecture over time; Tanners suffered major fire. In 1882 shows 3 storeys at front but variety of other buildings

3 in 1882 near Brock and George was furniture maker; marble works; hat maker; carpenter

4 Wm Hamilton (Peterboro Foundry and Machine Shop) was just beyond at Murray and Reid in 1882 employing 80 to 90 hands;

2 Brock and Aylmer to Hunter: Sheriff Hall; industrial buildings; tannery on Aylmer near Hunter; Coughlin Monument Works

1 1875 Whyte and Davis ne corner; replaced in 1880s by row of executive houses; Whyte had warehouse for his agricultural implements on Hunter at the Creek (The Only)

2 1875 Metherel machine shop

3 1875 Lundy shop; former tannery of Sheriff Hall sold to W. Patterson, who expanded; this building still standing in 1882 but main tannery was on Aylmer midway between Brock and Hunter.

4 Old Stone Brewery

5 Railway down Bethune

6 Jackson Creek cut intersection; suburbs in 1838 when Hutchison House built

7 Douglas and Logan wagon factory se corner 1882

3 Hunter and Bethune to Simcoe: Peterborough Water Works; Midland Railway; Adam Hall Stoves; Peterborough Pure Milk co.

1 John H. Weddell and Peterborough Water Works 1882

2 T. Lannin at Bethune and Simcoe; Adam Hall stove factory

3 Dobbin in 1875 where YWCA built 1904; outstanding garden

4 James Stevenson house still standing; invested in much but made tin ceilings; sold to Breeze; Stevenson had large grain warehouse and coal sheds along west side of Simcoe to Charlotte 1882

- 5 Midland Railway station
- 4 City Downtown Transit terminal: Peterborough Lock Works; Central Bridge Works; Helm; Ryan Tannery; Broom Factory; Adamson and Dobbin
- 1 Dickson Lumber hq and Oriental Hotel
- 2 William Helm
- 3 Law, McLean and Brayshaw; Central Bridge Works
- 4 Peterborough Lock Works; good in 1882 but 1924 shows good detail: moulding, lacquering, polishing; patterns vault; brass patterns and tool room; packing, shipping, storage, etc.
- 5 Broom factory
- 6 Ryan tannery; store was on George across from market hall
- 7 Adamson and Dobbin
- 8 Carriage factories along Hunter
- 5 Charlotte Mews at Charlotte: English Canoe Company; Jackson Creek construction projects;
- 1 English Canoe shows on 1875 map; started c. 1860
- 2 1920 candy factory; Peterborough Paper Box factory toward George
- 3 Marble Works on corner before 1928 when Eatons built here
- 6 George and King: Peter Hamilton; Street Car Barns; J. J. Turner; Romaine Brick Works; Central Brick Works; Peterborough Dustless Sweepers; at Dalhousie B F Ackerman Son & Co. Ltd 1924 plan shows details
- 1 1924 Peterborough Machine and Lubricator Co representing Dominion Dustless Sweepers Limited has machine shop, storage and repairs and welding
- 2 1924 Ackermans was Harness and Saddle factory and included a Leather warerooms; harness factory was on second floor; storage on 3rd floor but warerooms on first floor
- 7 Water and King: Adam Scott; Peterborough Canoe; blacksmiths (Morrow and predecessor)

Spanish Flu Hits Peterborough 1918

The latest addition to the remarkable Peterborough Historical Society Occasional Papers has just been published. Dale Standen has written a thorough and engaging story of a world-wide epidemic and how it affected Peterborough. "Peterborough and the Spanish Flu: The Challenge of Contagious Disease in the Era of the First World War" gives the wider context of the medical history, and discusses the local preparations and reactions, and the comparative soundness of the local approach. Dr. Amys is one of the heroes in the story. This is the 38th annual occasional paper produced by the Peterborough Historical Society since 1980. The PHS occasional papers are generally available at Trent Valley Archives for \$5.

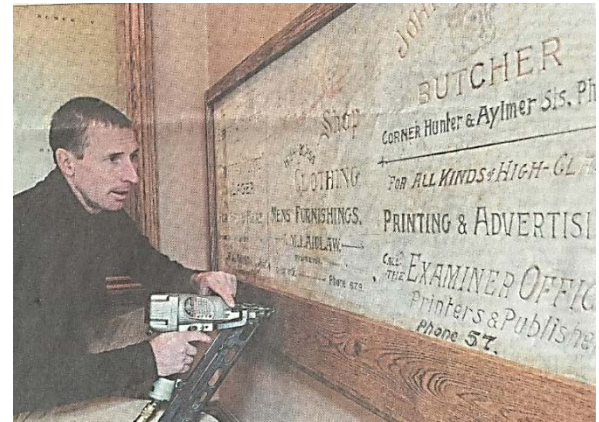
The TVA Marble Side Table

The Marble slab was used as a side table in the Oriental Hotel, and dates to 1904. Notice that Peterborough had a dial phone system, provided by the Canadian Machine Telephone Company for 30 years. This was discussed in earlier Heritage Gazettes. There were two

tables that were used from the mid-1970s at the East City Bakery to display the wide assortment of goods in the Christmas and Easter seasons; we do not know where the second table top went.

The side table is on loan to the Ashburnham Ale House so that it will be seen by more people.

Thanks to Callie Stacey for making it possible for TVA to rescue it, to Ken Brown for the suggestion, and to Scott Wood for going to some effort to make the side table attractive and accessible.



Robert Henderson at the Peterborough Theatre Guild

Those of you who attended last year's Cemetery Pageant at Little Lake will well remember the harrowing story of Robert Henderson, 17, who was executed in Peterborough for the murder of a woman from Norwood in 1910.

Journalist Ed Arnold told the story in his recent book *Young Enough to Die*.

Since last year's pageant, Geoff Hewitson, who portrays hangman Arthur Ellis, has produced a play based on the book, an historical docu-drama with music. A grant from the Ontario Arts Council was used for the development of this script.

Trent Valley Archives will present the Little Lake Cemetery Pageant on September 29 and 30. Ethan King and Geoff Hewitson will reprise their roles as Robert Henderson and hangman Arthur Ellis. Robert Henderson was the last man to be hanged in Peterborough and is buried in Little Lake Cemetery. Hangman Arthur Ellis was brought over from England by the government of prime Minister Wilfrid Laurier to carry out executions in Canada.

The public is invited to a reading of the play, with music, on Sunday evening following the Little Lake Cemetery Pageant. It will take place in the Gwen Brown Studio at the Peterborough Theatre Guild on September 30 at 7 pm. The reading is free of charge, with cake/coffee provided.

Tragic Tales Told in Little Lake Cemetery



Downtown Peterborough 1875 looking towards St. John's Church on the hill.

Life in Peterborough's early days could sometimes be treacherous, as in many cities with a lot of industrial activity. Health and safety regulations were not as sophisticated as they are today and many succumbed to industrial accidents, whether they were small scale like the one that happened to a young employee of the William English Canoe Company, or large scale like the Turnbull Building Collapse. Our Tragic Tales tour in Little Lake Cemetery captures these moments and provides a snapshot of what life might have been like for a Peterborough resident in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Tours start at 7:30PM, and tickets for Friday July 6th and Friday July 20th are selling fast! Get yours on Eventbrite, here: <https://www.eventbrite.ca/o/trent-valley-archives-9633726313> or by calling us at 705-745-4404. Please note that there is material on this tour that may be sensitive to some.

Surprising Stories at Little Lake Cemetery

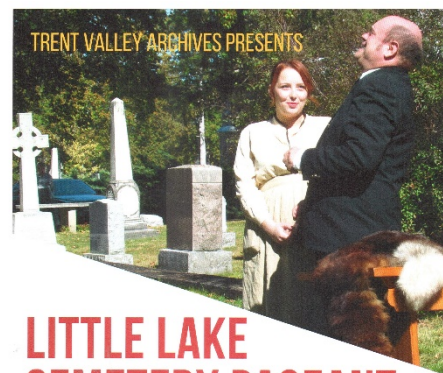
The Trent Valley Archives is once again presenting the ever-popular Little Lake Cemetery Pageant 2018 on **Sat, Sept 29th and Sun., Sept 30th** celebrating the lives of some of the people who are buried there. This year there are some stories from earlier times but others which are brand new.

As you are guided through various sections of the cemetery, you will meet actors in period costume who will relate interesting and compelling stories which give you an insight into the personalities of the various featured characters. The amusing escapades of Agnes Ryan in the household of furrier Lech, to the tragic tale of Robert Henderson, youngest man to be hanged in Peterborough, to the strange story of Margaret Sheehan and the body snatchers will each bring to life some of the interesting people who inhabit the cemetery.

These tours which last about 90 minutes, run every 20 minutes starting at 6pm on Sept 29th and at 1pm on Sept 30th. Good walking shoes are recommended and the tour is wheelchair accessible. We recommend that evening visitors also bring a flashlight. Refreshments will be offered at the landmark chapel.

The meeting place is at the Little Lake Cemetery main gate at the corner of Crescent and Haggart Streets. No cars are permitted in the cemetery during the tours. Parking is available outside the main gates on either Crescent or Haggart Streets.

The cost is \$22 per person, with preregistration required. You can book on line at: www.trentvalleyarchives.com or contact Heather at 705-745-4404 or by email at admin@trentvalleyarchives.com



LITTLE LAKE CEMETERY PAGEANT

SATURDAY EVENING TOURS START @ 6 PM
SUNDAY MATINEE TOURS START @ 1 PM
MEET PETERBOROUGH'S FORMER RESIDENTS
AT THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE AND HEAR THE
FASCINATING STORIES THEY HAVE TO SHARE

SEPTEMBER 29 & 30, 2018

TICKETS \$22 PURCHASE ONLINE AT
TRENTVALLEYARCHIVES.COM/EVENTS
OR CALL 705-745-4404

Mark your calendars now!

CGE Social and Activity Committee celebrates Picnics and Christmases

We recently received an interesting exhibit from the Peterborough and Area Sports Hall of Fame. The exhibit was assembled for the 50th anniversary in 1977 of the Social and Activity Committee at the local Electrical Works. The exhibit includes selections from the CGE Peterborough Works News, mainly in the 1940s and 1950s. It is quite fascinating recalling as it does when the local GE plant had 6,000 employees and another 20,000 directly related family members. On exhibit at the TVA Annex.

Thanks to the Sports Hall of Fame! TVA also has large runs of the Peterborough Works News.



History Plays at the Peterborough Theatre Guild

We at TVA have been fortunate to have a most fruitful long-term relationship with the Theatre Guild. Not only has the Guild assisted us in obtaining costumes for our annual Cemetery Pageant, but some pageant actors are also Guild performers.

We thought you would be interested in a couple of history plays the Guild will be putting on this fall.

The September show *Girls in the Gang* is about the Boyd Gang of Toronto area bank robbers from the 1950s.

Be-bop and bank-robbery. This musical chronicles the rise and fall of the notorious Boyd Gang of Toronto that robbed banks in a series of daring heists in the early '50s. It's also the story of the women they loved and left behind, and of their passionate and desperate lives. Sometimes gritty, often witty, this play owes much to the "copper" movies and be-bop music of the 1950s. Ultimately though, this play deals with the tragic consequences of real people trying to live out the mythology of the glorious life of the gangster.

A musical by Raymond Storey. Directed by Greg MacPherson

The Guild also has an interesting theatre of the absurd one-act play in October called *Chamber Music* which is about women from history.

What do eight of the most famous women in history

have in common? An insane asylum? A plot? A murder? Join them in 1938 and witness history unfold, when these eight influential women take to the stage. The ideas, the audacity and the madness will leave you intrigued and mesmerized...Joan of Arc meets Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Mozart, Emilia Earhardt and others.

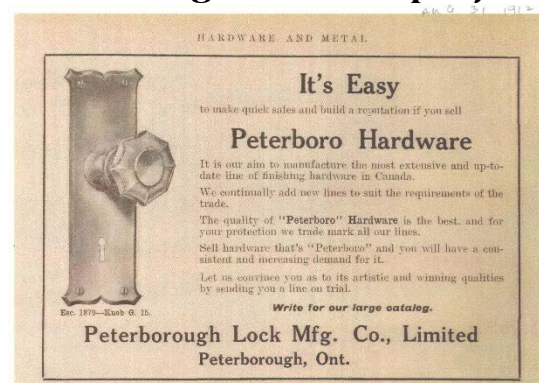
By Arthur Kopit. Directed by Amy Willshaw

See you at the theatre!

SEPTEMBER 21, 22, m23, 27, 28, 29, m30,
OCTOBER 4, 5, 6 m = Matinee performance



Peterborough Lock Company



PTBO Canada features TVA



Elwood Jones shared a post
July 10 at 10:33 PM



PtboCanada.com Ep. 18 with Elwood Jones
from Trent Valley Archives

Send Message

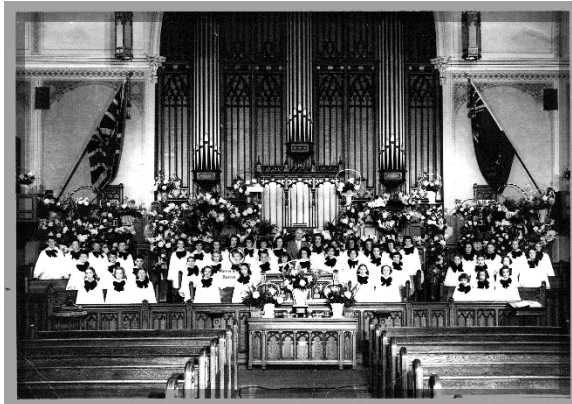
3,332 Views

PtboCanada
July 10 at 2:15 PM

PtboCanada.com Ep. 18: Local History Lesson with Elwood Jones from Trent Valley
Archives

(Directed by: StudioPTBO)

George Street United Church Junior Choir 1946



This photo of the George St. United Church Junior Choir comes from one of our members, Dr. Douglas Bacon. It dates from about 1946 and he and his sister (Beverley Robertson, third from the left in the second row), have identified some of the children in the photo.
Sandra MaGee—front row, aisle side on the left
Bob Fisk—two rows back from Sandra, same position
Marilyn McKim—front row, immediately left of the organ
Joannie Weir—to the immediate left of Beverley Robertson
Eva Mary Ridout—to the immediate right of Beverley Robertson
Mary (or Marilyn) Munro—first row, farthest left
Can you name any more?

Lakefield Dynamite Blast 1885

In 1960 Harry Theobald wrote about the dynamite blast near Lakefield that occurred 75 years earlier. Thanks to John Millage for sharing this.

Retired Douro Farmer Recalls Day That—

Dynamite Blast Near Lakefield Shattered Window In Campbellford

By HARRY THEOBALD

A dim memory of the explosion of a wagonload of dynamite that literally blew two men in the air on the 8th line at Douro, southeast of Lakefield, on Friday Sept. 4, 1885, was sketched by Martin McManus, 418 St. Denis St., a retired farmer of the township.

The dynamite was being hauled to British Falls for use in about the cause of the shock.

The sound was so loud at War was then in daily publication.

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The Dynamite story was featured in *Through the Years in Douro* (1966).

Endnotes for the Patrick Phelan article

¹ Susanna Moodie, *Roughing it in the Bush*, Richard Bentley, London, 1852. Republished by McClelland and Stewart Ltd, Toronto, 1962

² Ibid, page 157

³ Ibid, pages 170-171

⁴ Susanna Moodie, *Life in the Backwoods*, page 77.

⁵ J. Alex. Edmison, Editor, "Through the Years in Douro (Peterborough County – Canada) 1822 – 1967", 3rd edition September 1978, A.D. Newson Co, Ltd. Page 184

⁶ Library and Archives Canada (hereafter LAC), MG13, WO25, Military – British Forces, Microfilm B-5495, Vol. 518, page 111

⁷ Discharge Papers for Patrick Phelan, 88th Regt of Foot. UK National Archives: WO 119/31/127

⁸ <http://www.devils-own.co.uk/>

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Plattsburgh

¹⁰ Discharge Papers for Patrick Phelan, 88th Regt of Foot. UK National Archives: WO 119/31/127

¹¹ LAC, *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, Vol. 406A, P16/62 & P16/62, Microfilm C2492 and *Upper Canada Land Book 'O' (1829-31)*, page 526-7, Microfilm C105

¹² Archives of Ontario (hereafter AO), RG 53-1-33 Item 55: *Alexander McDonnell's returns of Settlers for Newcastle District 1837* – Microfilm MS 400 Reel 13

¹³ LAC, RG8 "C" Series, Military – British Forces, Microfilm C-2784, Vol. 209, pages 30-1; 28-9; 83-4.

¹⁴ Rosemary McConkey, *The Leddy Legacy, 1831 to 2005: etc.*, Peterborough, ON: Printer Paul, 2005, page 260.

¹⁵ *Register for Military Warrants* AO RG1-C13-Vol.124-pg74, Microfilm MS693 Reel 139

¹⁶ AO RG1-58 Township Papers for Smith Township E½ L25-C5. Microfilm MS658 Reel 444, Pg 667 & 669; Peterborough Land Registry Office, Smith Township, e ½ lot 25, con 5, General Registry Book, p. 214

¹⁷ LAC, *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, Vol. 408A, P19/53, Microfilm C2731A

¹⁸ LAC, *Upper Canada Land Book 'R' (1835-36)*, page 346, Microfilm C105

¹⁹ Peterborough Land Registry Office, Twp. Of Douro E½ L14-C3, Instrument # (Cobourg) 6018

²⁰ AO, RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) (Formerly RG1 C-VI) Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107, page 887

²¹ <http://www.uelac.org/Loyalist-Info/extras/Cole-Daniel/Cole-Daniel-Loyalist-genealogy.rtf> pp 6,7

²² York Commercial Directory, Street Guide and Register, 1833-34.

²³ R. S. Dunford, *Adam Scott – Master Millwright*, page 91. Letter from Alex McDonnell to Peter Robinson, 25 Mar., 1828.

²⁴ James T. Angus, *A Respectable Ditch, A History of the Trent-Severn Waterway, 1833-1920*, McGill-Queen's University Press, Kingston & Montreal, 1988, page 8

²⁵ AO, RG61-45 Peterborough County Land Registry Office - Copybooks of Instruments and Deeds, ca 1820-1909, Twp of Douro Vol. 1, 1827-1841 – Microfilm GS4962, pages 24-25, Inst # 3253, January 2, 1834.

²⁶ AO, RG61-45 Peterborough County Land Registry

Office - Copybooks of Instruments and Deeds, ca 1820-1909, Twp of Douro Vol. 1, 1827-1841 – Microfilm GS4962, Inst # 3791, March 3, 1835.

²⁷ Moodie, *Roughing it in the Bush*, London: Richard Bentley, 1852. page 253

²⁸ AO, RG 53-1, *Land Patent Books*, Microfilm MS5785, Lib: BV, Folio 274.

²⁹ AO, RG61-45 Peterborough County Land Registry Office - Copybooks of Instruments and Deeds, ca 1820-1909, Twp of Douro Vol. 1, 1827-1841 – Microfilm GS4962, pages 22-24, Inst # 3241, December 14, 1831.

³⁰ AO, RG61-45 Peterborough County Land Registry, Microfilm GSU 202558, pp. 131,132,177,178,179.

³¹ AO, RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) (Formerly RG1 C-VI) Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107, page 889

³² Samuel Strickland, *Twenty-Seven Years in Canada West*, London, 1853, I, Page 88; Lillian F. Gates, *Land Policies of Upper Canada*, University of Toronto Press, 1968, page 130.

³³ Archives of Ontario, RG1-58 Township Papers (ca, 1783-1870) (Formerly RG1 C-VI) Twp of Douro – Microfilm MS658 Reel 107, page 885

³⁴ AO, MS16 Reel 4, *Douro Census, 1839/40, Douro Assessment, 1839/40/41 etc.*

³⁵ AO, RG 1-2-4, *Correspondence and memoranda related to lands administration received by the Surveyor General, Box 10 - 2 June, 1830 to 31 July, 1832, MS 7530, & Box 15 - 7 July, 1835 to 27 June, 1836, MS 7535, and RG 1-3-1 Letters written by the Surveyor General – Vols. 28-30, March 1830 to March 1839, Microfilm MS 7706/7707*

³⁶ AO, *Early Census & Assessment Records for the Newcastle District, Section 12 – Douro Twp*, Microfilm MS16–Reel 4

³⁷ LAC, *Upper Canada Land Petitions*, Vol. 410, P21/53, Microfilm C 2732

³⁸ AO, RG 53-55 *Index of Land patents by Township 1793-1852 Twp of Douro* – Microfilm MS1 Reel 2, page 149; AO, RG 53-1 *Copybook of Land Patents, Lib CW, Folio 229*, Microfilm MS 5784

³⁹ Peterborough Land Registry Office, Instrument #5941

⁴⁰ AO, RG61-45 Peterborough County Land Registry, Microfilm GSU 202558, pp. 127

⁴¹ Elwood Jones & Bruce Dyer, *Peterborough the Electric City*, Windsor Publications (Canada) Ltd, 1987, page 39

⁴² Peterborough Land Registry Office. Land registry for Douro E ½ Lot 22 – Con. 3.

⁴³ LAC, RG8 "C" Series, Military – British Forces, Microfilm C 2787, Vol. 221, pages 16,41

⁴⁴ AO, Early Census and Assessment Records of the Newcastle District, MS16-Reel 4, #12 Douro Twp.

⁴⁵ Kidd, Martha Ann, *Historical Sketches of Peterborough*, Peterborough, ON: Broadview Press, 1988. pg 68. The source of the information was not found in her papers at Trent Valley Archives.

⁴⁶ Trent University Archives, *St. John's Anglican Church parish registers*, 80-020. Microfilmed records from 1840-1935.

⁴⁷ Trent Valley Archives, *Birth records for St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough*.

- ⁴⁸ Charles Pelham Mulvany, *History of the County of Peterborough, Ontario*, Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson, 1884, Page 579
- ⁴⁹ LAC, Canadian census 1852, Town of Peterborough, Surname Whalin (Phelan)
<http://automatedgenealogy.com/census52/SurnameSearch.jsp?surname=Whalin&sid=428>
- ⁵⁰ LAC, Canadian census 1852, Township of Ennismore, Surname Phelan
<http://automatedgenealogy.com/census52/SurnameSearch.jsp?surname=Phelan&sid=426>
- ⁵¹ For more information about this family see McConkey, *The Leddy Legacy*, page 261 ff.
- ⁵² Peterborough Centennial Museum & Archives, www.pcma.ca/inquest_list.htm No marriage registration has been found.
- ⁵³ Trent Valley Archives (hereafter TVA), *Birth records for St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough*.
- ⁵⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵⁵ LAC, Canadian census 1881, Town of Peterborough, Surname Phelan.
- ⁵⁶ AO, Ontario Death Registry 1869-1934. Roll MS935-32, #014983, 1882-02-15
- ⁵⁷ <http://boards.ancestry.com/localities.northam.usa.states.wisconsin.counties.dunn/213.530.1.1.1/mb.ashx>
- ⁵⁸ Mulvany, *History of the County of Peterborough*, Page 579
- ⁵⁹ *Peterborough Evening Examiner*, June 10, 1902. Obituary for Mrs. Edward Phelan
- ⁶⁰ TVA, *Records for St. Peter's Cemetery, Peterborough*. Record #59.
- ⁶¹ Based on his age at death given on his Registration of Death in Ontario, MS935_212, pg 374. A tombstone commemorating the family in St. Mary's Cemetery, Young's Point erected c.1948, states his age at death as 90, i.e. born in 1825. Judging from the censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1911 he was born between 1825 and 1829.
- ⁶² TVA, *Birth records for St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough*; Thomas W. Poole, M.D., *A Sketch of the early development and subsequent progress of the Town of Peterborough, etc.*, Peterborough: Peterborough Review, [1867], page 210; Peterborough County Marriages 1881.
<http://homepages.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~maryc/peter81.htm>
- ⁶³ AO, RG 53-56. Index to Land Patents 1864-67, Microfilm MS 1 Reel 9 Page 303.
- ⁶⁴ AO, RG 53-1 Upper Canada Land Patents LY 36 & LY 38, microfilm MS 8621
- ⁶⁵ Records of St. Mary's Cemetery, Young's Point, ON.
<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~cancemet/ON/ONS13489/>
- ⁶⁶ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13&12-C12, Inst. # 111, 1873-01-20
- ⁶⁷ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13-C12, Inst. # 137, 1874-03-10
- ⁶⁸ Peterborough Land Registry Office, Smith, L26-C7, Inst. # 944, 1874-03-11
- ⁶⁹ Trent University Archives, Rev. Lloyd Delaney fonds, 05-008, Box 1, folder 2.Reginald Drayton Diary, page 51 (no dates given).
- ⁷⁰ LAC, 1881 Canadian Census
- ⁷¹ LAC, Canadian Census for 1891 & *Vernon's*

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⁷² Peterborough Land Registry Office, Smith, W½ L26-C7, Inst. # 7393, 1909-06-02

⁷³ F. H. Dobbin, *Our Old Home Town*, Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada) Ltd., 1943

⁷⁴ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13-C11, Inst. # 388, 1885-03-09 and L12-C12, Inst. # 609, 1895-05-04.

⁷⁵ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13-C12, Inst. # 342, 1882-10-11

⁷⁶ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13-C12, Inst. # 341, 1882-10-14

⁷⁷ Peterborough Land Registry Office, North Burleigh, L13-C12, Inst. # 348, 1883-01-03

⁷⁸ LAC, Canadian Census for 1911

⁷⁹ Aileen Young, *Yesteryear at Young's Point*, Custom Printers, Renfrew, ON, page 21

⁸⁰ *Business directory & Book of Reference for the Town & County of Peterborough for 1883-84*, Times Publishing Co., #5 Market Block, George St., 1883.

⁸¹ Gina Martin, "Peterborough and the Sudan Expedition," *Heritage Gazette of the Trent Valley*, Vol. 6, #3, Nov.2004, page 11.

⁸² John Craig, "By the Sound of Her Whistle", Peter Martin & Associates Ltd, 1966

⁸³ *The Union Publishing Co. of Farmers and Classified Business Directory for the Counties of Durham, Hastings, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward and Victoria*, 1887, page 350.

⁸⁴ David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, Oxford University Press, 1989.

⁸⁵ *Peterborough Daily Examiner*, 1896-02-15, page 4

⁸⁶ TVA, St. Peter's Cemetery Records, #1036 Reverend Charles Joseph Phelan

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